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THE TIMES

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Revolt by Tories at Strasbourg

A group of British Conservative MEPs defied pressure from Downing Street to vote for a freeze on the payment of the £450m British EEC budget rebate for this year. The Strasbourg Parliament voted by 262 to 56 to delay payment to Britain Page 5

Nato arms cut

The Nato nuclear planning group, meeting in Montebello, Quebec, decided to reduce Nato's nuclear arsenal in Europe by 1,400 warheads over the next four to six years Earlier report, page 6

Buoyant ICI

ICI reported better-than-average pretax profits of £445m for the first nine months of the year, compared with £203m for the same period last year Pages 13, 16

Pit action

A national overtime ban by miners is to go ahead from Monday in pursuit of a pay claim, after the collapse of peace talks Page 2

Evans claim

Mr Harold Evans has alleged in his book that Mr Rupert Murdoch approached the Prime Minister in an attempt to oust him as editor of *The Times* Page 2

Cable sell off

The Government plans to sell half of its 45 per cent stake in Cable & Wireless, the telecommunications group, to help it meet the Treasury's asset sale target of £1,250m Page 13

Nilsen trial

Dennis Nilsen, who denies six charges of murder and two of attempted murder, delighted in wielding the power of life and death over his victims, the Central Criminal Court was told Page 3

Boycott affair

Geoffrey Boycott's fervent supporters among Yorkshire Cricket Club members could be doing him a profound disservice, David Miller suggests Page 20

The toll: 8 Americans dead, 8 missing and 39 wounded; 100 Cubans dead and 600 captured

Grenada resistance overcome after three days' fighting

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Organized resistance by Cubans and Grenadians against the 3,000-strong American-Caribbean invasion force ended yesterday when US troops captured Richmond Hill Prison, the last main strongpoint on Grenada.

They were also reported to have captured Fort Frederick, a barracks north-west of St George's.

The Reagan Administration said that although pockets of resistance remained on the island, it was hoped all resistance would have ended by nightfall.

The prison, about a mile east of the capital, had been heavily defended by a detachment of Cuban soldiers. American forces had not used heavy weapons against the Cubans for fear of harming political prisoners being held there.

As the fighting drew to a close the Pentagon announced that eight American servicemen had been killed since the troops landed on Tuesday morning. Eight more were missing and 39 had been wounded. It was feared that the death toll would increase before the operation ended.

The Pentagon also disclosed that a second large cache of Cuban weapons have been captured near Point Salines airport, in the south of the island, where most of the 600 Cuban prisoners taken by the Americans had been captured.

Acording to an Administration official, who briefed

journalists on condition that his name was not revealed, the invasion had forestalled a big Cuban build-up on the island.

A high-level military delegation had arrived in Grenada on Monday, similar to those Cuba had sent to Angola before it began its military build-up there several years ago.

This had raised concern in Washington that a major Cuban deployment in Grenada was imminent. As it turned out, as many as two battalions of Cubans had put up stiff resistance against the invading force, inflicting much heavier casualties on the Americans than had been expected and turning what had been hoped to be a swift, surgical operation into a bloody fight lasting three days.

The Americans had to bring in a battalion of paratroops to bolster the original invasion force of 1,900 Marines and Rangers and 300 Caribbean troops.

As the invasion force was mopping up, more American and other foreign civilians were being evacuated to the US on C141 aircraft. Almost 400 had been moved to an air force base in Charleston, South Carolina, by this morning. Most were Americans, but there were also several Britons and West Germans.

The US had cited the safety of about 1,000 Americans in Grenada as being one of the main reasons for launching the invasion in the first place. US officials said their lives could have been in danger because of the anarchy and violence which had gripped the island since the bloody takeover by the Marxist Revolutionary Military Council earlier this month.

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Cuba plays down the rhetoric

From Richard Williams Havana

The Cuban Government yesterday indicated its acceptance of the offers from Colombia and Spain to repatriate the Cubans captured on Grenada.

Cuba's official radio news station described the offer as "an honourable move", but no details were given of when or how the repatriation will be carried out.

In Havana yesterday officials from the US Interest Section, a quasi-embassy operating from the Swiss Embassy, could be seen standing outside their heavily guarded offices, after a reported bomb threat.

Although there is a general sense of outrage in Cuba over the recent events in Grenada, observers suggest that the rhetoric has been muted to let the Government be seen by the world as the injured party in the affair.

"Castro wants to be seen as sensible and responsible," one observer noted. "The rhetoric won't begin to fly until the prisoners are back home."

The public meetings and marches yesterday morning were inspired by President Castor's midnight speeches on television and later intensified by midday announcements on *Cuban radio and television that* the resistance was over, and that every Cuban on Grenada had been killed by the American invaders.

Clearly audible on Miami Radio, meanwhile, was the press conference in which Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Secretary of State, announced the capture of 600 Cuban prisoners in Grenada.

The news that three US helicopters had been destroyed was received by Cubans with grim satisfaction, while the Cuban announcement was never retracted. Later, however, it was modified more or less in line with the US figures for those dead and captured.

In the late afternoon, thou*sands of Havana residents* converged on the residential Vedado district where many celebrated speeches have been made, including one by President Castro a few days before the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961. Spotlights, a dais and loudspeakers had been set up. The microphone was open to anyone who cared to join the queue behind it.

Tory gloom grows over invasion

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Conservative Party's unhappiness over the Government's attitude to the invasion appeared to be growing yesterday and showed itself in two minor acts of rebellion.

A motion explicitly approv*ing the intervention by the* United States and its Caribbean partners, and by implication criticizing the Government, was tabled in the Commons, with two former ministers, Mr Geoffrey Rippon and Mr Howell, among the sponsors.

And at a closed meeting of the backbench 1922 Committee, the Government was accused by *Sir Hugh Fraser, another former* minister, of being politically inept in deciding to hold a debate next Monday on the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles.

Sir Hugh and others recognized that the debate was necessary but thought it foolish of ministers to choose a time of increasing mistrust over the United States.

Earlier, at question time in the Commons, Mrs Thatcher had done something to restore the party's morale, thanks to Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Opposition, who provoked her into paying a warm trubute to the United States.

Many Conservative MPs *seem at a loss to decide whether* the American action in Grenada was justified and Britain should have taken part. Those with firm opinions are in total disagreement. What has united them this week is the belief that Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, himself lacked conviction and the fear that the Government as a whole had no clear policy or sense of direction.

But they have also been united by a growing fear that, *whatever the outcome in* Grenada, grave damage may have been done to the Anglo-American alliance. So when Mr Kinnock asked Mrs Thatcher guilelessly what obligations she now felt to Mr Reagan, there was raucous Conservative cheering as she replied: "The obligations of a very close ally without whose support freedom and justice in Europe would be in doubt."

Mr Kinnock, unabashed, suggested that the special relationship had turned out to be not so special and invited the Prime Minister, "in the chaos and humiliation of the Grenada affair", to demonstrate greater independence in furthering British interests.

Mrs Thatcher replied that the two nations were friends, and it would hardly be friendship unless one country could advise another and have it accepted or rejected. Her robustness encouraged those of her supporters who believe Britain should have committed troops.

The trouble at the 1922 Committee meeting was aggravated when Mr Douglas Hogg, a junior Whip, instead of promising to report the party's criticism to his chief, started ill-advisedly to lecture his senior colleagues on the need for loyalty.



A refugee from Grenada kisses the ground on arrival at Charleston, South Carolina.

Royal tackle: Prince Edward (top) after being knocked to the ground during the university rugby match yesterday with St John's and (below) being carried off the field by his Jesus College team mates. (Photographs: Michael Manni).

Revised police Bill 'no better'

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

Government proposals on police powers, the handling of complaints against the police, and the creation of a national prosecution service ran into opposition last night.

But Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, had said the Government was presenting a well-balanced package which "will contribute to our fight against crime while protecting individual citizens' legitimate rights."

The British Medical Association said that unless a detained person was given a right to refuse an intimate body search, it would tell doctors not to cooperate for ethical reasons.

The new powers are in a revised Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which replaces the one which fell as a result of the general election. If doctors refuse to conduct such a search, the Bill gives the police powers to do so if they suspect a person in custody is concealing a weapon.

The Law Society said that it was pleased the Bill adopted the society's definition of "serious arrestable offence," which governs some of the more controversial powers; that powers to conduct intimate body searches had been modified and that there was a commitment to tape recording evidence.

The Magistrates' Association said that the proposed centralized prosecution system would lead to excessive bureaucracy and disregard local circumstances.

The Police Federation said it would oppose proposals on the handling of police complaints, which did not go far enough in providing justice for police officers. The Government proposes to create a Police Complaints Authority with new powers.

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Leading article, page 11

US rejects Andropov arms offer

From Bailey Morris Washington

The State Department reacted strongly yesterday to the latest arms reduction offer from President Yuri Andropov, describing it as a new Soviet move to split the allies at a critical stage when the United States was preparing to deploy new missiles in Europe.

A State Department spokesman said the new offer had "critical shortcomings" for which the United States would *seek additional clarification* when it was presented formally in Geneva.

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Cabinet to hold back public spending at least until 1987

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday announced the Government's intention to keep public spending at its present *levels through to 1987 at the* very latest.

It was revealed last night that the Cabinet had agreed in July that the Treasury should explore the possibility of keeping spending constant for the lifetime of the Parliament.

Mr Rees confirmed that intention when he told the Commons: "For 1986-87, we aim to keep *total* expenditure at broadly the same level in real terms".

The significance of the date is that it coincides with the ending of the Government's firm commitment to increase defence spending by 3 per cent a year in real terms – a pledge *which expires in 1986.*

Planned defence expenditure for 1985-86 is £18,330m and a 3 per cent real increase would necessarily entail significant compensatory cuts in other programmes if Mr Rees is to keep the lid on overall spending

Even if the Nato target is dropped, as expected, the Treasury could well have difficulty in living up to the new target, unless, as hoped, the economy breaks out of recession and pressure is taken off the social security and industrial support budgets.

The current spending White Paper gives a spending target of £126,370m for next year – the subject of the current expenditure review – and of £132,260m for 1985-86; an increase of 4.7 per cent between the two years.

That compares with a peak actual increase of 20.6 per cent between 1979-80 and 1980-81.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, said in the Commons yesterday that the Treasury expected still lower inflation next year and it is therefore entirely possible that the increase for 1986-87 could be of the order of 4 per cent.

Several candidates in the field

Labour to choose deputy chief whip by election

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Labour MPs decided yesterday that they should elect their deputy chief whip, depriving Mr Michael Cocks, who has just been reelected as chief whip, of the right of appointing a number two of his own choice.

A contest for the post, which carries a salary of £22,910 inclusive of the MP's pay, was being arranged last night. It was expected that some of the candidates beaten by Mr Cocks, such as Mr John Evans, who came second on the third and final ballot, and Mr Terry Davis, who withdrew after the second, would be in the field.

In the past the chief whip has always appointed his deputy, after consultation with the party leader, but at a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday MPs agreed by a majority of more than two to one that the post should now be filled by election.

Some MPs opposed the change arguing that the chief whip should be allowed to pick a team with which he could happily work.

The decision was one of several key measures agreed by the PLP yesterday on its structure and working methods, aimed at making it a more effective organization in Parliament.

It agreed to cut drastically the number of front bench spokeman in the Commons. As a result Mr Neil Kinnock will have a front-bench team comprising no more than one fifth (about 42) of the total number of Labour MPs. At present there are 76 Opposition spokesman.

The change is one of many aimed at increasing in importance the role of backbenchers. The PLP is to set up a new structure of 14 departmental committees to shadow government departments and the respective select committees.

Shia leader praises Beirut massacre

From Robert Fisk, Baalbek, Lebanon

Hussein Mussavi, retired schoolmaster and leader of the Shia Muslim Party of God, sat down yesterday next to a *portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini,* played with his worry beads and – watched by his heavily-armed bodyguards – coolly announced that he saluted the "martyrs" who slaughtered the 278 American and French troops of the multinational force in Beirut last Sunday.

Almost reluctantly, he insisted that his men had not carried out the bombings but then, by way of an afterthought, added that he hoped to take part in such "operations" in future.

"I personally consider this deed is a good deed which God loves and which his Prophet – may God praise his name – loves," he said. "I bow before the souls of the martyrs who carried out this operation."

These are not words that are likely to endear Mr Mussavi to the Americans. Indeed, American intelligence believes he masterminded the suicide bombings and Mr Mussavi is clearly anxious to avoid any of the retaliation that President Reagan supposedly has in store for the culprits.

A large number of bearded young men – some of them in US Marine and Ranger commando uniforms – stand around him at all times. Photographers visiting Mr Mussavi's Baalbek headquarters are asked to take their own photographs with their cameras upon arrival, in case the machine turns out to shoot bullets instead of pictures.

Up to a thousand Iranian Revolutionary Guards are in Baalbek in support of Mr Mussavi and there are times when he sounds like one of the wilder voices of Iran's revolution.

A black-turbaned Mullah entered Mr Mussavi's office and the leader of the Party of God insisted that the Koran permitted Muslims to defend themselves when attacked, although his interpretation seemed somehow difficult to apply to the multinational force.

"I insist that we have no relation whatsoever to last Sunday's incident on the Americans and French," he said. "If all peace-loving peoples want peace with the Muslims, their only choice is to pressure their governments to withdraw their forces (from Lebanon). Definitely there will be new operations against them . . . I hope to participate in future operations."

Blue Circle to cut back staff by 2,000

Up to 2,000 jobs are to go at Blue Circle, Britain's largest cement maker, in a closure and modernization programme over the next two years (Jeremy Warner writes).

Some 220 jobs will be lost at the company's works at Cauldon in Staffordshire and Dunbar in East Lothian as a result of modernization, while a further 358 will go when plants at Snodland in Kent, the Normand works at Cambridge and a quarry at Kilvington in Nottinghamshire are closed.

The company also wants to shed another 1,500 jobs at its other plants.

Miners ban overtime from Monday after collapse of peace talks

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A national overtime ban is to go ahead in the coal industry from next Monday, after the collapse of peace talks last night.

The industry will be gradually disrupted as members of the National Union of Mineworkers refuse to undertake important maintenance and development work outside normal working hours. The miners are pursuing a claim for "substantial" pay rises after their leaders rejected a "final" 5.2 per cent pay offer.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board said after a two-hour meeting with NUM leaders: "We are not playing games with them. We are bring honest. We are laying on the table to best we can offer. This time, people have to understand there is no more money."

Mr MacGregor reaffirmed yesterday that the industry's future was being held back by the existence of high-cost pits that he wants to shut in favour of low-cost production at long-life collieries.

The miners start their overtime ban from the first shift on Monday. They are already planning talks with other unions in the industry to ensure that its impact is total.

The coal board chairman gave a warning that if safety cover was withdrawn, some pits could close within hours and never reopen.

The NUM executive is not due to meet again until November 10 to discuss the progress of its claim for "substantial" increases. These have never been quantified although Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM argued that it would require rises of 23 per cent to return miners' earnings to the level they enjoyed after their long pit strike in 1974.

Mr MacGregor said last night: "We hope the union will now accept that this is our final offer, and let their members decide the issue in their traditional way."

He was clearly hinting that the NUM should put the offer to a secret pithead ballot, as it normally does when there is a propossal for nation industrial action over pay. On this occasion, however, the union seems keen to delay holding a ballot, possibly in the hope that attitudes in the coalfields will harden as more closures are announced, and bigger pay settlements emerge during the winter bargaining round.

Mr Scargill accused the coal board of belligerency, and of refusing to respond to the union's claim on its merits.

● George Marsh, the miner whose dismissal from Dodworth colliery, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, for assaulting a foreman led to a strike, has lost the fight to return to his former pit. (the Press Association reports).

After pleas from his union he was offered a job at Barrow colliery near by, but he refused to take it and nearly 14,000 men at 14 pits went on strike

A three-man inquiry team has now ruled that Mr Marsh should remain at Barrow colliery. The result will be put before a meeting of the Yorkshire area council of the NUM.

Mr MacGregor: "Not *playing games*".



Doctor returns: Dr Robert Jones leaving his home in Coggeshall, Essex, to return to work at his surgery in the village yesterday after a holiday in south Wales. The badly decomposed body of his wife Diane was found last weekend in a Suffolk wood 30 miles from their home.

Firm set to unveil 'computer on a chip'

By Clive Cookson
Tecnology Correspondent

Inmos, the state-owned microchip firm, will reveal details and a prototype of the "transputer", its revolutionary computer on a chip, in London next week.

The transputer combines on one piece of silicon, smaller than a fingernail, the functions of several conventional chips: information processing, storage and communications with the outside world.

Mr Iann Barron, inventor of the transputer and UK managing director of Inmos, has talked guardedly about the device for several years. Next week's demonstration of a working prototype and announcement that it will be commercially availablle in 1984 should go someway towards convincing sceptics in the American semiconductor industry who have doubted Inmos's ability to put the idea of the trasnputer into practice.

An individual transputer is faster and more flexible than a conventional microprocessor, operating at more than 5m instructions per second (MIPS). But the real promise for the furture is to connect tens of hundreds of transputers, so that each handles a different part of the computing task.

That would produce a new computer architecture, capable of running at hundreds or even thousands MIPs (today's most powerful American "supercomputers" can manage about 100 MIPs).

If the transputer is as promising as Inmos believes, however, the company will have to raise tens of millions of pounds for further research, development and manufacturing facilites. Its public funding already exceeds £100m, mainly through the British Technology Group, and the Government is firmly opposed to further state investment. Indeed the BTG is under orders to sell off Inmos as soon as possible, and the merchant bank Hill Samuel is preparing the City for its privatization.

Mr Ian Lloyds, Conservative MP for Havant and chairman of the Parliamentary Information Technology Committee, expressed concern that the transputer might have to be manufactured abroad because money could not be raised here. "It should be made in the UK, and the finance is a secondary consideration", he said. Government economic policy should not be applied too rigidly to Inmos.

Evans claims he lost job for political reasons

By David Hewson

Mr Harold Evans, who resigned in March last year after 13 months as editor of *The Times*, alleged yesterday that Mr Rupert Murdoch, the paper's proprietor, had tried to enlist the help of the Prime Minister to unseat him from his editorship for political reasons.

At a press conference to launch a book about his recent newspaper career, Mr Evans claimed that Mr Murdoch approached Mrs Margaret Thatcher early last year and asked her to find a public post which would remove him from the editorship of the newspaper before the next general election.

The Prime Minister discussed the idea with Mr Cecil Parkinson, then chairman of the Conservative Party, who suggested that the chairmanship of the Sports Council might be offered, Mr Evans said. The move happened at a time when the Government's standing was low and the Social Democrats were on the rise, he added. Mr Evans said that Mr Murdoch wanted him to follow a monetarist line on economic policy, which he refused.

He also accused Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the House of Commons and Secretary of State for Trade when Mr Murdoch's News International took over the Times Newpapers titles, of misleading the Commons over the details of the takeover.

Mr Evans said that Mr Biffen omitted details of *The Sunday Times* revenues and profits for 1980 when he refused to refer the acquisition to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, on the ground that Times Newspapers was not viable.

Most of those mentioned in Mr Evans's book, called *Good Times, Bad Times*, declined to comment on its contents yesterday on the ground that they had not yet read it. Downing Street and Mr Biffen refused to comment. The Department of Trade said that it stood by its original financial estimates used for the decision not to refer the bid to the commission.

A spokesman for Times Newspapers said last night: "Mr Rupert Murdoch is travelling in the United States. He was neither sent nor shown a copy of the book and therefore has had no opportunity of considering whether a comment from him is or is not required."

Staff at the Sports Council were surprised by the suggestion that Mr Evans might have become their chairman. An official, who declined to be named, said that it had never been known that there was any opposition to the reappointment of Mr Dick Jeeps to the job. Mr Jeeps was confirmed in the post last June.

A request for an emergency debate on the subject by Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) was unsuccessful in the Commons yesterday. But Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Opposition, has asked for a debate on the allegations next week.

Mr Biffen said: "I gather that I am in some ways a central figure in this detestable drama concerning *The Times* newspaper. I am afraid that I cannot offer any guarantee of government time for a debate, but will look at the point."

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Jobless 'give up looking for work'

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

A third of the long-term unemployed have given up looking for jobs because they think they will never find work, according to a report by the Policy Studies Institute which finds that 85 per cent of men aged over 45 are no longer bothering to look for jobs. A sharp increase is also seen in this attitude among men over the age of 55.

The study, conducted between 1980 and 1982 for the Department of Employment, also found the level of benefits received by those who had been unemployed for more than a year did not affect their keenness to work. Most had left their jobs involuntarily.

The report also said that in terms of health and education than average for the social groups they came from.

It says that the inflow of additional young people into long-term unemployment, which has taken place since the research was conducted, may further weaken the position in the labour market of those "with advancing years, or long periods of unemployment".

● Increasing numbers of young people are obtaining employment and more are staying on at school, according to the Manpower Services Commission.

Mr David Young, commission chairman, said yesterday that the commission had overestimated the number of young people available for places on the Youth Training Scheme, which guarantees all school-leavers a place.

The number of traineeships filled (226,[illegible]) was 26 per cent lower than [illegible]ted, Mr Young said. But [illegible]0 people were joining the [illegible]me every week.

A survey of careers offices at the beginning og the month showed there were 66,000 school-leavers waiting for a YTS offer.

Scargill call for 50 new mines

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, called yesterday for a programme of expansion in the coal industry with 50 new pits opened by the year 2,000.

Output, at present 120.9 million tons, should be increased to between 170 and 200 million, he said. The Government's present policy of contracting the industry was "disastrous for Britain".

Giving evidence to the Lords select committee on the European community, Mr Scargill accused the EEC of a "dramatic" shift from its original policy of self-sufficiency in energy with a greater role for coal. The Community, he said, should close its frontiers to imports of cheaper coal and oil from non-EEC countries, then Britain's coal industry would be able to expand.

Britain produced the cheapest deep-mined coal in either east or west Europe and he blamed subsidies given to the West German and Eastern European industries for its uncompetitive position.

If the British coal industry were given EEC subsidies "it would be registering profits of between £6m and £7m", Mr Scargill said.

More help urged for disabled children

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A depressing picture of how disabled children are treated in British schools was published yesterday in a report from the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation.

It says most councils do not even know how many handicapped children they have in schools. That means that local education authorities are unable to plan for the needs and futures of disabled childred, according to the report *Beyond The School Gate*, based on a national survey of 1,200 disabled young people.

The research also found that in spite of increasing emphasis in integration, many disabled children in special schools had no contact with able-bodied children, and received too little training in how to look after themselves.

The association says it considers the findings so serious that it is sending the report's recommendations, for urgent consideration, to education authorities, schools, the Government, the careers service and further education establishments.

The report expresses grave reservations about the way in which disabled school children, thought to number 100,000, are prepared for life after school.

Not all the children who would benefit from further education were likely to receive it, the report said. More should be done to prepare the young people for a life without work, but one that was still interesting and rewarding.

Beyond The School Gate by Joan Bookis (Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, 25 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8AB; £1.50 or £2.25 including pp).

Second child was wrongly injected, mother claims

From Arthur Osman
Birmingham

Health officials are investigating a claim that a second child was intravenously injected with the wrong solution of a drug which has put a girl aged seven into a coma for the past month.

The first child, Halima Ali of Rowley Regis, West Midlands, went into hospital because of a urinary infection and was given the wrong solution on October 3. The hospital has admitted the error saying it was a "one in a million possibility" and expressed its deep regret.

Yesterday Mrs Valerie Ali, the girl's mother, said a young boy had received an injection of the same solution on the same day and she said: "He was lucky, for they got to him in time."

An official at Sandwell District General Hospital, West Midlands, said: "We are obviously pursuing this allegation

Doubts grow on cut in mortgage rate

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Dissention among building societies over the next cut in the mortgage rate emerged yesterday as the Woolwich gave a warning to other socieities against a premature move.

Abbey National and Nationwide, Britain's second and third biggest societies, have already come out in favour of a December cut of up to 1 per cent from the present 11.25 per cent. But Mr Alan Cumming, chief general manager of the Woolwich, said yesterday the societies had made a similar move last year "and spent the next seven months regretting it".

Mr Cumming said there were still long queues for mortgages, with delays of up to six weeks. However, he said the societies should consider a cut from January 1.

The Woolwich view is supported by the Halifax, the largest building society.

Explosives found on estate

A cache of explosives, said to be big "enough to blow away the hillside" on the country estate where it was found, was being examined By anti-terrorist squad officers last night.

The hoard, thought to belong to an Irish terrorist group, was buried in a dustbin among laurel trees on the Hardwick Estate at Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, owned by Lady Phoebe Rose. It was found on Wednesday by two estate workers.

Mr Edward Maclellan, a consultant surgeon whose home overlooks the site, said: "There is a great amount – enough to blow away the hillside if it had gone off.

"The laurel trees are at the side of a bridle path used by hundreds of walkers and horse riders. The police have said the explosives have been there at least two years."

Mr Maclellan, who has lived on the estate with his wife, Maxine, for 20 years, added that something had disturbed his dogs on Sunday night.

Lady Rose, widow of Sir Charles Rose, was told of the discovery by the Maclellans.

The health service cuts

Why a hospital had to close

Northwood and Pinner Hospital has been occupied by staff since Wednesday. THOMSON PRENTICE investigates the background to a typical dispute over cuts in the National Health Service.

Despite protests and petitions, a small cottage hospital in north-west London will close on Monday, as a result of expenditure cuts in the National Health Service. Between now and then, the last patients will be discharged or transferred to other hospitals, and as they go, their beds will be dismantled.

The plans to close Northwood and Pinner District Hospital have outraged many people, and devastated most of the staff, including Mrs Jean Carey, the senior nursing officer. The question which she, like them, is asking is: why did it have to be us?

The answer can be found only by explaining the process by which health authorities, in their attempts to save money, arrive at their decisions. This case is a fairly typical example of how the health service cuts are put into effect.

The hospital is administered by Hillingdon Health Authority, which was allocated £50m for expenditure in the present financial year. In February, the authority agreed to cut its budget by 2 per cent because it foresaw a shortfall of about £1m in the year ahead.

The Government had a spending cut of £250,000 and the rest was required because of overspending in previous years, and for a contribution to regional authority funds and contingency funds. All of the authority's departments were told to trim their budgets by 2 per cent.

But by the end of June, the authority was still overspending by £236,000 and a month later, the figure reached £346,000.

In August, the authority's four local management groups were asked to submit cost-saving proposals and a final list was submitted to a meeting of the authority on September 27 suggesting cuts totalling £735,000 by next March. Among them was the closure of Northwood and Pinner hospital, which would save £140,000.

There were 12 other proposals, which included restricting the work of cardiac surgeons at Harefield, a leading British centre for heart transplants, saving £96,000 and the closure of a plastic surgery ward for children at Mount Vernon Hospital, Hillingdon, saving £31,000.

If the authority agreed, cottage hospitals at Uxbridge and Hayes would be closed and amalgamated into one ward at Hillingdon Hospital, saving £53,000. The closure of another ward at that hospital would save £56,000 and three beds in the hospital's intensive care and coronary care units would be "closed" for six months, saving £25,000.

Streamlining of surgical and urological services, other ward closures or restrictions of use, and "good housekeeping" measures would account for the rest of the savings.

The Hillingdon authority has a chairman and 16 members, eight appointed by the regional authority, four representing the local authority and one representative each from the nursing staff, medical staff, general practitioners and trade unions. But on September 27, only 13 were present to decide which cuts to make. The others were ill or abroad.

"Usually, only eight or nine members of the public attend these meetings", Mr David Blythe, the district administrator, said. "That night, 200 people came into the hall and there were another 100 in the corridors outside. There was constant shouting and heckling. The police asked several people to leave. The atmosphere for debate was, *shall* we say, difficult."

The case for closing Northwood and Pinner, which has 30 beds, was a strong one. The authority had 77 cottage hospital beds, but calculated it required only 32. To produce an equivalent saving at Mount Vernon hospital, the authority members were told, would mean the closure of three wards, totalling 73 beds.

When it came to voting there were several abstentions. The cut-backs in cardiac surgery at Harefield were rejected by eight votes to one; the closure of the children's plastic surgery ward was defeated by nine to one and the reduction of intensive care and coronary care beds at Hillingdon was defeated by six to four. All the other proposals were carried and the closure of Northwood and Pinner was decided by six votes to four.

PoW's campaign for back pay resumes

Campaigners for back pay for former British prisoners of war agreed to call off their fight and then failed to get the help they expected from leading Conservatives, it was disclosed yesterday.

Calling for the campaign to be revived, Captain Hugo Bracken, aged 71, confirmed that a truce was reached a year ago after he and a Conservative peer, Lord Kimberley, had met Mr Cecil Parkinson, who was then the chairman of the Conservative Party, and the Government's defence spokesman in the Lords, Lord Trenchard.

Captain Bracken said "It was called off on the understanding of the possibility of steps being taken to see if something could be done.

"But nothing has been done. The injustice remains," he added.

Wih the backing of other former prisoners, Captain Bracken is now calling on the Government to allow an independent inquiry into the whole affair, or pay about £3m to service benevolent funds. He says this is only a quarter of what is owed in today's figures.

The campaign centres on pay witheld from former British officers who were held by the Germans and Italians during the second world war.

In a statement yesterday Captain Bracken, a former Navy pilot who was shot down and spent four years in captivity, said: "In the absence of pay records, refunds to individuals would not be possible. But a government donation to service charities to assist those in need is a practical solution to the problem. A number of ex-prisoners are pressing for the campaign to be reopened."

Recalling the meeting with Mr Parkinson and Lord Trenchard on November 24 last year, Captain Bracken said: "The campaign was called off as a result of the meeting. They said they could see if something could be done".

He added: "With hindsight I think it was a mistake. We expected a donation to the benevolent funds of the three services".



Lord Trenchard: No result

Dead woman's evidence convicts kidnappers

Three kidnappers were jailed by the Central Criminal Court yesterday on the evidence of their victim who is now dead.

Mrs Margaret O'Neill, aged 32, died a few days before the trial, but her statement to the police describing how she was dragged from her home at knifepoint and tortured over a drugs deal was read to the jury.

Charles Berry, aged 31, of Brixton, south London, was jailed for 22 years for kidnapping, imprisoning and wounding Mrs O'Neill with a knife. Sean Harris, aged 29, of Winnersh, Berkshire, was sentenced to 16 years, and Paul Sowerby, aged 33, of south London, to 15 years for abducting her. They all pleaded not guilty.

Mrs O'Neill was held for 12 hours in November last year in an attempt to find her hunband Tony after the couple had cheated them in a £30,000 cannabis deal.

Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said they went to her home in Northwood, north London, where Berry smashed his way in with a pickaxe handle.

Mrs. O'Neill was dragged out of the house and driven away

Judge Argyle, said he would remember for the rest of his life that Berry and Sowerby "sat there laughing" when the pictures of her injuries were being shown in court.

He added: "This woman was kidnapped and tortured so that you could recover the proceeds from the sale of the drugs or the cannabis. Word has got to go forth that our society will not tolerate this type of conduct."

Grandmasters will play semi-final in Britain

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

For the first time the semi-final matches in the candiates' series of eliminatory contests for the world chess championship are to be played in England.

It is good to hear that the unhappy imbroglio by which both Soviet candidates the grandmasters Kasparov and Smyslov, had been eliminated from the contest without playing a game has now been resolved. Originallly the match between Kasparov and Korchnoi had been scheduled to take place in Passadena and that between the other grandmasters, Ribli and Smyslov, somewhere in the United Arab Emirates.

Neither match took place and so Korchnoi and Ribli were declared winners by default by Florencio Compomanes, the president of the World Chess Federation. These decisions were annulled by the recent World Chess Federation congress at Manila and the way declared open for fresh bids.

By making a bid of a quarter of a million Swiss francs (nearly £80,000) the British Chess Federation, backed by Acorn Computers, has secured the rights to hold those two matches which will start in London next month. The matches are of 12 games each and will certainly go on well into December.

This is the first time that both semi-finals have been held in the same place and special interest will be taken in the match between Kasparov and Korchnoi.

Sale room

Pig that went to market for £1,500

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

There was a time when chubby china animals painted with roses were just bad-taste door-stops but yesterday an eighteen inch pig sold for £1,500 (estimate £500-£700) at a Christie's sale in Glasgow, putting Wemyss ware animals firmly on the collecting map.

Wemyss ware was made in Kirkaldy, Fife, and is typically smothered with pink roses. Yesterday's pig was painted with pink roses, foliage and thistles and dates from the late nineteenth century. One trotter was damaged and chipped.

It was bought by a private collector from Edinburgh, setting a new auction price record for Wemyss ware by topping the £1,300 that he had paid last year for a fish.

In contrast, it was a day for butterflies when Sotheby's auctioned the contents of the National Butterfly Museum at St Mary's, Bramber, west Sussex, for a total of £66,074.

Every lot found a buyer, and prices ranged from £33 for three examples of a rare Peruvian butterfly to £10,450 for the Smart British butterfly collection contained in a mahogany cabinet from around 1900.

At Sotheby's in London a plain ebony-veneered pendulum clock by Ahasuerus Fromanteel sold for £46,200 (estimate £9,000 to £12,000). Sotheby's date it to the first half of the 1660s and suggest that is the third earliest known English clock. It has been rediscovered only recently.

Otherwise the high prices were paid for clocks that had been estimated to fetch a great deal of money. A rare mahogany month regulator by John Arnold, probably dating from the 1780s, sold for £27,500 (estimate £22,000 to £28,000) and a *Restauration* rosewood month calendar mantel regulator by Blondeau of Paris made £26,400 (estimate £18,000 to £22,000). The sale made £375,942 with eight per cent unsold.

A set of documents and letters bearing the signatures of all the men who signed the American Declaration of Independence sold for $209,900 (estimate $125,000 to $175,000) or £138,092 at Sotheby's New York on Wednesday. They had been collected by Mr Louis Bamberger

Body of wanted man found on Irish border

A man whose body was found on the Irish border was wanted for questioning by the police about serious terrorist crimes and may have been the victim of a feud

The naked body of Gerard Barkley, aged 27, who ad been shot to death was discovered dumped at the side of a road only a hundred yards inside the Irish Republic

He had been shot at another location and police believe his killers had intended to dump the body just inside Northern Ireland.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Finland Mk 6.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.60; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.50; Yugoslavia Din 100

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Death blaze factory was not inspected, fire prevention officers say

By Thomson Prentice

The five women who died in a clothing factory fire in east London on Wednesday, worked in premises which had not been visited by fire prevention officers or factory inspectors, it emerged yesterday.

As forensic scientists sifted the rubble of the dresswear company for evidence indication the cause of the fire, it became clear tha neither the factory inspectors nor the London Fire Brigade had been told that the premises were being used as a factory. The relevant departments of the Greater London Council were also unaware of their use.

Mr Michael Doherty, the head of the fire prevention branch of London Fire Brigade, said last night: "We hope the GLC will prosecute this case with some vigour if there were breaches in the law. The law says it is the duty of the occupier or owner to apply to the fire authority for a fire certificate.

"We had no record of these premises. As far as we were aware, it was a shop with dwellings on the upper floors."

The factory inspectorate said: "The premises should have been registered with us by law, but they were not. We do have problems with the rag trade because there tends to be a high turnover of ownership. This case appears to represent a breach of the Health and Safety at Work Act."

The factory, DK Netaware, of Mile End Road, was owned by members of an Indian family, including Mr Gurdev Singh. The dead women had not all been named last night but they were understood all to be Indians, some of whom might have been related to Mr Singh.

Mr Neta Gurmit Singh said that he started the business making skirts and slacks, in Woolwich in 1968 and moved to Mile End Road in 1973. He said that Mr Furdev Singh became a partner in 1974. Mr Neta Gurmit Singh said he had sold out in 1980.

"It was a good safe factory," Mr Neta Gurmit Singh said. "There were three windows on the first floor at the rear, two of them with bars, and one without. The front windows had burgalr-proof bars but they were of a type easily broken. The stairs were repaired four years ago."

The premises are on the first and second floors of a building which is occupied on the ground floor by a betting shop. Seven women escaped from the factory, two of them with injuries, through the unbarred rear window on the first floor.

The police said that there was no immediate evidence of arson on the premises, but forensic examinations were being carried out to provide evidence for an inquest.

The factory inspectorate said that such clothing factory premises were not considered high risks. "They do not contain dangerous or unguarded machines", she said. "It may be that owners of such premises may be ignorant of the law regarding registering with us."


Mr Gurdev Singh: "Premises inspected".

But last night Mr Gurdev Singh was reported as saying that the premises were regulary inspected by fire officers. They came every three minths, he said, and the last visit was "one or two months ago" when he had paid a fee of £11. He said that there were two large fire extinguishers in the factory and two emergency windows which led to an external fire escape, and which were not locked.

However, the fire prevention branch of London Fire Brigade was adamant last night that it had not visited the premises. A senior officer said: "There is no doubt in our minds about it. We have no file on this building at all. From our point of view we knew nothing about it until we attended the fire.

"We do not charge any fee for our inspections and we do not make them on a quarterly basis. I can only suggest that the person has confused us with representatives of a fire extinguisher company who may have called on him. Some of these representatives wear uniforms and that may be where the confusion has arisen. But whoever called were not fire prevention officers."

The company, he said, was called DKG Netawwear Manufacturing, whose chairman was named as Mr Makhan Singh Rao, of Tolworth, Surrey, and one of the directors was named as Mr Gurdev Singh, of Gravesend, Kent.

Two of the victims were identified last night as sisters, Bakhsho and Vidya Kaur, also of Gravesend.

Ford faces pressure to restore bonuses

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Mr Sam Toy, chairman of Ford in Britain, is coming under pressure from his dealers to restore bonus and incentive payments because they are losing the price war to rivals who have rejected his offer of a "discount truce".

On September 5 Mr Toy surprised the industry by withdrawing factory support to dealers and appealing to competitors to follow his lead "back to more sesnsible trading practices". He said he would reconsider his action in two months, depending on what response he got.

Not a single manufacturer took up his offer. They pointed out that Ford was continuing factory support for fleet sales, which accounted for more than half its turnover. Vauxhall welcomed Mr Toy's initiative at the time but within days has stepped up its own incentive payments, a move which Mr Toy's colleagues said infuriated him.

Ford is particularly sensitive to Vauxhall's continuing recovery because Vauxhall is part of the huge General Motors empire and capable of calling on substantial reserves to achieve its declared aim of ousting Ford from market leadership in Britain.

With Vauxhall paying its dealers £135 for every Cavalier and Astra they sell and up to £300 a car on fleet sales, Ford dealers have been forced to carry the cost of compeitive price cuts from their own profits. In many cases they are forgoing ten per cent of their permitted margin of between 14 and 17 per cent on sales, to cut the price of Granadas, Capris, Sierras and Escorts.

At least one dealer has been advertising the new Orion at 10 per cent below recommended retail prices, although it was launched only last month. Ford insists this is an isolated case.


Play continues: A child riding a scooter past the Princess of Wales and Mrs Gloria Cameron (left), the director of the £167,000 West Indian Parents' Family Centre, which the Princess officially opened yesterday in Brixton, south-west London where Njoki Kariuki, aged four, who sang for the Princess, taught her how to dance the calypso.

Gardens plundered

Visitors to the gardens of historic houses are stealing so many plants that owners are hiding rare specimens out of public view, it is claimed.

The Marquis of Salisbury says visitors to his gardens at Cranborne in North Dorset and Hatfield, Hertfordshire, are taking as many as 40 or 50 cuttings away with them.

"And on one unforgettable occasion, a man, having taken as many as he could carry, was seen depositing them in his car and returning for more."

Lord Salisbury, says in *Popular Gardening* magazine: "The plants taken are often either rare or uncommon

School aims to prevent broken marriages

Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A boys public school in Northamptonshire is to examine the question of teaching pupils how to have good relationships in order to try to prevent broken marriages later in their lives.

The two-year project, which begins at Oundle School in January, is being undertaken by the Marriage Research Centre based at the Central Middlesex Hospital in London. Its first task is to look at how the Oundle boys view freindship and relationships.

Mr Barry Trapnell, the headmaster, said: "We have to find out how the adolescent ticks over and only then can we think in terms of educating their humanity". Once the two-year research into the boys' attitudes is complete, the centre and the school feel that they will be in a better position to begin a programme in relationship education.

"There is something of a crisis in our society at the moment", Mr Trapnell said. "I would have thought most schools would like to do something to help their pupils achieve a stable marriage relationship." At present schools did nothing, except perhaps some sex education.

This week Oundle will be appointing a research/education officer "to explore the growth of social, emotional and personal needs in the pupils and to assist them with appropriate discussion and eduction in these areas".

Mr Trapnell said he thought that the 750 boarders would take the news of the appointment fairly well".

The idea has been greeted by some interest and some scepticism by other public school heads.

Fewer than 10 per cent of Oundle pupils come from broken homes, compared with a national average of one third.

Doctor tells jury of Nilsen's false-self

By David Nicholson-Lord

Dennis Nilsen, who has admitted to the police killing 15 or 16 men and dismembering, boiling and burning their bodies, delighted in wielding the power of life and death over his victims, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

A consultant psychiatrist called by the defence said Mr Nilsen, who denies six counts of murder and two of attempted murder, treated people like objects and described his own behaviour as God-like. This explained why many of his young homosexual victims escaped unharmed.

Dr James MacKeith said Mr Nilsen's "reprieve" of some of his victims, in some cases when he thought he had killed them, amounted to a case of "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away".

"He may have been more concerned about power over life and death than a simple attempt to kill," Dr MacKeith added.

A second psychiatrist called by the defence agreed with Dr MacKeith that Mr Nilsen's responsibility for his crimes was diminished by a severe personality disorder in which paranoid and schizoid tendencies were kept in unstable equilibrium by a "false-self personality".

Dr Patrick Gallwey, adviser in forensic psychiatry to the South-west Thames Regional Health Authority, said that Mr Nilsen was under enormous pressure which would periodically erupt into "outbursts of irrational violence, often with bizarre or quasi-sexual features, alway apparently motiveless".

Dr Gallwey also said that at other times Mr Nilsen was able to function completely normally so that the breakdowns made no sense in terms of his ordinary personality. He told the court he had made a special study of the type of false-self syndrome displayed by Mr Nilsen.

The defence is arguing that Mr Nilsen, aged 37, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, should be convicted only of manslaughter on the grounds of mental abnormality.

Dr MacKeith, a former Broadmoor consultant and adviser in forensic psychiatry to the South-east Thames Regional Health Authority, earlier described Mr Nilsen as "consistently inconsistent", adding: "Indeed Mr Nilsen is concerned to minimize the extent to which he is seen as mentally abnormal or mad".

The two psychiatrists disagreed over whether Mr Nilsen suffered from mental abnormality, part of the legal basis for diminished responsibility. Dr Gallwey said he did suffer from it. Dr MacKeith said he was unqualified to judge because it was a legal, not a medical, term.

Nilsen himself admitted he was responsible for the killings, the court was told. In reports prepared for psychiatrists, according to Mr Green, he had written: "I have an overwhelming desire to kill ... but the strong moral side of my character should have produced the power to resist. I cannot allow the buck to travel outside my responsibility ... I deserve punishment for their deaths".

He said his victims would forgive him when they lay at peace and of his last victim, Stephen Sinclair, aged 20, he wrote: "I visualized my body and Stephen's lying dead on the mortuary slab together."

The bearing continues today.

Police pay van death damages

Merseyside police force has paid "substantial" damages to the mother of David Moore, a partially disabled man, killed by a speeding police van during the Toxteth riots in July 1981.

Mrs Agnes Moore, aged 55, a widow of Avondale Road, Wavertree, brought a claim for damages against two police officers and Mr Kenneth Oxford, the chief constable of Merseyside. Yesterday, it was disclosed that Mrs Moore had accepted an undisclosed amount in an out-of-court settlement.

Businessman is bailed

The former managing director of a City of London based company, Imperial Commodities, Mr Charles Grey Justin Frewen, was further remanded on bail until November 1 by Guildhall magistrates yesterday. Mr Frewen, aged 24, of Coniger Road, Fulham, is charged with fraudulent trading, dishonestly obtaining a cheque, and dishonestly obtaining £50,000 by telegraphic transfer.

The conditions of his bail are that he lives at his address, reports daily to police, and surrenders his passport. There are two sureties of £25,000 and £20,000.

Peer's divorce action listed

Divorce proceedings between Lord and Lady Northampton have been announced in the latest list of special procedure actions to be heard in London soon.

Lord Northampton, aged 37, whose home is at Compton Wynyates, Warwickshire, married his third wife, a sister-in-law of Lord Portarlington, in 1977. They have a daughter aged two.

Remission lost

Charles Richardson, the former south London gang leader, has been sentenced to 14 days' loss of remission after returning more than 11 hours late from a weekend's home leave from Coldingley prison in Surrey.

Pill study after rise in liver cancer in women

A new study is being mounted in Britain to find out whether women on the pill run an increased risk of liver cancer.

The move comes after the finding by a team of researchers under Professor Sir Richard Doll at Oxford that the number of cases of liver cancer has been increasing slightly in women, but not in men.

Many factors could explain the rise, and investigators at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund's epidemiology unit, want to establish whether the pill is responsible.

Dr David Foreman, coordinator of the new study, said it was hoped to look at 100 women under 45 who had had liver cancer in England and Wales over the past three years.

They would be compared with a "control group" of healthy women.

Literacy 'falling' among office staff

Standards of spelling, arithmetic and typing among Britain's office workers have slumped in the past 10 years, according to a survey of office managers. They blame the education system and new aids, such as calculators, on which workers increasingly rely.

The findings were published yesterday in a report from the Alfred Marks Bureau, a leading office staff agency. The 281 office managers questioned about the quality of staff over the past 10 years thought general standards had risen because of the greater choice of recruits during the recession, but levels of numeracy and literacy had fallen sharply.

Only 15 per cent thought standards of numeracy had improved since 1973, while 56 per cent thought they had declined. Only 11 per cent thought literacy had improved, while 63 per cent reported a drop.

The managers also said typing skills, accuracy, and telephone manners, had all deteriorated.

Asked what could be done, most managers called for more emphasis on the three Rs at school. One said: "I have a 17-year-old nephew who has just passed nine O levels and he cannot spell. I find this appalling. I see no point in teaching students psychology and social studies before they can write and speak English satisfactorily."

As well as familiar targets such as teachers and comprehensive education, some managers also blamed new technology. One said: "Many people are numerate when using a calculator but are unsure of the basic methods behind calculations".

The survey conflicts with the findings of the Cockcroft report on mathematics, published last year, which concluded that with two exceptions, employers of engineering apprentices and employers in the retail trades, there was little real dissatisfaction among employers

PARLIAMENT October 27 1983

Call to UK for forces would be considered

GRENADA

To calls that the Government should take the lead in setting up a Commonwealth force to replace the American presence in Grenada, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told the Commons that if the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth made a request to Britain, the Government would consider it. The Government would consider sympathetically any reasonable request.

During 15 minutes of questioning on the invasion of the island, she told Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, who wondered what obligations Mrs Thatcher now felt towards President Reagan, that these were the obligations of a close ally, a member of Nato. Without the support of the United States, freedom and justice in Europe would be in doubt.

We stand by the United States (she said), the final guarantor of freedom in Europe.

When the exchanges began Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, Lab) asked if it was true that the Governor-General of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, approached the eastern Caribbean states for military assistance, as had been reported to the United Nations by the Prime Minister of Dominica. If it is true (he went on) could she indicate who authorized him to do that?

Mrs Thatcher: No request for intervention from the Governor-General was passed through British channels, nor was any such request reported to us.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C): Only yesterday Mr Denis Healey referred to Grenada as British territory and referred to it in terms of a threat to British territory. Would she make clear that Grenada is not British territory but is independent?

Mrs Thatcher: I confirm what he says. It is an independent sovereign state. It is not British territory; the Governor-General is not British. He was appointed on the recommendation of the first Prime Minister of the independent Grenada.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport): It has become public knowledge that the mobile land forces have been on stand-by for several days and were told to go on alert for going to Grenada yesterday.

Could she give an assurance that there will be no question of British troops being used other than as part of a Commonwealth peace-keeping unit? Does this mean that the Government is accepting its responsibilities and taking a role in relationship to the Commonwealth or Grenada?

Mrs Thatcher: The Foreign Secretary indicated, as I have indicated, that no British troops were involved in the landings on Grenada. HMS Antrim was instructed to go there as a precautionary measure to take off British citizens should they be in danger. There has been no change in the position.

We are grateful that the United States is looking after British citizens and is evacuating them from the island.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition (Islwyn, Lab): What obligations does she now feel towards the President of the United States?

Mrs Thatcher: The obligations of a very close ally – (*Labour laughter*) – of a member of Nato, the United States, without whose support freedom and justice in Europe would be in doubt. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Kinnock: Is not that special relationship between Britain and the US now somewhat questioned and the only reason it is in question is because the relationship said to exist between the Prime Minister and the President has turned out to be not so special?

In the chaos and humiliation of the Grenada affair, will she not at least take the opportunity of a new deportment in world affairs and as a consequence demonstrate greater independence in furthering British interests and working for peace throughout the world?

Mrs Thatcher: As between two nations that are friends, each owes one another its own judgment. That does not mean that the other in either case is compelled to take it. It would hardly be friendship unless one country could tender advice to another country and have it either accepted or rejected. We do not run the kind of Warsaw Pact organization which Mr Kinnock ... (loud Labour protests).

Mr Kinnock: I would be the last to suggest the rending of any alliances, but when the judgment of this Government is apparently utterly cast aside and trampled upon by our ally, what then is the obligation that she has?

Mrs Thatcher: It follows from what he has said, the United States and Britain being allies, that we always have to accept any advice which the United States gave us. It would follow we were not free to accept or reject the advice of the United States.

At the beginning of the Falklands matter we did not ask the United States about whether we should go to recapture the Falklands. We took our own decision. When the United States took the part of an independent negotiator at the beginning, it was we in the end who persuaded the United States to follow us. (Conservative cheers)

Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab): Could she dissociate herself and her Government from what the Foreign Secretary said on *Newsnight* last night in which he used the expression that it was a matter for rejoicing if the outcome of an invasion in Grenada would be a Government more to his liking.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree with everything the Foreign Secretary said yesterday, particularly his view that there are much larger issues at stake between the United States and the United Kingdom, and indeed the whole future and the freedom of Europe and the whole future of Nato. We stand by the United states and we continue to do so in the larger alliance. The United States is the final guarantor of freedom in Europe. (Conservative cheers)

I should be very glad if democracy were to be restored to Grenada and it were to operate. When the United States, under similar circumstances, went into the Dominican Republic, she did pull out. Democracy was restored in that way in 1965 and it still persists today.



Tapsell: Take lead



Rowlands: Manipulation

Mr Peter Tapsell (Lindsey East, C): Has the time not now come when on Grenada we should put our full support behind our allies the United States in the UN and elsewhere and also take a lead in setting up a Commonwealth force which will replace the American presence in Grenada?

Mrs Thatcher: The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth has indicated he would stand ready to use his good offices. If he were to make a request we should of course consider it. The other matter is being discussed in the UN and it is our intention to abstain on that resolution.

Mr Edward Rowlands (Merthyr Tydfil and Whymney, Lab): Will she tell President Reagan very plainly that we would not support in any fashion a cynical manipulation of the Queen's representative, the Governor-General, nor the bringing into Grenada of some pre-packaged government from outside.

Mrs Thatcher: The position of the Governor-General is constitutionally perfectly clear. He is not in any way responsible to the Government of the United Kingdom, nor does he in any way take instructions from the Government of the UK.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmonds, C): What exactly are the orders to HMS Antrim? Are they to help the Americans on the grounds that they rescued our people and have the Governor-General in their care, or are they supposed to hinder the Americans on the grounds that the Government disapproves of their actions?

It is important the Prime Minister tells the House what the orders to the Antrim are.

Mrs Thatcher: The protection and evacuation of our own people.

Mr Ronald Davies (Caerphilly, Lab): What positive steps does she now intent to take to restore domocracy to Grenada? Would not the first most positive step be to condemn the American presence in Grenada and to call for the immediate withdrawal of all American troops?

Mrs Thatcher: The UK Government has no residual responsibility to the independent sovereign state of Grenada.

Sir John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest, C): Since the Governor-General is the representative of the Queen of Grenada and is the last remaining embodiment of the order for the island, did not the poisition he took fully justify any support that we could give to Commonwealth partners who supported us loyally over the Falklands?

Will the Prime Minister give due consideration to Mr Tapsell's proposal regarding a Commonwealth force?

Mrs Thatcher: The Deputy High Commissioner from Barbados saw the Governor-General on Sunday in Grenada and was accompanied by two United States consular representatives. The Governor-General did not indicate in any way then to our deputy high commissioner any request for intervention.

I can only give him the facts as I know them. That does not mean to say we are in full possession of the facts. There may be other requests that have been made and we know nothing about. I cannot go any further than what I have said with regard to the Grenada matter.

Mr Douglas Hoyle (Warrington North, Lab): Will the Prime Minister find out, why it is, if the Governor-General has been in American hands for 24 hours, he has not been in touch with the Palace? And is this why she cannot comment on the statement of the Dominican Prime Minister? What steps have been taken to find out whether it is true or false?

Mrs Thatcher: I have no responsibility to answer for the Governor-General in any way. I have given the facts as I know them. No request was made through Britain or to the knowledge of Britain.

I understand that a statement has been issued from the Palace this morning that they did not know of any such request. It does not mean any such request was not made; it means we do not know of one.

Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham, C): Regretting that we did not support our Commonwealth partners from the outset – (Opposition shouts of "Which ones?") – will the Prime Minister make clear that we shall of course be willing to contribute to a Commonwealth peace-keeping force?

Mrs Thatcher: We would, of course, consider sympathetically any reasonable request made to us.

Allegations by ex-editor lead to demands for debate

THE TIMES

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, asked for a Commons debate on allegations made earlier in the day at a press launch of his book *Good Times, Bad Times*, by Mr Harold Evans, former editor of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*.

The allegations were about figures for the profitability of *The Sunday Times*, presented to the Commons in 1981 by Mr John Biffen, then Secretary of State for Trade, during discussion of the acquisition of Times Newspapers Ltd by Mr Rupert Murdoch.

An attempt by Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton, South, SDP) to get an emergency debate on the issue was rejected by the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill).

During questions about next week's business, Mr Kinnock asked Mr Biffen, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons: Will he arrange an early debate in Government time on the serious allegations made this morning by Mr Harold Evans, former editor of *The Times*, that the Government allowed Mr Rupert Murdoch to acquire Times Newspapers Ltd on the basis of figures which, Mr Evans alleged, intentionally miscalculated in respect of the profitability of *The Sunday Times*?

Mr Biffen: I gather that I am in some ways a central figure in this detestable drama concerning *The Times* newspaper. I am afraid that I cannot offer any guarantee of Government time for a debate but will look at the point.

He will understand that I have not seen any of the reports and certainly not the book. I have not been blessed with a copy but nonetheless will take note of what has been said.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowsley North, Lab): Regarding his central role in the acquisition by Rupert Murdoch of Times Newspapers, can we have a statement very soon on the very serious allegation that is made by Harold Evans in his book published today that Mr Biffen, when Secretary of State for Trade, deliberately misled the House and juggled the figures of Times Newspapers to convey the impression that *The Sunday Times* was not profitable and thereby avoid reference of Murdoch's acquisition of these newspapers to the Monopolies Commission.

Mr Biffen: I have made it quite clear that I have not seen these accusations. Of course, I will take account of the point raised this afternoon. I do not think I can go beyond that.

Later Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate on what he described as new information concerning the Government's and the House's decision in 1980-81 regarding the acquisition of Times Newspapers by Mr Rupert Murdoch.

In January 1981 (he said) the House debated the takeover of Times Newspapers by Mr Murdoch. Despite opposition from both sides, the House agreed to the Secretary of State's recommendation that the takeover should be allowed and that the matter should not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

It did so because of the alleged financial position of the papers at that time and because of the eight conditions given to the House and attached to the consent by the Secretary of State.

The former editor of *The Sunday Times* and of *The Times* has alleged today, first that the Secretary of State grossly misled the House in 1981, that the financial position of the papers was not as he stated and that therefore did not exempt them from references to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as required under the 1973 Fair Trading Act.

Secondly, he alleged in large part the undertakings given to the House at that time by the Secretary of State have been broken.

If these allegations are true then this House has been treated by Mr Murdoch and his company with utter contempt.

The then Secretary of State is now Leader of the House and we look to him to protect the interests of this House. He is a fair man and is known for his honourable action in this and many other matters.

It surely should be the case that Mr Biffen should have an opportunity to say whether he was misled on that occasion and whether the House should take action to ensure the undertakings which were given at that time were actually being carried out.

This House is guardian of the public interest and particularly in respect of newspaper power.

An early debate should be held to provide the Government with an opportunity to say what it felt about the allegations made about its actions in 1981 and to provide the House) with opportunity to cast judgment on the undertakings given by Mr Murdoch and which apparently had been so clearly broken.

● **Mr Geoffrey Rippon** (Hexham, C) during other business exchanges, asked: Will he say there will be no debate on the Government's local government proposals until there have been a lot of further discussions with the local authorities.

As they now stand, the proposals are pretty muddled, likely to be costly and ineffective and are generally undesirable and a further reinforcement of what the Lord Chancellor called an elective dictatorship.

Mr Biffen: He will not expect me to comment on the merits or otherwise of his observations but there are no immediate plans for legislation on this matter.

Next week's business

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debate on intermediate nuclear forces.

Tuesday: Proceedings on British Shipbuilders (Borrowing Powers) Bill.

Wednesday: Petroleum Royalties (Relief) Bill, remaining stages.

Thursday: Debate on foreign affairs.

Friday: Debate on small businesses.

The main business in the House of Lords next week will be:

Tuesday: Debate on the situation in Grenada.

Wednesday: Debate on job creation.

Thursday: Data Protection Bill, third reading. Debate on procedure. Debate on easing EEC frontier formalities.

More cash for primary health care

HEALTH SERVICE

An extra £9m over the next four years to improve primary health care – family doctors and community nursing services – in inner cities was announced by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services during a debate on the national health service.

Additional funds, he said, would be made available for new incentives to create group practices in inner city areas in cities like London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Newcastle. There would be a 60 per cent grant for improvement of poor quality practice premises in inner city areas, compared with the present 33 per cent. Primary health care projects in selected inner city areas, for example developing a night nurse service and improving the supply of aids and equipment used by district nurses, were also to be improved.

These steps (he said) are only part of our efforts to tackle the problems of primary health care in inner cities. They demonstrate our determination to develop health services to meet the needs of the community and patients.

The pharmaceutical industry had cooperated in a 2.5 per cent price reduction from the beginning of August this year. He was now holding discussions with representatives of the industry on the scope for further savings next year. He would be looking particularly at the profit rates which were allowed and the controls on levels of promotional and advertising revenue.

The industry had a good record and he did not want to undermine its advances but the Government must ensure the health service was not paying too much for its drugs.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, opening the debate said the Labour Party considered the national health service and its future to be an issue of paramount importance on the nation's agenda.

He moved a motion that the House reaffirmed its belief in the principles of the NHS established by the Labour government in 1947; pledged itself to maintain and improve the standards of health care, free for all at time of use and need, to which the people were entitled; and called on the Government to reverse its stated policy of cuts in hospital and medical services.

Mr Kinnock said there had been a systematic reduction in the real standards of provision in the NHS since 1979. The attack on the NHS had been intensified by the Government since it was re-elected in June. Mr Fowler, the Secretary of State, he understood, had disagreed with the cuts but could now be seen on television justifying them. His continued protests that there were no cuts would not wash.

Concern had been expressed by the Royal Colleges of Nursing, Physicians and Surgeons, the Family Planning Association, the National Association of Health Authorities, Age Concern, all the trade unions, the junior hospital doctors' committee of the BMA and the BMA itself.

All were united in opposing the cuts which were deliberately and very seriously eroding the NHS, Britain's proudest posession. Mr Fowler described such organizations as vested interests, but their interests were vested in patient care, healing and recovery and he should listen to them.

Those in the front line, such as doctors and nurses, were not reassured by Mr Fowler or the Prime Minister saying that the health service was safe only in their hands. They were losing jobs, seeing deteriorating services, lengthening waiting lists and were, day by day, up against the realities of the consequences of the cuts.

In an article in the *Sunday Express*, Mr Fowler had listed alleged facts about the NHS.

He had said spending on the NHS had risen by 17 per cent more than prices. That was a selective view of the statistics and over simplified to the point of utter distortion.

He had said that the NHS was treating more patients than ever before but that hardly explained the fact that the waiting list was 770,000 which was a record.

He had said that the health service employed more doctors and nurses than ever before. That was a legacy from the outgoing Labour government and a result of its contract which gave nurses a 37½ hour week and thereby required the incoming Government to add an extra 22,000 nurses.

They were all interested in efficiency and were united in wanting value for money. Their very hearts thrilled at the prospect of an improvement in standards of patient care combined with prudence. They should look at the efficiency promoted by the Government's policies.

These had been very efficient in one respect: in increasing charges. Charges had gone up by £321m in the past four years, an increase of 200 per cent.

Government policies meant that record opportunities for new and better care, new technology, and greater saving of lives among children were not great opportunities for investment in compassion and modern technology, and efficiency; but were burdens, burdens on public expenditure.

That was their best attitude. Their worst attitude was to see pain as an opportunity for commercial exploitation and sponsorship.

Were they not prepared to learn that the NHS was not exclusive bauble they could allow to decay but was above partisan politics, since it was cherished and would be defended and fought for by people of every kind of politics in the community?

It needed full-hearted and full-funded support.

Mr Fowler said the basic charge against Mr Kinnock was not that he could not describe the problems of the serivice, but his total bankruptcy of ideas and policies.

He charged that the Government had cut the health service, but even taking account of the July measures the Government was spending £15,500m compared with £7,750m in 1978-79.

Kidney failure was one of the most serious problems facing the NHS, but in 1981 1,500 new patients had been treated compared with fewer than 600 10 years ago. Last year there were more transplants than any other European country and specialist facilities had increased in numbers.

The waiting list was 726,000 compared with 752,000 in March, 1979. The two events which had added most patients to the waiting list were the industrial disputes in 1978 and 1982.

He found it difficult to believe that a service which employed 820,000 people, including 170,000 ancillaries and 105,000 administrative and clerical workers could not find savings of 4,800. He found it totally ridiculous that a saving of a half of one per cent struck at the foundations of the health service.

The need to meet the increases in demand on the service required imagination and not just demands for more resources. The Government had provided more resources and would do so in the future but it was vital to develop policies to extract the maximum value for money.

What the health service needed above all was better management and the Griffiths report had endorsed the initiatives taken by the Government to this end.

If we can get good management at local level (he said) we will have an opportunity to secure management cost improvements of a kind not so far seen in the service.

The Government remained committed to the Health service but wanted it to be modern, able to meet the challenges of the 1980s and 1990s.

The Opposition had produced no means for putting their hopes into practice and worse still, refused to make any proposals for tackling the problems.

The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill

Brittan sets out to appease critics

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

● **A national independent prosecution service under the Director of Public Prosecutions is to be established. Complaints against the police will be supervised by a new lay authority.**

● **Many police powers are to be limited to inquiries into "serious arrestable offences", which have been given a more stringent definition.**

● **Curbs are proposed on the police's ability to order intimate body searches and to examine and remove confidential records.**

● **Detention without trial will be limited to 24 hours, except for "serious arrestable offences". Suspects will have a statutory right to legal advice.**

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, went some way yesterday to appeasing critics of his Police and Criminal Evidence Bill with the publication of a revised Bill and two White Papers.

One White Paper makes for a stronger, independent supervision of how complaints against the police are handled; the other concerns a new centralized prosecution service for England and Wales independent of the police.

Mr Brittain has set out to incorporate amendments made to the previous Bill, which fell with the general election, while developing further some of the proposals, such as on police complaints.

His aim is to carry into the Bill and White Papers a general overall balance proposed by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure between rights of individuals and increased police powers.

Provision for the Police Complaints Authoritis contained in the Bill, which could get its second reading the week after next.

A Bill to set up the presecution system is not expected to be introduced before the next session of Parliament.

In the Bill, certain powers are limited to "serious arrestable offences" which, in response to widespread criticism, are now defined.

These powers include the right to detain suspects beyond 24 hours; the power for magistrates to issue search warrants for evidence; and the ability of the police to order intimate body searches.

The Bill's list of serious arrestable offences is as follows:

Murder; manslaughter; rape; kidnapping; any offence under Section 1, 9 or 10 of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Proisions) Act, 1976; causing an explosion likely to endanger life or property; possession of firearms with intent to injure; use of firearms and imitation firearms to resist arrest; carrying firearms with criminal intent, hostage taking or hijacking.

An attempt or conspiracy to commit an offence can become a serious arreatable one if it is likely to have caused, if completed as intended; serious harm to the security of the state or to public order; serious interference with the administration of justice, or with the investigation of offences, or of a particular offence; the death of any person; serious injury to any person; substantial financial gain to any person and serious financial loss to any person.

An attempt or conspiracy to commit any of the serious arrestable offences would itself become such an offence.

Intimate body searches

The Bill acknowledges that the power to make searches of the mouth and other orifices need stricter definition. It provides that before any such search, even if the detained person consents, the authority of a superintendent or higher will be required.

Where consent is refused, the Bill forbids a search, except where the senior officer reasonably believes it is necessary to remove a concealed weapon.

The previous Bill included a power to use intimate searches for evidence. However, that proposal has been removed.

Although the body search should be by someone medically qualified, the Bill acknowledges that it cannot oblige doctors to make it or to impinge on clinical judgment or professional ethics.

If such a search must take place, the police must first see whether it can be done by a doctor. If the search cannot be done by a doctor, on the further authorization of a superintendent it may be carried out by a police officer of the same sex as the suspect.

Samples of blood or semen may be taken only with written consent and on a senior officer's authorization, and only where there are grounds to suspect the person guilty of a serious arrestable offence and that the sample would tend to confirm or disprove his involvement.



Mr Brittan: Modified earlier Bill.

At present, such samples may be taken, if the suspect consents, whatever the offence. But no sample may be taken without the suspect's consent.

Searches for evidence

The Bill will empower magistrates to issue warrants authorizing police to searches of premises for evidence of serious arrestable offences, provided that it does not consist of "excluded material" or material that can be obtained only by their going through a special procedure.

"Excluded material" consists of:

Items covered by professional legal privilege (for example correspondence between solicitors and their clients).

Medical records and confidential personal records (held for example by priests and social workers); their voluntary counterparts (Samaritans) and other voluntary advice agencies (Citizen's Advice Bureau).

Samples of human tissues and tissue fluids.

Confidential journalistic records.

The protection is not limited to professional journalists but covers any material acquired or created for "the purposes of journalism".

The Bill extends to England and Wales the existing power in London and certain other areas to stop and search on reasonable suspicion for stolen goods.

Independent prosecution

The White Paper on the prosecution service says that Crown prosecutors should not be accountable to a local supervisory body. It favours a centrally-funded, national service headed by the Director of Public Prosecutions under the general supervision of the Attorney General.

Local prosecutors and headquarters staff would be officers of a national prosecution service free from direction or influence by the police.

Statutory right to legal advice

The Bill will provide a statutory right to legal advice. Delay in permitting the exercise of that will require the authority of a superintendent or above and will be possible only when a person is detained for a serious arrestable offence.

The Government argues that premature disclosure of a person's arrest may lead to property being disposed of, evidence being destroyed and witnesses intimidated. However, the Government believes that the criteria for delay under the present law and judges' roles are too vague and easily satisfied.

Detention without charge

The Bill reflects government opinion that in general detention without trial should be limited to 24 hours. Detention between 24 and up to 36 hours would be permissible only in the case of a serious arrestable offence and on the authority of a superintendent or above.

The police would be able to detain a person without charge beyond 36 hours, but only on the warrent of a magistrates' court, where the suspect would have the right to be present and legally represented.

Tape recording of evidence

On the tape-recording of evidence; the intention is to record whole interviews but transcript will be made only to resolve court disputes. The field trials will last about two years.

Police complaints procedure

The Police Complaints Authority will have power to supervise the investigation of any complaint against police officers.

The authority will be able to veto the appointment of the investigating officer and to give directions on the conduct of the investigation. The authority will receive the report and certify whether it is satisfied with the investigation.

The authority will take over the disciplinary functions of the Police Complaints Board, which will be abolished.

Leading article, page 11

Marriage has its tax problems

TREASURY

A form of tax discrimination against married couples as opposed to those living outside wedlock was illustrated during Treasury questions by Mr Patrick Nicholls (Teignbridge, C).

He said that if an unmarried couple with two children arranged their affairs so that they each accepted responsibility for one child, they both got a single parent allowance.

It is wrong (he said) that people who are living outside wedlock should have a better deal in that regard than those living inside it.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Treasury: Mr Nicholls draws attention to one of the difficulties of the present system. It is easy to draw attention to the difficulties; the problem is to find a widely acceptable solution to them.

Earlier, Ms Harriet Harman (Peckham, Lab) said it was unfair that even where a married man and married woman earned the same, the married woman took home less in her pay packet because she was paying more in tax.

It is time (she said) the Government accepted the representations of the Conservative women's organization, the Equal Opportunities Commission and the TUC that a much better way of arranging things would be to take away the married man's tax allowance and subsidize families through child benefit.

Mr Hayhoe: It is possible for husband and wife to elect to be taxed separately and then the particular situation Ms Harman refers to would not arise

The issues involved here are deep and complex. If the married man's allowance was removed, it would reduce the threshold for income tax considerably and increase the problems of the poverty and employment traps.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C): Even when husband and wife are taxed separately, if the nature of their occupations necessitates them living in different locations, when they retire and have to sell these different locations, one or other has to pay capital gains tax.

Mr Hayhoe: There are many anomalies in the system for taxing men and women. What is difficult is to find an acceptable way of resolving them.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the Civil Service.

Inflation on downward path next year

All the indications are that the path of inflation in 1984 is likely to be downward, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said at question time in the Commons. The Treasury would be making a forecast on inflation in the normal way at the time of the autumn statement, he added.

He also said that the level of output was likely to exceed the highest previous level soon. For the past two years and more, GDP had been growing at the rate of 2.5 to 3 per cent a year and this was a consequence of sound monetary and fiscal policies which had brought down inflation and interest rates.

Mr Frederick Silvester (Manchester, Withington, C): Does he think economic recovery will be advanced by reducing public expenditure and, if so, on what does he base that belief?

Mr Lawson: I base my belief on the fact that an economy in which there are effective incentives is likely to do better than one in which there are inadequate incentives for earning and risk taking and so on. For that, it is necessary to reduce the burden of taxation and that can only be done when there is firm control of public expenditure.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

How much damage has the invasion of Grenada done to Anglo-American relations? One had only to glance at all those glum faces on the Conservative back benches during Wednesday's debate to realize the extent of the Government's embarrassment. Sir Geoffrey Howe was making heavy weather of an impossible task. He could not justify the American action because the Government had advised against it. He did not want to condemn it openly because the future of the alliance matters more for British interests than this particular episode.

This kind of difficulty is inevitable when allies disagree, and it is inevitable that they will disagree from time to time. That the British and United States governments formed conflicting judgments on policy towards Grenada is not in itself unique. The critical question is whether the nature of the difference went beyond what has to be accepted in a voluntary partnership between sovereign nations. Was the issue so grave, or did the two governments deal with each other in such a way, as to undermine the alliance?

We have it on the authority of the Foreign Secretary that although there were consultations with the US government, those consultations were less extensive than the British Government would have wished. But what about the attitude of the British Government itself? Does the refusal of ministers to express openly the anxieties that they obviously feel betray a sense of psychological inferiority? Does it indicate a fatal imbalance in the alliance?

The role of the candid friend

A distinction needs to be drawn, I believe, between the expression of disagreement in private and in public. It would be unhealthy if British ministers refrained from playing the role of the candid friend in their private conversations with whoever holds power in Washington. But a certain restraint in giving public voice to criticism is necessary on both sides.

I was and remain a critic of the Suez venture. But I believe that the public condemnation of Britain and France by the United States government not only went beyond what was necessary, but had positively harmful results. It weakened confidence in the alliance and it bred an exaggerated sense of national powerlessness on this side of the Atlantic.

In that respect the attitude of the Reagan administration in the Falklands conflict was much to be preferred. At the beginning it fell far short of outright support for Britain. Washington would have liked Britain to compromise on terms which Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues were not prepared to accept. But the President and Mr Haig contained whatever irritation they may have felt, and the alliance benefited.

Grenada and the Falklands are by no means exact parallels. The United States is not defending its own territory against aggression in Grenada, so it is open to criticism on the ground of principle in this instance which would have been quite out of place in the Falklands war.

Wrong policy for Europe

But, whatever the rights and wrongs in this particular case, it is on the whole better for public criticism of one allied government by another to be restrained. So the British Government may reasonably be exonerated from the charge of servility.

What is really damaging to the alliance is the context in which the United States made its decision. The failure to consult adequately was serious not so much because it was a diplomatic discourtesy, but because of the attitude which it symbolized.

Even if the invasion of Grenada were the right policy for the Caribbean and for Central America, it is certainly not the right policy for Europe. It has presented a shining new propaganda weapon to those who oppose the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in western Europe. It has embarrassed America's European friends and comforted America's European critics.

The alliance can take the strain of a single misjudgment in the Caribbean.

Perhaps one glance at the map should be enough to persuade us that the United States has to give priority to its own backyard. But the more that American actions are justified on that score, the more serious are the implications for the Atlantic Alliance.

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Crisis in the Caribbean ● Key documents missing ● Island Governor's role disputed

Outrage and dismay at UN despite Dominica revelation

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

With the exception of a handful of Caribbean countries who have rallied behind the American-led invasion of Grenada, international reaction in the UN Security Council has ranged from outrage over the illegality of the intervention to dismay over the lack of political wisdom in a move that has played into Moscow's hands.

Diplomats believe the inability to convince the world that the intervention has a legal basis prompted Miss Eugenia Charles, the Prime Minister of Dominica, to disclose that Sir Paul Scoon the Governor-General of Grenada, had requested assistance from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), which sanctioned the invasion.

Miss Charles, who is also chairman of the OECS, made the revelation in the UN Security Council on Wednesday, but she returned home to Dominica without making public the text of the message she claims to have received from Sir Paul on October 21 and October 22.

She also declined to state the terms of the Governor-General's request for aid after the assassination to the deposed Prime Minister, Mr Maurice Bishop, and whether he envisaged the great show of strength that resulted. Officials in the Dominica mission to the UN said they did not believe the contents of the message would be released.

Diplomats believe that, if Sir Paul's request was indeed genuine, criticism of the invasion might dissipate somewhat, though the invocation of the regional defence treaty would still rest on very shaky legal ground, since it is not clear whether Sir Paul's authority supersedes that of a Government in power. According to the treaty, only the country threatened itself can request military assistance.

During the debate Miss Charles also said that the member-governments of the OECS would invite the Governor-General to assume executive authority once the threat of instability had been removed and appoint a broad-based interim government to administer the country pending general elections which might take place within six months.

It was further intended that arrangements should be made to establish effective police and peace-keeping forces to restore and maintain law and order. Talks were being held with members of the Commonwealth to see if they would participate in the peace-keeping force.

Miss Charle's attempts to justify the invasion were followed by similar efforts by Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda and Barbados. They repeated contentions that Grenada's massive military build-up had threatened the security and stability of the region and their commitment to the restoration of democratic values in Grenada.

All other speakers in the debate expressed, depending on where they stood in the political spectrum, either disbelief that the United States would take it upon itself to decide so forcefully the fate of another country or gratification that the Reagan Administration had finally showed its true colours.

Western and other diplomats privately expressed the belief that the invasion script could have been written by the Kremlin, since it tarnished the image of the United States and made the Soviet destruction of the Korean airliner an event of the distant past.

France said in the debate that the justification for the invasion was unacceptable. International law and the UN charter authorized intervention only in response to the request of the legitmate authorities of a country, or by a decision of the Security Council.

Howe given pledge by Shultz

From Diana Geddes
Paris

In their first face-to-face talks since the American-led invasion in Grenada, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, assured Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, that they would maintain much closer consultation with its British allies in future similar situations.

The two ministers were said to have discussed "without rancour their disagreement of perception" on Grenada at bilateral talks before and after the meeting at La Celle Saint Cloud on the outskirts of Paris, where representatives of the four countries contributing to the multinational force in Beirut gathered.

Grenada was not discussed at the main meeting.

Sir Geoffrey said that he and Mr Shultz had "made plain the way in which we took different views on the substance of the attack, and also on the confrontation procedures which existed between us.

"I think we reached a clear understanding both of our anxieties and of he need to maintain effective and better consultation on such matters in the future."

Asked whether he had received assurances to that effect, Sir Geoffrey replied that had been "the substance of the talks."

He was clearly anxious to mend the rift that Grenada had opened up between the United States and Britain.

Asked about the reported request for military assistance by Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General of Grenada, before the American invasion, Sir Geoffrey said that no such request had ever been transmitted to the British Government, nor even mentioned by the United States until "very recently".

Although Sir Paul is the Queen's representative on the island, he took his advice from the Grenadian ministers and not from the British Government. He had not been given instructions by Britain

Now that the invasion had taken place, the most important thing was that action should be taken to achieve a swift and successful outcome, he said. The United States should withdraw as soon as possible, so that democratic elections could take place and a representative government be installed "without the presence of any foreign forces".

But Sir Geoffrey was careful to avoid any direct criticism of the US action.

Barbados says US first to suggest raid

From Jeff Newsmith of the Cox News Services,
Bridgetown, Barbados

The United States first suggested invading Grenada, according to Mr Thomas Adams, the Prime Minister of Barbados.

American officials, including President Reagan, have taken pains to depict the US involvement as a response to a plea for assistance from east Caribbean nations. But Mr Adams said an unnamed US official approached Barbados on October 15 – more than a week before the invasion – suggesting that Mr Maurice Bishop, the then Prime Minister, should be rescued.

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, had earlier said the American intervention had been spawned by a message from Barbados on October 22.

But Mr Adams said he became concerned about Mr Bishop's safety soon after the coup. "I concluded that, whatever our differences in the past, Mr Bishop deserved the support of Caribbean governments in the particular circumstances, and sought opinion on whether he could be got out of the hands of his enemies and the situation given the opportunity to stabilize.

"On this day also – Saturday, October 15 – an official of the Ministry of Defence and Security reported to me that he had been tentatively approached by a US official about the prospect of rescuing Mr Bishop from his captors and had been made an offer of transport. This raised a number of questions . . ."

For example, Mr Adams said, he did not know whether the Grenadian military junta would willingly release Mr Bishop if asked to, or whether he would agree to leave the island peacefully.

Mr Adams complained in a television broadcast on Wednesday night that plans for the invasion had been leaked to Grenada and implied that Guyana, which refused to join the exercise, had been responsible.

On Friday, October 21, he informed officials of the governments of Jamaica, Britain, the United States and Canada that an invasion was being considered. Canada was not asked to join, he said, but the other three nations were. Jamaica agreed, Britain declined and America said it would consider it.


Scoon arrives home amid controversy

By Henry Stanhope in London and
Trevor Fishlock in New York

Sir Paul Scoon, Governor-General of Grenada, was back in the island last night after his sojourn on an American warship, while remaining at the centre of controversy over his past and future role.

This followed the report that Sir Paul, now said to be with his wife at Port Salines in Grenada, originally had asked Caribbean leaders to "bring assistance to bear" to help overthrow the Revolutionary Military Council which seized power in last week's coup.

According to Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica, the Governor-General sent word to the Eastern Caribbean ministers, meeting in Barbados at the weekend, requesting action.

Last night there was scepticism in Whitehall after a denial by Mrs Margaret Thatcher during question time in the Commons that any such request had passed through British channels or had been reported to the Government.

But the issue had resurrected questions over the justification for Tuesday's dawn invasion by American and Caribbean troops, and about the constitutional position of Sir Paul himself.

Any involvement by him in the decision-making process which led to the military operation could embroil the Queen, whose representative he is, in what looks like being a continuing international dispute in the United Nations and elsewhere.

Buckingham Palace echoed the denial from Downing Street of any request being made by Sir Paul, and said that it had not been possible to restore communications with Government House since the invasion.

A spokesman added: "The Queen is watching events with concern and is naturally pleased that the Governor-General is safe and well." He also confirmed that the palace had been in touch with Sir Paul until the time of the invasion.

Constitutionally, it is probably true that the Governor-General should have contacted the palace for instructions before making such a request anyway, though experts on the Grenada constitution, which was suspended in 1979, are not easy to find. A Foreign Office official said the Governor-General was certainly now answerable to them.

The subject of all this speculation, who could be called upon to play a crucial role in the political vacuum after the American invasion of Grenada, is aged 48, a former schoolmaster with a penchant for reciting Shakespeare and Chaucer.

He rose to become the island's chief education officer, Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Education and Secretary to the Cabinet from 1970 until 1972.

He then spent five years as deputy director of the Commonwealth Foundation and in 1979 was appointed Governor-General by the Queen, on the recommendation of Sir Eric Gairy, the Prime Minister of Grenada.

He was knighted in the same year and took up residence in the official mansion overlooking the capital of St George's less than a year before Sir Eric's Government was overthrown in a Marxist coup led by the late Mr Maurice Bishop.

Document unsighted

Mystery over text of invasion request

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

A mystery has surfaced over the formal request by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Jamaica and Barbados to the Reagan Administration for the invasion of Grenada by a joint US–Caribbean force.

This request is one of the main reasons given by the Reagan Administration to justify its action. President Reagan said the Caribbean nations had asked the US to take action to restore law and order in the island and to reestablish democratic government there.

However, no one in Washington appears to have seen a text of what exactly the Caribbean states asked the Americans to do. Mr Otto Reich, special adviser to the Secretary of State on Caribbean and Latin American Affairs, told *The Times* yesterday he had not seen the document.

Other officials in the State Department were unaware of its existence, as were senior officials in the White House. A spokesman for the Jamaican embassy said he had not seen it, and other Caribbean embassies appeared similarly uninformed.

The whole question of the legality of the American action is now coming under close scrutiny. The United States insists that its action is not inconsistent with the charters of either the United Nations or the Organization of American States (OAS). Grenada is an OAS member.

Mr John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, argued that both charters allowed "collective action pursuant ot regional security treaties in response to threats to peace and security".

The State Department has cited the hitherto little-known treaty, which led to the establishment of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States in 1981, as the basis for its decision to invade, even thouth the United States is not a signarory of that treaty. The signatories are Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St Kitts/Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and The Grenadines.

These countries told the United States that the collapse last week of the Government of Grenada after the execution of Mr Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister, and other members of his Cabinet, "posed a threat to the stability of the region".

This is the first time since the UN was founded that the United States has used a treaty among such a small group of nations – whose combined population is less than one million – as the basis for military action.

There is some doubt whether the invasion is even consistent with the 1981 treaty. Not only was the decision to seek US intervention not unanimous, as laid down in the treaty, but the treaty nowhere states that concern for collective security could justify an invasion of one its members.

It also states that members are still bound by other treaties to which they are parties, including the UN and OAS charters.

The American claim that it decided to take military action to save the lives of a thousand American nationals on the island is easier to justify.

Civilian rule would have been negotiated – envoy

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Richard Jacobs, Grenada's Ambassador in Moscow, said that if Grenada had not been invaded the military regime would have invited Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, to join talks on a return to civilian rule.

Mr Jacobs, who claims to have been in regular telephone contact with General Hudson Austin the coup leader, throughout the fighting, said the talks were due to take place in a month's time. He denied that Sir Paul had been held under house arrest.

Mr Jacobs has given a series of press conferences from his bed in the Botkin hospital, where he is being treated for arthritis. He claimed that the invasion force numbered 7,000 rather than 2,000, that more than 1,000 Marines had been killed or wounded, and that Caribbean soldiers were deserting to the Grenadian Army. Thses claims were discounted by other caribbean diplomats.

Mr Jacobs said that, although it had a left-wing military regime, Grenada had remained a Commonwealth country under the Crown. "We are a monarchy," he said.

Although appointed by Mr Maurice Bishop as Grenada's first Ambassador to Moscow, operating from a tiny Embassy in a block of flats, Mr Jacobs stayed on after the coup. Observers noted that, whereas Cuba had regretted Mr Bishop's death as "tragic", Moscow made no such statement.

Mr Bernard Coard, Mr Bishop's Finance Minister, visited Moscow and there are reports that the Kremlin had expected him to succeed Mr Bishop as Prime Minister and had not anticipated the military coup by General Austin. "Things were not going well for the Russians in Grenada," one diplomat said.

Mr Bishop's New Jewel movement developed close ties with Russia after 1979 and Soviet influence in the island had grown, symbolized by the presence of a Soviet Ambassador using a white Mercedes flying a red flag.

● Media offensive: The official Soviet media launched one of their fiercest propaganda offensives against Washington for years.


Paying the price: A wounded American soldier is evacuated from the Point Salines airstrip.

How the FO messages found their way into a plastic bag

By David Cross

After several months of indifference, the Foreign Office yesterday woke up to the fact that several urgent and confidential telex messages from foreign governments, including Grenada, had been going to a plastic bags firm in the West End of London.

The firm, Scanplast of South Molton Street, yesterday received two telexes from the Foreign Office, a mile away in Whitehall, asking whether it was the company that earlier this week received a number of messages from the Grenadian authorities trying to prevent the American invasion of their Caribbean island. The belated request for this information was too much for Scanplast's bemused officials, who have been trying to establish contact with the Foreign Office since Monday. "I just can't be bothered any more", one of them told *The Times*.

According to one Scanplast official, two messages from the Foreign Ministry of the Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada arrived on the firm's telex on Sunday night addressed to the Foreign Office. One message said that an invasion of Grenada was imminent and asked the British Government to take whatever action it could to forestall it. The other was a copy of a telex addressed to the United States embassy in Barbados, appealing to Washington to hold back its forces.

When the small staff found the messages on Monday morning, one of them telephoned the Caribbean and Atlantic desk at the Foreign Office to ask what he should do with them. He was told that copies of the messages had probably been received already by the Foreign Office and he should put them in an envelope and pass them on.

"I said I don't think that's the right thing to do", he told *The Times*. He then asked to whom he should give them if he brought them down to Whitehall. "They said: 'Leave them at the front door'." The Scanplast official put the phone down in disgust and posted them with a first-class stamp at 1pm on Monday.

When he came into his office the next morning, another telex from the Grenadian Foreign Ministry, sent late on Monday night, was waiting for him. This appealed to the British Government to "urgently raise the matter in the United Nations and to condemn publicly this planned invasion, which is a blatant violation of international law".

The official again telephoned the Caribbean and Atlantic desk and was told by a woman that the messages he had posted on Monday had not yet reached that office. As the latest message appeared to be urgent, he began to dictate it to a Foreign Office secretary. She explained that she could not take it down in shorthand, so he suggested that someone with shorthand should ring him back. By the time the Foreign Office called back, the American invasion was under way.

The London office of Scanplast, which has its headquarters in Denmark, first started receiving telexes addressed to the Foreign Office soon after the machine was installed in early June. On June 10, one day before the Queen's official birthday, it received a message of greetings from Peru, and a couple of days later two messages arrived from the Maltese Government bidding farewell to Mr Francis Pym, the outgoing Foreign Secretary, and welcoming Sir Geoffrey Howe as his successor.

The second message fom Valletta contained confidential information in the form of a request to the British Government to remove some of the Second World War shipwrecks from its waters as a step towards improving Anglo-Maltese relations. In each case, the company contacted the Foreign Office, who picked the messages up about 48 hours later.

When the firm contacted the Post Office to find out why it was receiving telex messages addressed to the British Government, it was told that it had inherited an old Foreign Office telex number.

It has since received about 20 inquiries from foreign governments trying to contact Whitehall, but the British authorities have so far shown no interest in allocating Scanplast a new number.

A Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that two of the three messages received by Scanplast were hardly intelligible because they were extremely garbled. Moreover, the Grenadian authorities had established means of contacting the British Government

Bonn dismayed by use of military force

From Michael Binyon

The American invasion of Grenada was sharply criticized by members of the West German Parliament yesterday, and government speakers did not hide their dismay at the damage this latest crisis would do to East-West relations.

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, said that the American move had also political and psychological consequences for West Germany. He expressed his Government's anger that it had not been consulted beforehand, and repeated that, if it had been, it would have advised against the invasion. Bonn was reinforced in its conviction that military solutions should be avoided

Tories in revolt over vote on rebate

From Ian Murray
Strasbourg

Despite intense pressure from Dowing Street, a handful of British Conservative MPs yesterday voted to freeze payment of the £450m British EEC budget rebate for this year, which was won with such difficulty by Mrs Thatcher during the Stuttgart summit in June.

Their votes were symbolic, because the Parliament voted overwhelmingly to withhold the money. But they voted with the majority because they fear the Parliament could react to Downing Street's hard line by freezing the money indefinitely.

In theory, the Parliament should release the money in December, if it is satisfied the summit in Athens has decided to reform the Community.

It was clear that the 60-strong Conservative group was deeply unhappy. At their meeting before yesterday's session, they voted by 26 to 20 to do what Downing Street told them.

The "wets", led by Mr Neil Balfour (Yorkshire North), argued that, since the other groups in the Parliament had made big concessions during the week to meet the British position, it was wrong to vote against the motion.

But Sir Henry Plumb, the group leader, had been left in no doubt during telephone calls to Downing Street that this was not a position the Government wanted to understand.

"We had to vote against the freeze because we did not think we could explain what was going on to the people back home. It is sad, because we had made so much progress

The progress was in changing the wording in the budget referring to the rebates promised to Britain and West Germany. This now says it will decide on the rebate eventually "without discriminatory effect towards any member states".

All but about £100m of Britain's net rebate will almost certainly be released, because the Community has a legal obligation to pay. This will leave the Parliament with only that amount as a bargaining counter to try to force the summit to agree radical reforms for the Community.

Oil ship lost in China Sea

Peking, (Reuter) Chinese and US ships and aircraft were scouring the Gulf of Tonkin lastnight for signs of an American oil-drilling ship Glomar Java Sea with about 80 people aboard.

The vessel disappeared when a tropical storm hit the area yesterday and was last heard of drifting towards Vietnamese waters.

The region is potentially sensitive, as vietnam has accused China of violating its sovereignty by allowing US firms to operate in the Gulf.

Missing girl is found in jungle

Jakarta (Reuter) – A 12-year-old Indonesian girl, believed to have drowned six years ago, has been found living as a jungle creature in a south Sumatran swamp, the official Antara news agency reported.

Hunters found the girl, Imiyati, lying on the marshy ground, her naked body covered with moss. They at first mistook her for an orang-utan ape. She was unable to speak and could only make waving gestures with her hands.

Relatives of Galman freed

Manila: The Philippine Supreme Court has ordered the release from two months' detention of the mother and sister of the alleged assassin of Senator Benigno Aquino.

Mrs Saturnina Galman, 53, and her 21-year-old daughter, Marilyn, told reporters they did not believe government claims that Rolando Galman, killed by security guards, shot Mr Aquino at Manila airport on August 21.

Bullet removed

Delhi (Reuter) – Surgeons have removed a bullet from the chest of Mr Muhammad Ali Khurme, the Jordanian Ambassador, who was seriously wounded by an unidentified gunman on Tuesday. He is improving.

Neo-Nazi ban

Munich (Reuter) – Munich has banned a neo-Nazi rally thought to be planned on November 9, the day of Adolf Hitler's abortive 1923 putsch and the night 45 years ago on which Nazi gangs smashed Jewish shop windows.

Shaikh's folly

Miami (AP) – A half-built mansion worth £1.6m owned by Saudi Arabian Shaikh Mohammad Al-Fassi that contains a bowling alley, a bomb shelter and five waterfalls has been taken over by the firms that built it. They said the Shaikh had not paid them.

Beirut forces to stay but France and US split over long-term policies

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The multinational force in Beirut will stay. Foreign Ministers of the four peacekeeping nations insisted in Paris yesterday. But there were sharp policy differences between France and the United States.

At a three-hour meeting in the Château of La Celle St Cloud on the outskirts of Paris, the ministers from Britain, the United States, France and Italy agreed not to change the size of the 5,800-strong force, or the scope and nature of its activities, which are restricted to Beirut and its immediate surroundings.

The force should continue to help create the necessary conditions for peace. Ministers refused to say how long that would take. No time limit had been imposed on the force's presence in Beirut, they insisted.

The French proposal for a new United Nations force to atrol the most sensitive zones in Lebanon was discussed but then dismissed as not really feasible.

Much time was spent on the vital question of "where do we go from here?", but ministers again refused to comment on what conclusions they had drawn, *other than that the* multinational force should remain and that everything should be done to ensure that all the Lebanese factions participate in the efforts to achieve reconciliation and peace.

The importance of reuniting the country was also emphasized; there is no question of partition. Speaking on behalf of all four minister, M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said: "The unity of Lebanon is the essential condition for the withdrawal of all foreign forces and for the support of neighbouring countries."

He called on the international community to play an increased role in the future of Lebanon, particulary in its reconstruction. The ministers expressed concern during the meeting over the lack of effective coordination of the large amount of foreign aid flowing into the country.

At separate press briefings later, American officials said they had been delighted by the sharing of views and the good atmosphere. However, M Cheysson said there had been marked differences between France and the United States on both the "latitude of intervention" of the multinational force and Middle East policies in general.

"*The US thinks you can reply* by fire even if you are not attacked," he said. "We only reply if attacked." America had also disagreed with the European view that the Palestinians should be included in the peace talks, and that the PLO should therefore be recognized, he added.

On security in Beirut, the ministers, agreed, in the light of Sunday's "act of horrible terrorism which we cannot condemn severely enough", greatly to increase the coordination between the four contingents.

● **French appeal:** M Cheysson appealed to all Lebanese throughout the world, especially those leaders who will attend the national reconciliation conference in Geneva on Monday, to get together to speak for a united Lebanon (AFP reports).

"The unity of Lebanon is an indispensable condition for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country.

There would be great disappointment if Lebanese groups did not take part in this effort to achieve unity around the present government.

He noted, on behalf of all four ministers, the steps taken for a ceasefire in the Chouf Mountains and the development of the UN interim force in Lebanon:

"*We think that the inter*national community will have a growing role to play in Lebanon," he added.

Faces behind the force: Foreign ministers emerging from yesterday's Paris meeting. (from left) Sir Geoffrey Howe, Signor Giulio Andreotti, M Claude Cheysson and Mr George Shultz.

Argentine Radicals flock to giant rally

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

Señor Raul Alfonsin, Argentina's Radical Party presidential contender, addressed one of the biggest political rallies in the country's postwar history on Wednesday night.

More than 800,000 supporters filled the centre of Buenos Aires to listen to an impassioned speech by Seör Alfonsín and other party members. The success of the rally – party officials had been expecting a turnout of about 300,000 – showed that the presidential race, which culminates at the polls on Sunday, was still wide open.

The Peronists are due to hold a similar rally today and face strong psychological pressure to at least equal the radicals in numbers.

The jubilant Radical Party crowds crammed into the streets around the obelisk on the 9 de Julio Avenue, chanting slogans and waving flags. From the improvised rostrum made out of scaffolding, it was impossible to see where the crowds ended; the columns stretched back into the distance.

The speeches were marked by a strong anti-military sentiment, coupled with open challenges to the traditional electoral hegemony of the Peronists. The need for peace in international relations was also heavily emphasized.

Referring to the Falklands conflict with Britain, Señor Victor Martinez, the Radical Party's vice-presidential candidate, said that if the party gained power "we will work



Señor Alfonsin: "The dictatorship is ending."

hours, days, nights, years, through diplomatic channels, but we will not wage one single minute of war to wound Argentine youth in military adventures".

Señor Alfonsin said: "The dictatorship is ending. Corruption is ending. Those decree-laws written by Daddy's Boys (a reference to the military) are ending. The rule of the thugs is ending. We are no longer going to be strangers in our own country. Democracy is coming."

The candidate drew thunderous applause when he made a plea for national unity to defend Argentina against any "crazy putschist adventures in the future" and against "imperialism, which today sunk its claws in Grenada".

In a direct attack on the Peronists, Señor Alfonsín said: "Important voices in the Justicialist Party say that they can win the elections with General Perón. But if this is true, I ask, as millions of Argentines ask, who is going to govern in Argentina?"

General Perón died in 1974.

Synod lists evils that deny life

From Peter Nichols
Rome

The Roman Catholic international synod of bishops which ends in the Vatican tomorrow after a month of discussion last night issued a message listing "those evils in our world which are denying people the possibility of true liberation and the fullness of human life."

In particular, the bishops deplored and condemned the following:

● The deprivation of human rights and attacks on the freedom of individuals, on the life and liberties of the powerless.

● The obstacles to religious freedom which prevent believers from *fulfilling their* duties and carrying out their tasks.

● All racial discrimination.

● War-like aggressiveness, violence and terrorism.

● The building up of arsenals of both conventional and especially nuclear arms and the scandalus trade in all weapons of war.

● The unjust distribution of the world's resources and those structures whereby the rich become richer and the poor poorer.

The document pledges the Roman Catholic Church to work to heal the divisions and tensions of the world."

We shall be tireless in the search for peace and disarmament and the reduction of tension particularly between East and West. We have no political power but we can voice to the leaders of states the anxious longing of their people for a safer, more peaceful world."

Battle of bullets and words in Gulf

Bahrain (Reuter) – Iran's latest Gulf War offensive entered its second week yesterday with both sides locked in fierce fighting and making conflicting claims.

Iran began the attack, around the northern Iraqi border town of Penjwin, on October 20, trying to cut off Iranian Kurdish rebels from supply bases in Iraq and put the Iranian towns of Marivan and Baneh out of range of Iraqi artillery.

Iran has claimed big territorial gains and says it has inflicted heavy losses. Iraq says its troops have repelled the attacks, killing 20,000 Iranians. An Iraqi commander said earlier this week that Iran had failed to occupy an inch of Iraqi territory.

Tehran has accused Baghdad of using chemical weapons and said Iraqi troops had started to destroy Penjwin with explosives, planning to blame its destruction on Iran.

It also said 133 people had been killed by missile attacks on the Iranian towns of Masjed Suleyman and Dezful in the south last Sunday, with another 77 killed in similar attacks yesterday on Masjed Suleyman and Benbahan, 215 miles inside Iran.

● Coup bid denial: Iraq yesterday described as ridiculous, reports that there had been a recent attempted coup against President Saddam Husain.

A spokesman at the embassy in London said that the report, which appeared in yesterday's edition of *The Times* was a false rumour against Iraq.

The report quoted sources within the Government in *Baghdad as stating that the* attempted coup was led by Mr Barzan Takriti, President Saddam Husain's half-brother and former head of intelligence. Mr Takriti was reported to be in detention undergoing interrogation.

Ciskei regime accused

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A black trade union leader claimed yesterday that police in the Ciskei homeland have orders to shoot him on sight.

Mr Thozamile Gowetha, president of the South African Allied Workers Union, which has been banned and harassed by the Ciskei Government of President Lennox Sebe, made a surprise appearance at a press conference in Johannesburg organized by the newly formed United Democratic Front anti-apartheid movement.

He said that, although he left Ciskei territory more than a month ago, "the possibility is not remote that I will be held in South Africa and handed over to the Ciskei security police."

He said the South African Government was directly responsible for unrest in Ciskei and that his union held it fully responsible "for each and every atrocity".

Mr Gowetha has been detained nine times by the Ciskei and South African security police, but each time he has been released

Nato forum likely to cut nuclear arsenal

From John Best
Montebello, Quebec

Nato defence ministers began a two-day meeting here yesterday that was expected to culminate in a decision to reduce substantially the alliance's arsenal of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The 14-country Nuclear Planning Group was also expected to reaffirm Nato's determination to start deploying new US intermediate-range missiles in Europe within a month or so.

Canadian officials who briefed reporters in this village, midway between Ottawa and Montreal, confirmed that a reduction in Nato's nuclear stockpile could be anticipated. They declined to go into detail.

There have been reports that at least 1,500 of the 6,000 short-range weapons which Nato has deployed in Europe will be retired. They include nuclear mines, artillery shells, bombs and anti-aircraft missiles.

Sources sad the size of the cut had not been decided upon. One Canadian official said: "There will be an adjustment. It's just a matter of how large they (the ministers) want to make it."

Offiicals hinted that the reduction would be more than equivalent in numbers to the 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles which Nato plans to begin deploying.

"The feeling among everybody is that nuclear weapons are dangerous and that we shouldn't have any more than we need. . . . The peace movement are not the only ones who would like to get the *number* down. Everybody would."

Officials brushed aside President Andropov's warning about the consequences of a go-ahead on cruise and Pershing 2 deployment. Mr Andropov said on Wednesday that, if deployment were carried out, the Soviet Union would quit the talks in Geneva on reducing intermediate-range missiles.

A Canadian source said: "I don't think that (Mr Andropov's statement) will have that much effect on decisions taken here in the next few days."

The Soviet Union has about 1,000 medium-range warheads capable of striking West Europe. The only comparable land-based missiles on the Western side belong to the French and they do not take part in Nato's integrated-planning structure.

"Deployment of the cruise and Pershings will begin to redress the balance", the source said.

● NEW YORK: Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, yesterday outlined British policy on disarmament and nuclear arms control before the UN disarmament committee (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

He reiterated the Government's objections to a nuclear freeze and warned against an approach which opted for an appearance of disarmament rather than a true defence against war, with substantive and verifiable agreements.

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Kremlin counts on anti-US mood growing in Europe

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Soviet leadership is counting on the invasion of Grenada to increase anti-American Feeling in West Europe and sway public opinion against the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles.

Diplomats said that, although the two issues were not directly connected, the widespread disapproval of American actions had come at a "prefect time" for the Soviet Union. Sources said that the statement by President Andropov published in *Pravda* yesterday was part of a carefully timed Soviet campaign to delay the Nato deployments. Mr Andropov said that continuation of the present Geneva talks would be impossible if the deployments went ahead, but he also made some minor concessions.

Diplomats said that the Soviet leadership was gratified that President Reagan had himself turned the spotlight on American "aggression" at a time when the arms talks had reached a critical stage. "The Russians are hoping that instead of expressing mistrust of Russia in the wake of the airliner crisis, West Europeans will now say they do not trust America enough to allow the deployment of cruise and Pershing." One Western diplomat commented: "All the Soviet arguments about Europe being Washington's nuclear hostage will come to the fore."

On Monday, Moscow said that it had begun preparations to deploy short-range nuclear weapons in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, a move designed to arouse European anxieties. Western experts say that the deployments would have taken place regardless of Nato deployments.

Personal vilification of Mr Reagan has become a feature of the Soviet press lately. Previously, attacks on the American President were tempered by respect for his office.

Mr Andropov's statement which was read on television, has not ended speculation about his state of health. He has returned from the Caucasus and was yesterday seen being driven to the *Kremlin*. It is still not clear why he made his move on arms control in an interview in *Pravda* rather than during a visit to Bulgaria, which was scheduled for this week and then cancelled.

● GENEVA: "There is now a sound basis for compromise," Mr Yuli Kvitsinsky, leader of the Soviet delegation in the negotiations with the US on intermediate-range nuclear forces, said here yesterday.

Details of the latest suggestions made by Mr Andropov were given to the American side during a two-hour meeting, at the US delegation's offices. The next meeting was set for Tuesday.

Soviet gloom over East-West rift

East-West relations were passing through their most dangerous period since the Cold War, Mr Georgy Arbatov, the Soviet Union's leading specialist on North America, told the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London yesterday (Henry Stanhope writes).

He blamed the development of new weapons and the "extremist group of people" governing the United States – "the most militaristic, adventurous, anti-Soviet, ignorant Administration for 50 years."

He said the United States did not really want an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces because continuing tension allowed Washington to get the weapons it wanted.

American deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles would destroy the foundation of the INF talks.

Afrikaners woo English voters

Whites split in bitter fight

Michael Hornsby, Southern Africa Correspondent, in this second article, reports from Johannesburg on the division of opinion on the new constitution.

SOUTH AFRICA'S REFERENDUM
Part 2

Next Wednesday about 2.7 million white South African voters will be asked to approve a slightly modified version of the apartheid system which condemns 24 million of their non-white compatriots to a status that at best is second-class citizenship and at worst is institutionalized servitude.

That is one way of looking at the referendum on the Government's new constitution. Yet, irrelevant as the whole exercise may seem to outsiders, it has been preceded by one of the bitterest political debates in Southern African history, which has shattered traditional loyalties and created new alliances.

For the first time in more than a quarter of a century the ruling National Party (NP) may not be able to win support of a majority of Afrikaners, who account for 60 per cent of the white electorate and have been the main source of the party's strength since it came to power in 1948.

If that proves to be the case, Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, will need to carry with him at least 60 per cent of the generally more liberal English-speaking community if he is to secure even a narrow majority for what he claims would promote "healthy power-sharing" between the races. Mr Botha has said that a majority of only one vote would be enough, but obviously he would prefer a more ringing endorsement.

In the "No" camp two extreme right-wing offshoots of the NP, Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party (CP) and the smaller and even more fanatical Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), find themselves campaigning alongside the liberal and staunchly anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

The CP and the HNP abhor the new constitution as a fatal concession to racial integration. In their view, Coloureds and Indians should be kept out of white political structures entirely and allocated separate territories similar to the tribal homelands already set aside for blacks.

In the eyes of the PFP, however, Mr Botha's reforms would reinforce segregation by enshrining apartheid even more deeply in the country's constitution, would create racial tension between the voteless black masses and the newly privileged Coloureds and Indians and undercut moderate black leaders, such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of the Zulus.

Although led by a liberal Afrikaner, the personable Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the PFP's support is mainly urban and English-speaking. It won about 20 per cent of the vote at the last general election in 1981. *How many in that 20 per cent* will ignore Dr van Zyl Slabbert's advice and vote "Yes" on November 2?

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert: In the liberal camp.

The answer to that question could be crucial. No wonder that Mr Botha and his colleagues have been wooing the English voter with unwonted fervour. Their efforts have not been in vain. About half a dozen English-language newspapers, including the biggest selling Sunday paper and the two main financial weeklies, have urged a "Yes", while the liberal *Rand Daily Mail* and *The Cape Times* have backed the PFP's "No". Johannesburg's main evening newspaper, *The Star*, favours abstention.

Among "Yes"-inclined opinion in general, both Afrikaner and English, there are those who find some genuine reformist potential in the new constitution, and others who quite cynically view it as an ingenious device for coopting Coloureds and Indians as junior allies of the whites.

The best guess is that up to two-thirds of both Coloureds and Indians (whose views are *not being tested in the* referendum) wholly reject, or have grave reservations about, the proposed reforms, which, as the Government sharply reminded them last week, will leave intact the central features of apartheid, such as racially separate residential areas.

The most challenging rebuff to the new constitution was the launching in August of the United Democratic Front (UDF), which with a claimed following of more than 400 political, cultural, sports and community groups across the country, is the most important all-race anti-government movement in 30 years. Its political goals are essentially the same as those of the underground African National Congress.

Concluded

Pools win came too late for invalid miner

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

When Señor Jesús Pacheco, a 48-year-old miner won 48m pesetas (£218,000) on the football pools early this month, he told journalists that he was lucky too late. Fate proved him right this week, when the miner, already an invalid as a result of silicosis, died of thrombosis.

He suffered the fatal attack in his modest home in Camocha, in the coal-mining district near Oviedo, on Sunday night while listening to a football report on the radio. His wife, Ramona, partially paralysed for the past four years as a result of a stroke, sought help to get him to hospital.

But doctors were unable to save the life of Señor Pacheco, who already at the time of his win at the pools, had been breathin oxygen through a tube for 20 hours every day.

The couple had no children. They made ends meet on his disability payment of 32,000 pesetas (£145) a month.

Anti-martial law protest flares in Lahore

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad

Big demonstrations against Pakistan's martial law regime have been staged this week in Lahore, the Punjab provincial capital, for the first time in six years.

The clash between police and demonstrators, who were mainly railway workers demanding higher wages and an end to martial law, is said to have inflicted injuries on both sides. *About 50 protesters were* arrested.

The police are said to have charged with *lathis* and used teargas shells to disperse crowds who attacked public transport and street lamps after the main demonstration.

Meanwhile, security arrangements in Islamabad, have been tightened on an unprecedented scale.

Mother and son stoned to death in Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

A middle-aged woman and her son, aged about 22, were stoned to death this week in the tribal area near Peshawar to avenge a double murder, in accordance with the decision of a tribal Jirga (a council of tribal elders). This was the second incident of stoning to death reported from Peshawar in recent months.

It was reported that the woman Shama, and her son Sohrab Gul, were found guilty by the Jirga in Khyber agency of being involved, with her husband, in putting to death a relative and his son, who had come to stay with them. The woman's husband had disappeared after the alleged murder.

Stoning to death is held by many jurists to be the Islamic punishment for rape or fornication by married people; it is believed to be the first time that such a punishment for murder has been carried out with official sanction in Pakistan.

Political administration in the Khyber tribal agency is not contemplating action against the Jirga.

The woman and her son were reported to have been shot when they were near death from a rain of stones from hundreds of people for about 45 minutes.

In an incident earlier this year an Afghan married woman and a Pakistani Pathan were stoned to death for illegitimate sex relations in an Afghan refugee camp.

Canberra toughens policy on S African sport

Tony Duboudin
Melbourne

Australia has tightened its policy on sporting contacts with South Africa, making a distinction between amateur and professional sportsmen seeking to compete in Australia.

Under the revised policy announced on Wednesday by Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, individual amateur South African sportsmen and women wanting to come to Australia to compete will normally be refused entry, while individual professionals will be allowed in.

The reasoning behind this is that amateurs usually, according to Mr Hayden, represent their country, while professionals do not. The ban on teams from the Republic will remain.

Mr Hayden said it was presumed, unless otherwise proved, that amateurs would be representative of their country. If it could be proved otherwise, individual cases would be considered.

"In the case of professionals it is presumed, on the basis of past experience, that they are not representatives. However, if there is a suggestion that they are, then we will consider that case and they will be excluded."

The Government has also decided to lift the boycott on members of teams that have toured South Africa, Mr Hayden said it was unworkable.

The decision means that members of the Sri Lankan and West Indian cricket teams which toured South Africa will be able to play in Australia.

● *PRETORIA:* Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, said: "Mr Hayden's antics are now becoming tedious" (Reuter reports).

Mr Hayden had also said on Wednesday that the ANC and Swapo would be allowed to open information offices in Australia.

هكذا من الاهمال

THE ARTS

Theatre

Torment of the spy next door

Pack of Lies
Lyric

Bob and Barbara are a nondescript middle-aged couple, leading an unaspiring life in Ruislip with hardly a care in the world when – out of the blue – they are visited by a gentleman from Whitehall who informs them that their neighbours may be harbouring a Russian spy, and that he requires their front bedroom as a surveillance post.

Bob overrides Barbara's objections and agrees; and, sure enough, the wanted man is observed leaving the house of their two best friends, Peter and Helen. In due course, the authorities move in and mop up the nest of traitors. The whole operation goes like clockwork, except that, unfortunately, Barbara then dies of a heart-attack.

There are hardly any other events, much less any melodrama, and we never get to see the wanted man. Though perhaps this is unnecessary, as he is named as Gordon Lonsdale; and (as readers of last Friday's paper will know) Hugh Whitemore's play is based on the memories of the Ruislip survivors.

In the circumstances, it would be impertinent for any playwright to exploit such material as an imaginative launching pad. Why, then, present it as a play at all?

The answer, conclusively justified in *Pack of Lies*, is that the very banality of the story gives it a moral force beyond the scope of the most sensational plot.

As we first see them, the Ruislip couple exemplify British private life. Michael Williams and Judi Dench take great care not to make fun of them. Their daily round of housework and parenthood may look deadly dull, but they are both decent, affectionate people, who happen never to have been required to make a serious choice.

When the moment does arrive, the element of choice is taken out of their hands. Stewart, the Whitehall man (played by Richard Vernon with unshakably deferential courtesy), simply refers apologetically to the Official Secrets Act and moves his girl agents into the house; just as he periodically waves his pipe in the air and asks "You don't mind if I . . . . ?" He is going to have his smoke whatever they say.

The effect of the scheme on the couple is catastrophic and extremely painful to watch. Mr Williams, hands sinking ever deeper into his trouser- pockets, contemplates the domestic crack-up with an impotent smile. Miss Dench changes from an amiably relaxed figure into a twitchy recluse, withering in the climate of lies. Above all she is unable to face her suspect neighbour Helen – projected by Barbara Leigh-Hunt with over-powering North American bounce – knowing her to be at once a traitor and also a generous and warm-hearted friend.

Mr Whitemore's main achievement is to show Barbara simultaneously disintegrating and acquiring articulacy. He does this partly through displaced climaxes. Barbara remains stoically tight-lipped with Stewart and secretive with Helen.

But, when her daughter is discovered to have taken a forbidden motor-bike ride, Miss Dench explodes in a terrifying paroxysm of wrath, hurling her satchel at her head and screaming "I'll never trust you again".



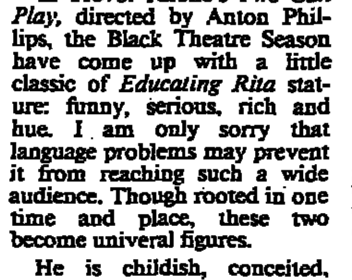
Unshakably deferential: Richard Vernon (right) with Judi Dench and Michael Williams

It is also she who speaks the play's epitaph on what Stewart and his kind have done to families such as hers. "Why should he bother about us? We're the kind of people who stand in queues and don't answer back."

Even with the assistance of Ralph Koltai's set, which presents a part-transparent naturalistic interior against a tactical map, Clifford Williams's production does not overcome the awkwardness of the solo narrative scenes. But this is a small imperfection in a play whose tone and values are otherwise so exactly judged.

Irving Wardle

Two Can Play
Arts



Husband and wife lie asleep, to a steady crescendo of distant machine-gun fire. "Sound like Jamaica", murmured my neighbour wryly. Food is unobtainable and a man cannot even bury his own father without sudden fusillades, the coffin getting dropped on him and no end of farce. That settles it: Jim and Gloria will follow their children as illegal American immigrants, with him imagining he is doing all the planning and her taking the first plunge. She returns three weeks later, having survived infinite difficulties, with a new awareness of her own worth; and her unthinkng macho husband finds his stance of superiority will work no more.

In Trevor Rhone's *Two Can Play*, directed by Anton Phillips, the Black Theatre Season have come up with a little classic of *Educating Rita* stature: funny, serious, rich and hue. I am only sorry that language problems may prevent it from reaching such a wide audience. Though rooted in one time and place, these two become univeral figures.

He is childish, conceited, lazy, impractical; but, except for one very nasty moment when cornered, he never ceases to be lovable, or to be a comic character. She quietly buys black-market cigarettes as an investment; a smoke for himself costs him a dollar, but when he has it he is cock of the walk. She does everything quietly – everything, that is, except singing her thanks to the Lord for each success, which gets the full treatment.

Though young for the part, the tall, beautiful Corinne Skinner-Carter is the right foil for Allister Bain's roly-poly Jim. He overdoes the physical business sometimes but the character is perfect: applying double standards with outraged innocence, settling woefully in mid-bed during grass-widowerhood but scarcely bothering with a welcome back, finally learning unselfishness the hard way and learning to love it.

Anthony Masters

Concerts

RPO/Groves
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Only three days after its inception, the Great British Music Festival took another giant shuffle forwards on Wednesday with the same mix of the mediocre, the odd, and Tippett. It also came as near to the present as it intends to approach, with a work written in 1975. That was Paul Patterson's Requiem, the one where the ancient text is made to close in on events in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

Henceforth, the festival will withdraw to its stronghold in the middle decades of the century. We will, nevertheless, attempt to keep track of it, though the absence from this point of Tippett, coupled with the incomprehensible absence throughout of Britten, may make it hard to detect any pulse in the animal.

Not that there was much liveliness even in the Tippett performance of this concert. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Charles Groves gave a tired, smudgy and accident-prone account of the Corelli Fantasia, a work whose exuberance one would have thought unquenchable. Perhaps it was the company. Though Tippett in his seventies is capable of composing as remarkably as ever, his music here followed work by two composers less creatively blithe in old age: Delius, whose *Songs of Farewell* make a very little go a long way, and Havergal Brian, whose compact Symphony No 22 obliges an awful lot to go nowhere at all.

This was billed as the first time anything by Brian had hit the walls of our premier concert hall, but one scarcely needs such reminders of the composer's isolation. Like most neglected music, Brian's speaks loudest of its neglect: nothing else is possible when a composer nearing 90 writes a piece for large orchestra in a world that has shown little interest in his work for half a century. To perform the score at all is, therefore, contrary to its meaning, which may be why it was so hard on this occasion to fathom the main movement of fury crossed with yearning, or the march-time interlude that curiously combines features of schezo and pastoral.

Earlier in the evening, we had heard from another aged composer, Jean Langlais, who belied his frail, blind appearance with organ-playing of strident colour, bold contrasts and choppy rhythms, fiercely intolerant of being merely pleasant. Bach and Franck were dispatched with equal severity; then, M Langlais was joined by Caroline Shuster in his own *Double fantaisie*, a combat of Messiaen's with older modalities. The recital ended with an improvisation on a theme submitted by Nicholas Danby, one well made, one would have thought, to support a deeper inquiry than this robust decorative rhapsody.

Paul Griffiths

CBSO/Shostakovich
Barbican

The subject of Shostakovich's Eighth Symphony is war, or more specifically the futility of it. It still seems extraordinary that such a statement should have followed so hard on the heels of the grossly patriotic "Leningrad" Symphony – unless that work was really intended as an enormous gesture of cynicism rather than a stirring if necessary piece of propaganda.

Either way, the Eighth, given on Wednesday by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra conducted by the composer's son, Maxim, represents a return to a level of self-honesty absent in Shostakovich's work in this genre since the Fourth Symphony. Here he scrutinizes conflict through the eyes of both philosopher and common man.

Rather surprisingly, the outcome is neither tragic nor optimistic. Instead Shostakovich takes the view that, however much man may condemn war, he will always find circumstance to justify it. That, anyhow, is one way of explaining the humanistic, Nielsen-like finale which arrives almost ice-cold after the pessimism and screaming agonies of the epic first movement and the Mahlerian sinister innocence of the two Scherzos.

In such personal and contradictory music, it obviously helps to have a close relative of the composer in command, and Maxim Shostakovitch's direction encouraged the CBSO to consolidate their reputation as the best of our regional orchestras. The strings were always alert and secure, while the wind and brass handled solos, quiet counterpoint and harsh outbursts with marvellous flexibility.

John Lill earlier joined the orchestra in Prokofiev's First Piano Concerto, music which does nothing except display the soloist's technical brilliance and the youthful composer's mastery of form. Despite some occasional rough edges in the ensemble, the work sparkled dutifully.

Stephen Pettitt

Dance

Jones & Zane
Riverside

The American team of Bill T. Jones and Arnie Zane are the only dancers from overseas to have appeared in three successive Dance Umbrella festivals. Their popularity springs, I think, largely from the unusual play of personality in their performances. Setting Zane's stocky little body and driving energy against Jones's big, loose physique and easy manner makes a relationship which, combined with their obvious affection for each other, makes a duet like *Rotary Action* emotionally as well as kinetically interesting.

This year they have brought a company with them: three women whose physical types and dance styles are as varied as their own. But the effect seems to me to be dilution rather than expansion. Jones (who can choreograph well for others, as his *Ah, break it* for Werkcentrum Dans showed) has made a set of *Brahms Dances* mainly for them, with some interventions by himself, which makes allusive use of many dance idioms to entertaining but ultimately rather diffuse effect.

In *Shared Distance*, Jones develops movement related to a solo he danced here last year, this time into a duet with Julie West, whose circus-tumbler skills permit effects of one body bouncing off another that are mechanically as exciting, or perhaps even more so, as anything the Jones-Zane combination can achieve, but without the chemistry to transmute dance technique into theatrical tension. Zane has also reworked an old piece, *Continuous Relay*, with entries by Rhonda Moore and Ellen Van Schuylenburch providing a more complex pattern around his dynamo-like repeated activities. It works quite well, but lacks the exactness of parallel and elegant economy of variation that Jones formerly provided.

I do not want to sound too discouraging, since this programme was the most enjoyable I have yet seen in this year's Umbrella. But the team of Jones and Zane is so much more than the sum of its parts that I hope the pure original version of it is something to continue looking forward to, not just a memory.

John Percival

Cinema

Ozu's affectionate magnificence

Tokyo Story (U)
Gate Notting Hill

The Colour of Pomegranates (U)
Camden Plaza

Yasujiro Ozu, unknown in the West until the very last years of his career, was one of the greatest artists that the cinema has produced. This is a moment of Ozu anniversaries. December 12 is the eightieth anniversary of his birth and the twentieth of his death; and it is just 30 years since he completed Tokyo Story, which is now reissued in a new and newly subtitled print.

Tokyo Story may well be his finest film – though Ozu was always making the same film, at least in the last two decades of his working life. He was one of those artists – more often encountered in other arts than in the cinema – who constantly rework the same material and the same theme. His later films are invariably about the family, parents and children, the weakening and eventual severing of the emotional links that have held them together, the loneliness that often results; and the acceptance, resignation and fortitude with which life must be faced.

Invariably his characters belong to a modestly prosperous middle class (and this often puzzled radical cineastes and critics, suspecting that Ozu, whose early films tended to be comedies about the impoverished, had in this respect somehow abandoned social responsibility).

Ozu and his regular script collaborator, Kogo Noda, quite consciously saw each film as a variation or development of what had gone before. The same character names persist from film to film. The same stock company of actors is used over and over. It is often hard to distinguish the settings of the different films.

Ozu illustrates the paradox that very often it is in the most local and particular things that an artist discovers the universal. In this his studies of middle-class life irresistibly attract comparisons with Chekhov and Jane Austen. Ozu has traditionally been regarded, at home and abroad, as the most Japanese of directors, yet he is also the most universal and accessible. His concerns and his attitudes, it is true, belong very much to his own race and culture; and critics of his work have often been impelled to refer to *haiku*, to Japanese ceramics, to Zen Buddhism (much in vogue in the West at the time of the first discovery of Ozu).

Such references are appropriate and helpful; but access to Ozu does not at all depend on them. Ozu was above all concerned with those essences of character which are the same for every race and culture.

That is why he mistrusted formal plots, which he felt force and restrict character; and why the stories of his films are motivated only by the actions and inconsistencies of human beings. This too is why, when we return to *Tokyo Story*, after whatever interval, all the characters – even people glimpsed only momentarily – remain as familiar as old friends. The people in last week's Hollywood melodrama have already disappeared into mist; but Ozu's people stay vivid in the memory, thirty years after. Seeing the film again is in a very actual sense a reunion.

What happens in the film could hardly be simpler. An old couple travel from their remote provincial town to Tokyo to visit their grown-up children. The children are in their way genuinely pleased to see their parents, but they have their own lives to live; and the old folk are in the way. They are farmed off to a spa. There is mutual relief when they decide to go home early. On the journey back, the old lady is taken ill. The children dutufully troop to her deathbed. After the funeral they take the train back to Tokyo, leaving the old man to face the lonely future with his youngest, unmarried daughter.

Facing a lonely future: Setsuko Hara and Chishu Ryu as daughter and father in *Tokyo Story*

The scenes and incidents are mundane and unimportant. The dialogue is so simple and direct that its character survives subtitling. Yet, though his people seem to talk only about the banal arrangements of their days, about their most ordinary feelings and (endlessly) about the weather, Ozu scripts are regarded and read as literature in Japan. Ozu's deceptively artless dialogue, like his visual observation of his people, has a singular way of revealing to us the most intimate exchanges of thought and feeling.

The austerity of Ozu's style is axiomatic. His camera rarely moves, or varies its position from a very low angle, about three feet from the ground. (An old myth alleged that Ozu's first cameraman succumbed to the consequent stomach disorders he suffered.) It represents the point of view of someone quietly seated on a *tatami*; and this is the place from which Ozu takes his steady view of men – magnificently affectionate, ironically humorous (Ozu films are full of comedy), contemplating and comprehending human frailty, with kindness but not indulgence.

The Armenian artist Sarkis (called Sergei) Paradjanov, working in symbols, mysticism and aesthetic invention, provides a strong contrast with Ozu. He was revealed to the West with his monumental *Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors*; and now, bit by bit, his extraordinary **The Colour of Pomegranates** is being meted out to us. It was finished 14 years ago, but promptly suppressed by the Soviet authorities on the grounds that it is obscure (which it is), but clearly much more because of its fierce underlying nationalist sentiment, anathema in the Union of Socialist Republics. The director himself was arraigned on dubious charges. Only now, after four and a half years of prison and another five of inactivity and surveillance, is he rumoured to be at work again.

A year or so ago a pirated and disastrously poor print of the film was shown in London, and I reviewed it at length. Now the Soviet authorities have so far relented as to make a perfect colour print available for export; it is this that is to be shown at the Camden Plaza. It is still however in the same truncated version edited by another Soviet director, Sergei Yutkevitch (more than half a century ago, ironically enough, an avant-gardist himself), lacking a couple of major sequences.

Even incomplete, this new version finally conveys the full splendour of Paradjanov's visual creation, and his intentions in telling the story of Armenia's national poet, Sayat Nova, in hieratic moving tableaux, a dynamic equivalent to the ancient manuscript illuminations which figure prominently in the film. Paradjanov's vision is like no one else's. Its suppression is one of the long succession of tragedies in the history of Soviet cinema.

David Robinson

Television

Cruising into controversy

If you go down in the woods today or, at any rate, quite soon, you might see something like the 24-vehicle convoy Thames's TV Eye assembled to simulate the Cruise missile paraphernalia. *TV Eye* drove theirs from Greenham Common to gauge reaction from people who are likely to be the first to see the real thing. It was an educational piece of television initiative, produced by Linda McDougall and presented by Peter Prendergast, accompanied by a simple man's guide to this putative defender of our freedom.

Each convoy carries four missiles, each with the destructive power, as Mr. Denis Healey went into the woods to say, of ten Hiroshimas. He thought it militarily useless, certain to increase our vulnerability, an impediment to disarmament and not good for Nato. Mr Francis Pym was also to be seen in the woods last night. He was in favour. Cruise, he said, would plug a gap in Nato's deterrent capacity.

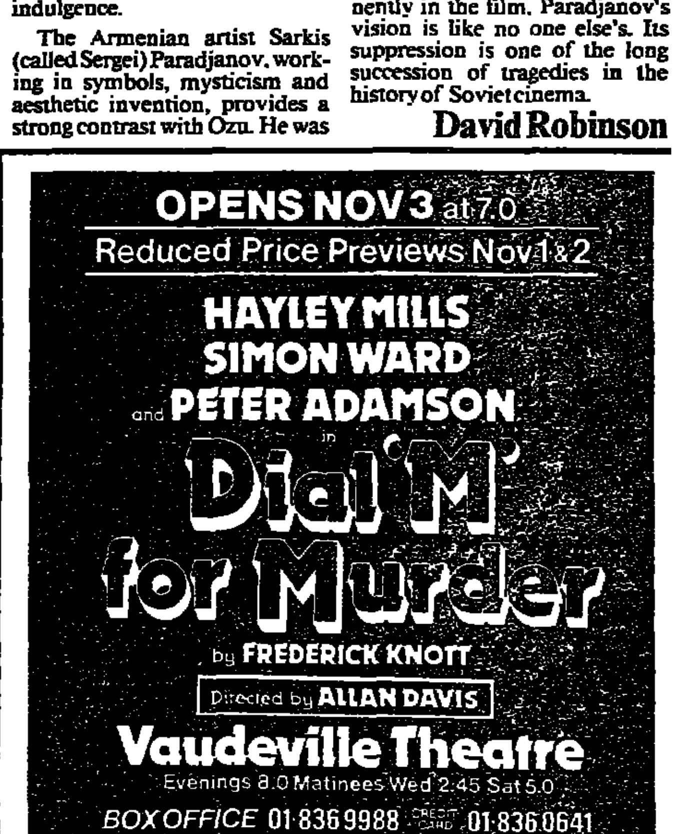
The 21ft missile, which weighs 3,000lb and costs £1m – a bargain, think some – is rather slow, its 500 mph being about that of a commercial aircraft. Its range is 1,500 miles. But it is deadly accurate and can zigzag about, confusing observers about its eventual target.

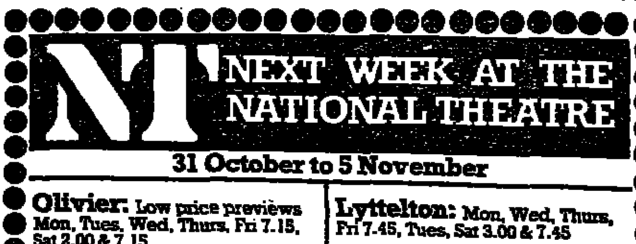
Its supporters acclaim its dispersability. *TV Eye* went into the logistics of this and shed some doubts. The Greenham Common missiles would have to travel seven miles to be out of range of a first strike and, though the Government, said *TV Eye*, had a plan to close a network of roads to expedite movement, the sites convoys could go to were limited and within the capacity of the Russians to fathom.

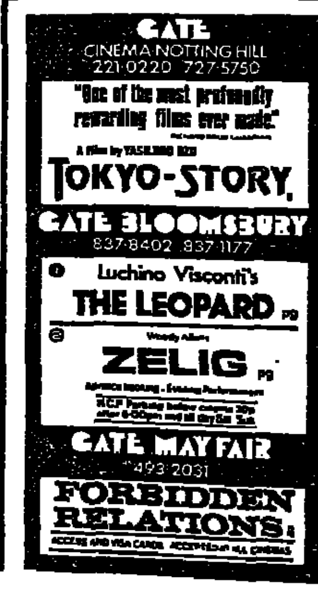
Mr Frank Barnaby, of the International Peace Research Institute, thought the targets were likely to have been destroyed by other means anyway and could not see the point of it. Mr Owen Greene, an Open University nuclear war researcher, thought it too easy to observe by satellites or spies and vulnerable in movement.

There will ultimately be about 164 of these missiles in Britain, manoeuvring around the roads occasionally with portable toilets and all. And if it came to pressing the button? President Reagan was shown saying he did not think either Britain or America would do something independently of the other. He was speaking before Grenada, of course.

Dennis Hackett







SPECTRUM

Clive Aslet on the journey of a lifetime for some of the world's priceless paintings

The great moving picture show

In a few days' time, an air-conditioned vehicle will be pulling out of the little Czech village of Kroměříž, near Brno, to make its way slowly across Europe to London. In Royal Academy circles, it is known as the "ice cream van". It is more like an art historical ambulance. Inside, two museum curators will nurse a large oil painting, crated and stabilized by means of wall and ceiling straps. They will, between them, never let the patient out of their sight. They will tend it at the slightest jolt. According to Professor John Steer of Birkbeck College, London, it is without question the single most important and valuable painting in Czechoslovakia.

The work is Titian's peculiarly grisly late masterpiece *"The Flaying of Marsyas"*. The unfortunate fawn, his panpipes having been no match for Apollo's lyre, is shown strung up by his heels, being skinned like a rabbit. In the seventeenth century, it was in the Arundel collection. Later, however, it was acquired in a lottery by the Bishop of Olmütz, who put it in his palace at Kroměříž. It has stayed there ever since – remote, difficult to reach, little visited even by scholars. Its loan to the Academy for *The Genius of Venice 1500–1600* exhibition opening on November 25 is a major coup for the organizers. It emphasizes that this is about as important a show of Renaissance art, perhaps of art of any period, as Britain can hope to see again, given the very stringent restrictions now widely imposed on moving paintings on wood.

With its theme as the art of Venice and the Veneto in the sixteenth century, *The Genius of Venice* invites comparison with the Royal Academy's great 1930 exhibition of Italian art from 1200 to 1900. Astoundingly, this brought paintings such as Giorgione's *The Tempest* and Botticelli's *Birth of Venus* to Piccadilly, displaying them to an awed public that was less familiar with foreign travel than it would be today. To say that it is highly unlikely that that exhibition could be repeated now is an understatment. The notion of more than 900 paintings crowed on to the walls of Burlington House, often one above the other in tiers, would dismay modern gallery personnel. And even in the less conservation conscious 1930s the exhibition was only possible because Mussolini saw it virtually as his personal gift. Art historians were overridden by Il Duce. For a time it seemed that the risks had indeed been foolhardy, when the liner bearing many of the paintings was caught in freakishly dirty weather and *The Times* published daily bulletins on its progress. "Nowadays", says Professor Steer, "nobody would dream of letting Giorgione's *Tempest* move 100 yards, much less out of the country."

Fears about moving works of art were recently reinforced by a conference of museum directors that took place last autumn in Florence. This followed the storm of consternation, swelled by Signor Giulio Argan, at one time the communist mayor of Rome, who is himself an art historian, that followed the *Treasures from the Vatican* exhibition in the United States. It was widely felt that the Vatican had been far too cavalier in sending fragile works of art that were in any case, Signor Argan argued, as much the patrimony of Rome as of the Church.



Piombo's "Judgement of Solomon": the genesis of an extravaganza

The Florence conference led to international agreement that works on panel, subject to damage through expansion and contraction, should never be permitted to travel. The embargo affects nearly all easel paintings before 1500. If a blockbuster exhibition of the early Renaissance is therefore ruled out, one celebrating the great age of Venetian art – painters such as Titian and Tintoretto having worked largely on canvas – surely offers the richest theme left.

Not that this was quite the thinking behind the show. Its genesis lies more in the cleaning and restoration, now partly complete, of Sebastiano del Piombo's *Judgment of Solomon* from Kingston Lacy, Dorset. For many years this was the home of a recluse and not easy to visit, but recently it was bequeathed to the National Trust. Obtaining this important, little-seen painting inspired the Italian authorities to enthusiastically support the exhibition. As well as the Brera in Milan and the Academia in Venice, the splendid civic museum of Bassano del Grappa – home both of the Italian spirit *grappa* and the painter Jacopo Bassano – has been especially generous. Gallery Eight at Burlington House will be devoted to Bassano, best known for his rustic nativity scences, often executed with a drama and naturalism that prefigured Caravaggio. Another room will go to Lorenzo Lotto, a favourite artist of Berenson, who is now thought almost conclusively to have been born in Venice, although he later worked in the Marches. Scholars look forward keenly to this collection of his art as his altarpieces are often scattered in small, inaccessible villages. A notable success was obtaining Veronese's last painting from Venice itself, the altarpiece *San Pantaleone Healing a Child* from the Church of San Pantalon. Its subject appealed to a people always fearful of plague. But now the painting is difficult to see *in situ*, the altar for which it was conceived having been destroyed when the church was rebuilt in the seventeenth century. The work has been restored for the exhibition by the aptly named Signor Ottorino Nonfamale of Bologna.

But only about a third of the exhibition will come from Italy and it is often works now outside the country of origin that form the surprises. As Norman Rosenthal, Exhibitions Secretary at the Academy, says: "The object of an exhibition is to reveal the unknown to people." A large number of canvases will be coming from the Prado, and the Hermitage is lending two works in return for Van Dycks from the National Portrait Gallery that have gone to the Soviet Union. They are a Lotto double portrait and *"Perseus Armed by Mercury and Minerva"* by that painter of bizarre mythologies, Paris Bordone.

To break even, the Academy will need to attract 3,000 visitors a day

One of the most difficult works to transport will be, curiously, from Britain. Tintoretto's 16ft-wide canvas of *Christ Washing the Feet of His Disciples* belongs to the chapter of Newcastle upon Tyne cathedral but is on permanent loan to the Shipley Art Gallery, Gateshead. There it has been built into a wall so that a crane will be required to remove it. Its attribution to Tintoretto was only firmly made three years ago. Before that it had been thought a replica.

The choice of pictures for the Academy by Charles Hope of the Warburg Institute has enabled some long separated companions to be reunited. Thus from Brazil Titian's portrait of Cristofaro Madruzzo, an influential figure in the Council of Trent, will be hung with the National Gallery of Washington's Moroni of his nephew, Gian Lodovico Madruzzo. The Strasborg *Cephalus and Procris* by Veronese will be seen with the same artist's *Venus and Adonis* from the Prado. When the latter was restored for the exhibition, it was found that the top half was a later addition and may be removed.

In the sculpture section (Venetian sculpture wil be shown, to have been more plentiful than usually thought), two bronzes by Riccio of a Satyr and Satyress have been joined in an erotic before and after. The before, of 1507-1516 and from the Victoria & Albert Museum, shows the two créatures canoodling side by side. Its companion, the after, or perhaps one should say the during, comes from Ecouen in France and was one of Riccio's last works, having been executed after the erotic engravings published by Marcantonio Raimondi in 1524. Showing satyr and satyress in an ambitious love-making position, it has only recently been rescued from a back room in the Musée de Cluny, where it had been consigned by a prudish nineteenth-century curator.

The difficulties of coordination an exhibition like this are considerable. "We have 420 characters coming from different part of the globe," says Rosenthal. "They all have to arrive at more or less the same time. It's like a battle." Transport is also expensive and can be an open-ended liability: having requested a loan, you have to accept the conditions imposed by the lender. Equally the Academy, with its straitened finances, hopes at least to break even if not make a profit, and for this it will need visitor figures on scale of the Japan exhibition last year, of about 3,000 a day. On the other hand, possible losses up to £120,000 are being guaranteed by the Sea Containers Group and Venice Simplon-Orient-Express Ltd, who are new to art sponsorship. It is part of a strategy to establish the name of the Orient Express as a symbol of quality, on which an empire of hotels, tour companies and boutiques will be built.

There are of course some kinds of art that can never be transported or not for an exhibition at least. Although on will be able to sense the special quality of the Veneto landscape in the backgrounds of paintings – like that of Chinese and Japanese paintings, the imagined landscape seems improbable at first sight but is curiously like the real thing – buildings are very much more difficult to represent. There will be a film but no models such as those that were the delight of the Palladio exhibition of 1975. (Although two will be shown in a secondary exhibition organized by the Italian tourist authorities in the Private Rooms). Based in Vicenza, Palladio is the towering architectural figure, but, partly because the villas were frescoed rather decorated with easel paintings, the world of his buildings and of the moth-eaten, classicizing Vicenzan aristocracy that inhabited them will be underplayed. Vicenzo Catena's portrait of Giangiorgio Trissino, the patron who first perceived Palladio's genius and even gave him his Latin-derived name, will be of few works to redress the balance. Since the frescoes from the Malcontenta were peeled from the walls early this century it is a pity that none will be brought to the show. But frescoes are regarded as even more fragile than panel.

The world that will emerge vividly is that of the Venetian collector. "As you are the richest men in Italy, it is right and proper that you should also have more beautiful things than other people, for artists go where money flows and where people are plump and prosperous," wrote the architect Jacopo Sansovino's son, Francesco, in a guidebook to Venice in the form of a dialogue published in 1561. A Palma Giovane *Portrait of a Collector* will be united with the bronze shown in the picture. Andrea Odini, who significantly chose to be shown with his antique statuary rather than the petrified snakes and stuffed chaneleon that were also in his hoard, appears in the portrait by Lotto. For such men, as well as for princes and noblemen, painters executed their lyrical, tenuously classical *poesie* adorned with beautiful women, the plumper and more prosperous-looking the better; and a Riccio his copulating satyrs and satyresses. It will be our good fortune next month tha their possessions still travel well.

The author is senior architectual writer for Country Life.

Monday's Spectrum

Pillars of Empire: Jan Morris and Simon Winchester on the buildings of the Raj

moreover...
Miles Kington

On the Alligator trail

Louisiana

"Unlawful to Litter the Highway", say the strict signs along the Louisiana roads. They could make a fortune out of fining the sugar industry then, because this time of year the highway is littered with sugar canes fallen from the huge farm trucks as the two-month-long sugar harvest begins. Some places it's so thick you seem to be driving on sugar matting. The canes are about nine foot high, but half of that is leaves, which are burnt off the fields . . .

Irate reader: Look, you've been writing non-stop about Louisiana for two weeks now. Can't you give it a rest? You're turning into Channel 4.

Me: Sorry, but it's a fascinating place. I wasn't expecting to find lizards all over New Orleans, or dragonflies flying down the middle of Canal Street, or to come face to face with alligators . . .

Irate reader: Don't tell me it's the alligator season too.

Me: No, that's just finished. Oddly enough, the alligator was a protected animal until two or three years ago, but now it's multiplying so much you can go out and shoot them in September. And then eat them. Fresh alligator meat is amazingly good – firm, white, meaty, with a vague tinge of fish.

Irate reader: Fat lot of good that is to a reader in London.

Point taken. The only answer is to go to Louisiana yourself, and see the acceptable face of America. A lady in Baton Rouge said sadly to me that she hated the way it was so much easier to export the junk side of the United States than the quality side; her heart had fallen when she arrived in London to find MacDonalds and Burger King all over the place, not classy Creole cooking, or indeed just plain good American home cooking.

She's right. I never expected to walk into a plain eating house like Gino's in a plain town like Houma, and sample in one meal fried alligator, huge frog legs, soft-shell crab (you eat the shell as well as the crab) and the best pizza in the world. It is Gino's own recipe for shrimp and crab pizza and it should be exported all over the world.

"We're working on it," says Gino laconically. "Had a Japanese customer in here once, and we now send a regular pizza order to Tokyo. It's a start, anyway."

Nor had I expected Avery Island. Not an island now, but a small hill near New Iberia which sits on top of a salt deposit five miles deep. Here a hundred years ago Mr McIlhenny grew peppers, mixed them with salt for three years, added vinegar and called the result Tabasco sauce, and to this day all the Tabasco in the world comes from one factory on Avery Island. With his money McIlhenny turned the rest of the island into the most enchanting gardens you could imagine, full of bamboo, huge oaks, snowy egrets, camellias and, yes, alligators. I have never been anywhere quite so calm, in America or not.

Nor had I expected to encounter Nottoway, the biggest plantation home in the state, lovingly restored by two young men called Arlin Dease and Steve Saunders until it is now again the 64-room birthday cake staring at the Mississippi which was first completed in 1859, including a small ballroom for the daughters' use. I had not expected to meet Alex Patout, young chef at Patout's, a Cajun restaurant in New Iberia, and to find that a few months previously he had been up in Williamsburg cooking for the heads-of-state dinner which Mrs Thatcher was forced to miss "due to the fact that she had to go home to be reelected". You missed a great dinner, Mr T.

All these things, and many more, whether taking place against the cricket-loud Louisiana countryside or the soft nights of New Orleans where the crickets are replaced by music, would easily make an article each.

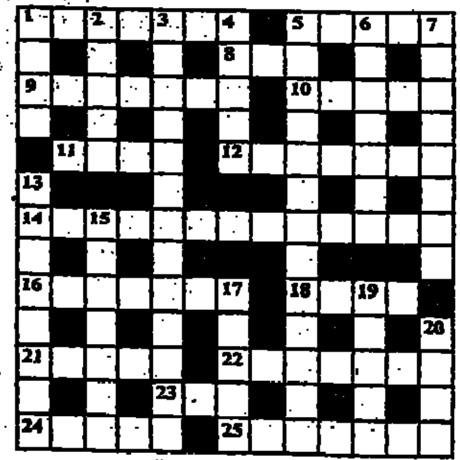
Irate reader: But you won't, will you? Back to humour next week, eh?

Me: All right. But I'll have to write about it somewhere. Louisiana is the sort of place you have to tell people about.

Irate reader: Believe me, I get the point.

Me: Thank you.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 187)



ACROSS
1 Poking (7)
5 Stepped out (5)
8 Coast inlet (3)
9 Goatskin leather (7)
10 Impudence (5)
11 Deliberately avoid (4)
12 Necessary (7)
14 Jumping horse (13)
16 Cites evidence (7)
18 Mischievous sprites (4)
21 Dance under bar (5)
22 Noisy breathing (7)
23 America (1,1,1)
24 Foot coverings (5)
25 Wounds (7)

DOWN
1 Spring (4)
2 Scottish town (5)
3 Not prominent (13)
4 Developed (5)
5 Large vans (13)
6 Table bottles (7)
7 Residents (8)
13 Violently attacks (8)
15 Localised (7)
17 Hemp plant (5)
19 Duet's upper part (5)
20 Time periods (4)

SOLUTION TO No 186
ACROSS: 1 Whiter 5 Second 8 ABC 9 So be it 10 Offend 11 Thus 12 Hush hush 14 Carpet baggers 17 Hidy hole 19 Lips 21 Visual 23 Geneva 24 Ode 25 Pegtop 26 Raring
DOWN: 2 Hooch 3 Theosophy 4 Ratchet 5 Scots 6 CCF 7 Non user 13 Highliner 15 Asinine 16 Avenger 18 Orlop 20 Pavan 22 UHT

This is the rain that kills

Tony Samstag describes how acid pollution is no respecter of national boundaries

Mrs Eskedal is recovering from her heart attack, if that is what it was. It certainly came as a shock at the time.

She is a fine figure of a woman in late middle age, who with her husband could easily have posed for a painting that would have had to be called "Norwegian Gothic". She was standing, appropriately, in the rain, her voice raised against the torrent of rushing water that feeds the Tovdal river in southern Norway where the Eskedals farm about seven square miles, mostly timber. When they settled there 16 years ago the waters teemed with fish, which they used to catch on their own lakes for dinner, and which now cost hundreds of pounds a year to buy.

"We are scared", Mrs Eskedal was saying. "With fish dying, what's going to die next?". Moments later she was flat on the ground, gasping convulsively like any one of those salmon or brown trout in its death agonies. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that Mrs Eskedal, too, had been poisoned by acid rain.

The phrase "acid rain" was almost certainly coined by a British scientist in a book published in 1872. It took exactly a century for the United Nations Conference on the Environment in Stockholm to give the phrase international currency: Sweden had agreed to host the conference to create a forum for its complaints that its lakes and rivers were falling victim to other countries' airborne wastes.

The Swedes have maintained that initial propaganda lead, with the Norwegians trying harder of late as number two, and the Germans close to despair over the fate of their forests. The Norwegian case is especially poignant: sport fishing in particular is a national passion, bound up in a romantic love of nature verging on mysticism and running deeper, if anything, than their Nordic neighbours. Perhaps 80 per cent of the thousands of lakes in three southern counties are devoid of fish life, the Norwegians claim, because of acidification.

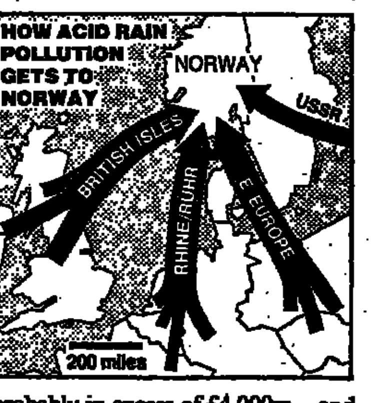
It is not only fish that are affected. The Eskedals have had to increase the use of lime in their fields over the years to keep grass production at an acceptable level; they are using a tonne per hectare now, and are planning to increase it again. Bird life on their farm, which used to abound, has dwindled noticeably, and the German experience of diebacks over vast acreages of forest has prompted them to look anxiously to their trees.

Any schoolboy in a laboratory can reproduce the chemistry that causes acid rain. Sulphur and nitrogen oxides, waste products of burning fossil fuels, change in the presence of sunlight into dilute sulphuric and nitric acids. Strictly speaking, the process is known as "acidification"; once the pollution has fallen, whether as rain, snow, mist or fine dust particles, a series of chemical reactions continues in water, soil, rock and the living things that depend on them.

European industry emits about 33 million tonnes of sulphur alone annually, half the world's total; the British contribution is thought to be higher than that of any European country except Russia, and the Scandinavians argue that much of it is blown their way by the prevailing winds. The British response to a decade of polite but persistent nagging on the subject came earlier last month when the Royal Society announced a five-year, £5m study, financed by the Central Electricity Generating Board and the National Coal Board, into "the causes acidification of surface waters in affected areas of Norway and Sweden".

While insisting that the sponsors of the study would not attempt to influence its results, Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the CEGB, said: "For those who argue for action now and research later, I would simply point out that to achieve the threefold reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions from the UK that has been called for would entail a very high capital cost –





probably in excess of £4,000m – and a continuing cost equivalent to about £700m each year thereafter". Scandinavian reaction was as caustic as it was swift. "Rediscovering the wheel", snapped one Norwegian scientist.

Like so much else to do with acid rain, estimates of abatement costs and benefits are still at the stage of educated guesses. The technology does exist to wash the fuel and to "scrub" the emissions of their sulphur content before they enter the atmosphere. A controversial study by the Organization for Econimic Cooperation and Development concluded in 1981 that in terms of savings in human health, environmental and crop damage, and recovery of sulphur itself, the least a serious emission control programme could expect to recover was two thirds of its costs; at most, benefits might approach an eightfold return on investment.

Mr William Waldegrave, Under Secretary of State in the Department of the Environment, is to visit Norway next year to discuss acid rain. It is unlikely that the grievances of the Scandinavians will move him any more than they did his predecessor, Mr Giles Shaw; nor will such slow-moving international measures as the Geneva Convention on transboundary air polution and the European Commission's directive on sulphur dioxide hasten the Government in its deliberations any more than it wants to be. Self interest however, may be a much different affair.

There is little doubt that the British, like the Americans before them, are far from the efficient exporters of acid rain that they thought they were. Acid rain is falling on Britain steadily, and the Government's own scientists are accumulating evidence to that effect at an accelerating rate.

An unpublished report by the Nature Conservancy Council dated last May asserts flatly: "Over many parts of Britain the rainfall averages are lower than pH4.6", not quite the equivalent of orange juice, "and in eastern areas it averages less than 4.3", not quite lemonade.

"Evidently, attempts by the Forestry Commission to establish new plantations in the Pennines have failed because of the effects of sulphur pollution", say the NCC.

Acid rain could almost be taken as a short-hand expression for air pollution generally, so wide-ranging are its effects suspected to be. Crumbling buildings, corroding industrial plant, even railway trads are thought to be victims of the process. The Germans are said to be expecting a catastrophe within the next year or two as concrete structures weakened by acidification begin to collapse.

From the Scandinavian point of view, the irony is that it is all but invisible, and its effects even beautiful. The acidified lakes and rivers gleam in the rare Norwegian sunshine with a purity seldom seen outside a Walt Disney film. It is, after all, living things that clutter the shoreline and turn the water less than crystalline; here there is nothing so unsightly as life shielding the observer from the elements that made him.

هكذا من الاهمل

FRIDAY PAGE

The eternal revolutionary

Porthcurno is almost the last stop in Britain before you fall off the cliffs at Land's End. It seems odd that anyone who likes to keep in touch with political events should live there, but it has been Dora Russell's home for much of the past 60 years.

From there, at 89, she fires off letters to the *New Statesman* and *The Listener* on feminism, socialism, Marxism and related topics. It is a way of keeping her hand in, of showing that Porthcurno still contains a political activist. This week sees the publication of her new book, *The Religion of the Machine Age* by Routledge Kegan Paul and the re-issue of her collected essays from 1925 onwards, *The Dora Russell Reader* by Pandora Press (the title reminds her of a school text book, but the publishers insisted).

Veteran feminist, campaigner for conservation and peace marcher, she is being rediscovered late in the day by a new generation of feminists. There was a time when she seemed to have a hand in most progressive causes. She helped in the organization of CND and of the Women's Peace Caravan that toured the Soviet Union in the 1950s. Before A. S. Neill set up Dartington, she ran the Beacon Hill School with her husband Bertrand Russell, from whom she was later divorced. Newspapers published outraged articles when it became known that the pupils were running around with no clothes on. Her first book, *Hypatia*, published in 1925, suggested that women had the right to enjoy sex. It was denounced by the *Sunday Express* and promptly sold an extra 600 copies. Dora was considered shockingly ahead of her time.

The house at Porthcurno is on a hill overlooking fields down to the sea. The window frames are painted in Cornish blue and the porch has a curved pagoda roof and orange pillars. That addition was the result of the Russells' visit to China in 1920, a trip that bound Dora Black, fellow at Girton with a promising academic career before her, irrevocably and at times painfully to one of the most brilliant men of the day.

Dora Russell came out of the house to meet me. Her walking stick is one of the few signs of her advanced age. She is warm and welcoming and behind the spectacles are the alert, almond-shaped eyes of the photograph of the young Dora on the cover of her autobiography, *The Tamarisk Tree*, which Virago published six years ago. We went through the kitchen with its lived-in air of years of family gatherings round the table, and the hall with its bannisters painted in the anarchist colours of red and black, to her study. On the desk were a clutter of papers – *Tribune*, *New Statesman*, *Morning Star* and the galley proofs of her new book. It was referred to frequently over the next few hours as she read out parts to illustrate her thesis.


Nick Rogers

Dora Russell: rediscovery by a new generation of feminists

The Religion of the Machine Age has an intriguing history. She wrote the first chapter in 1923, inspired by her visits to the United States and to the Soviet Union. In America she found that technology had become the new religion and in Soviet Russia of 1920, the idea had evolved that the state would run like a machine and everyone would fit into it. Communism and capitalism were reverse sides of the same coin, she argued, that of the male-dominated technological and scientific world.

No one could see what she was driving at. Progress was thought inevitable and, on the whole, good, and her views seemed backward. Discouraged, she put away the manuscript and threw herself into a birth control campaign. Finally, as the consensus swung towards what she had been saying earlier, she got back to her typewriter.

There is also a personal and tragic reason for returning to the book. Her younger son, Roddy, had been a conscientious objector in 1952; following the example of the Russell- Einstein manifesto against nuclear war. He had chosen to do his national service working in the mines. While helping to pull out pit props where the roof was unsafe, a rock fall put him, at 23, in a wheelchair for life. She and Roddy shared the same views of life and politics, and he insisted that the machine age book was her "own special original idea" and that she should continue with it. She showed him the finished manuscript last February. It was the last time she saw him, for he died of a heart attack in April, shortly before he was due to stay with her in Cornwall.

"It was standing room only at his funeral. There were more than 60 people at the chapel in Hampstead and it was almost a festival in his honour. When I returned to Cornwall, the proofs of the book arrived on the very day that he should have come here. In order not to collapse I simply devoted myself to going on with them."

On the mantelpiece among the massed family photographs is an unframed snapshot of Roddy as a handsome, intelligent young man on the threshold of life. "That is how I remember him," Dora says. "Roddy and I were great revolutionaries together – it's like half of myself gone. But I've faced it twice before."

She has indeed faced misfortune. There was the bitter divorce from Russell. The man who professed liberty and peace had her watched after their separation for indiscretions that would affect the terms of the divorce. The Russells had run an open marriage with promises not to be possessive or jealous, and the younger children were the offspring of Dora and her American lover, the journalist Griffin Barry. But in the final analysis, Bertie reverted to type and, with all the rights of title and wealth on his side, insisted on custody of the two elder children. Dora and her two younger children stayed on at the school, for which she repaid a large part of her alimony in rent to Russell.

In the midst of the divorce, Dora fell deeply in love with a man younger than her, Paul Gillard. He was an active communist which, in the 1930s, meant risking physical danger. Paul came from Plymouth, where there was a flourishing fascist cell. He was killed by persons unknown as he walked home from a pub near Plymouth one night. His body was found the next day in a disused railway cutting near the road. His death, Dora wrote in her autobiography, meant the end of her quest for personal happiness and from then on she lived for "impersonal ends" – the school and her causes. Later, her elder son, John, heir to Bertrand Russell, suffered a severe nervous breakdown. Now aged 60, he has been looked after by his mother at their Porthcurno home for nearly 30 years.

The publication of her autobiography contributed to her being adopted as the sage of the feminist movement. She has also been taken up by members of the alternative culture, among them Heathcote Williams. I first came across her at an arts festival in Cornwall two years ago taking part in a three-day marathon debate. Other speakers flagged, but up popped Dora time and again to talk on whatever subject was going – from the conservation of the whale to the ascetism of medieval monks.

"I had a great reputation as a public speaker – it was the actress in me. There was nothing I liked better than standing on a box at World's End, going on about the Foreign Office. I went to Liverpool recently after a group asked me to speak. I've been to London and last year to Leeds. All these people write to me, although it doesn't occur to them that it is difficult for me to get about. I find it an arduous business to walk to the end of the platform at Paddington."

If you get Dora Russell on to the subject of sex, it can become embarrassing in mixed company. *The Times* photographer tried to close his ears to what sounded like a character assassination on all males, and later she said she was sorry that the subject had come up while he was there. But she feels strongly that the hostility of men towards women comes down to sex.

"I have tried to understand why men have always persecuted women, and my conclusion was that the real trouble lay in the biological sphere, the differences between the way men and woman approached sex. A man can liberate himself from sex in a way that a woman can only achieve with adequate birth control. A woman knows that the act could be the prelude to pregnancy but for a man it is an act from which he can separate himself. But what he is trying to liberate himslf from is his biological bondage, to escape from being an animal.

"Yet the path to regeneration lies through our animal life. People were furious with me when I suggested that in 1927. When I read *Best and Man* by Mary Midgely, in which she says, 'Man is not like an animal. Man *is* an animal,' I wrote to her saying how splendid it was that she could say in 1980 what I had not been allowed to say. An enormous number of good things are animal – our emotions are animal."

Dora Russell applies emotion to politics as well. Her visit to Boshevik Russia in 1920 gave her a life-long love of the Soviet Union and she springs to its defence in letters to newspapers.

Her book has the flavour of anarchism about it – what we must do, she says, is to create new morality under which it will be impossible to treat human beings like machines, and to bring the intellect into harmony with the emotions.

The afternoon is drawing on and I begin to worry about the length of the visit. But Dora Russell has talked tirelessly for several hours and will no doubt go on talking until it is time for dinner.

As I leave there are still books and papers to see, anecdotes to be finished. At the front door she waves cheerfully and cries: "On with the women's revolution!"

The last line of her book expresses the spirit with which she has battled through life: "Humanity will ever seek but never attain perfection. Let us at least survive and go on trying."

Claire Colvin

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Screening campaign

One of the ironies of the *Lancet* report last week about the association between the Pill and breast and cervical cancers is that although GPs are paid £7.55 a year for each woman for whom they provide contraceptive care (which often means prescribing the Pill) they are paid only £5.60 for performing a cervical if the woman is over 35 or has had three children, and then only every five years.

It is widely recognized that this *financial policy runs counter to* current clinical evidence that the younger a women becomes sexually active the more susceptible she is to cervical cancer.

But the picture is not all gloomy: cervical cancer, if picked up early enough, can be treated successfully and, though screening programmes are patchy, where they do exist they are effective.

In Tayside, for example, doctors start screening girls as soon as they become sexually active and there is no lower age limit. Dr Helen Duguid, in charge of the cervical cytology department at Dundee Royal Infirmary, points out that it is difficult for smears to be taken perfectly each time so, after the initial one, taken, say, when a girl is 17, another is taken a year later and, if there is no sign of abnormality, she is put into a three-year cycle of screening.

With about 75 per cent of Tayside girls being screened, the number of deaths associated with cervical cancer has been reduced by a half.

Drug leaflets

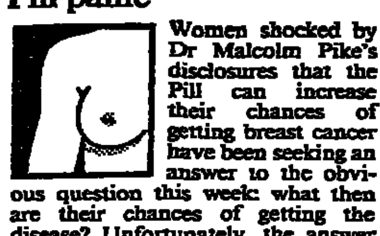


A prescription from the doctor may one day bring with it some helpful written details on the drug you are to take.

Doctors at Southampton University have been investigating the giving of information leaflets to patients and found that they could have distinct benefits. Professor William Waters and his colleagues, with the help of a team of experts, devised leaflets for patients receiving penicillin for infections and patients prescribed anti-inflammatory drugs. The leaflets gave simple information on how to store and take the drugs and instructed patients to tell their GPs if they had, or developed, certain symptoms. He tried them on 99 patients.

The study, reported in the British Medical Journal, *shows that the patients were much more likely to take their medicine properly if they received leaflets.*

Pill panic



Women shocked by Dr Malcolm Pike's disclosures that the Pill can increase their chances of getting breast cancer have been seeking an answer to the obvious question this week: what then are their chances of getting the disease? Unfortunately, the answer is that for any individual it is impossible to tell. Dr Pike produced evidence that women who had taken certain types of the Pill for several years before the age of 25 would as a result run a substantially increased risk of getting breast cancer. But breast cancer rates are influenced by so many other factors such as age and family history that judging the relative risks in each case would mean ploughing through a statistical minefield.

If you're a woman who has taken the Pill for five or more years while young *don't* get trapped into the seemingly logical argument: one in 17 women get breast cancer, and therefore the chances of getting the disease have been increased by 400 per cent, or odds of one in four. This depressing statement would *not* be correct.

Younger women will be relieved to know that women don't usually develop breast cancer until their 50s. It is extremely rare in women under 30 years of age, the incidence is around one in 5,000 in women in their early 30s.

Self-medication



As the NHS hits hard times one move under consideration by the Department of Health which could cut costs is to make more drugs available at the pharmacy without a doctor's prescription. Already this year two drugs, one for diarrhoea and one pain killer, have moved from prescription only medicine status to pharmacy status, and the signs are that more are on the way.

The idea would be that where remedies for certain conditions have been available on prescription for at least five years and have proved to be especially safe, sufferers would be able to buy them directly over the chemist's counter.

The prospect pleases the Department because the NHS won't have to pay for the prescriptions or the GPs time; it pleases the manufacturers who see new markets opening up; and pleases pharmacists who want to play a greater part in health care.

The Pharmaceutical Society has drawn up a list of drugs which it would like to be made available without prescriptions and is discussing this with the Department of Health.

Olivia Timbs and Lorraine Fraser

Looking back in anger at the Pill

COMMENT

The flight from sexual paradise is gathering speed. After 20 years of so-called liberation, we are now told that free love gives you herpes, male love gives you AIDS and the Pill can give you cancer.

The difference among these various hazards is that some you catch, the other is handed out by doctors.

The medical profession says about the Pill: "Don't panic!" It has done so ever since the first scare stories filtered through. Doctors switch pills from high dosage to low: they make abritrary age barriers for safe use; they tell us that the risks attendant on pregnancy still far outweigh the risks from taking the Pill.

We think that all is well because we have done it by the book. But then a researcher starts flipping back the pages and we find that retrospectively we are at risk.

But what can the doctors do? The sociological changes seeded by reliable contraception – available for the first time in history – have grown into an entire way of life. A generation of women believes that the choice whether to have sex, or how many children to have, is its birthright.

Groups have sprung up to campaign against the unpleasant side-effects of this social change. Abortion – society's traditional safety net for unwanted babies – has become an issue. Contraception itself has not, for the arguement is that precautions are better than "cure".

Middle-aged women, still 10 years from natural infertility, have been the first to feel the effects of doubts about the Pill. This generation, the first to luxuriate in sexual freedom, has had the pill snatched away at 35 or even younger. For the first time they had to rediscover traditional ways of keeping their growing families from growing larger. The boom in "late" babies and sterilization for both men and women is witness to the present situation.

Doctors assure women not to worry about the Pill. But this is not a purely female issue. Young men may now believe that contraception is a woman's right and the women's problem. But it is when men have reached maturity and are husbands and parents that they face a joint decision with their wives about advice to abandon the pill.

The answer might be the much-vaunted male pill – a subject as deep as the Channel tunnel and apparently as long in its gestation. Is there a Brave New World ahead when the risks of the Pill will be shared month by month between consenting partners, so that the distant risk of cancer could be equally shared?

If I were a man, I would not follow women as medical science's guinea pigs. Not on my life.

Suzy Menkes

Anyone for bearobics?

Pigs did it for George Orwell. Dead cats and their 101 uses did it for Simon Bond. Now bears look like doing it for Bridgid Herridge. She stands to make her name – and a lot of money – out of a little fur and foam.

Bridgid's bears are sophisticated. They order by Bearclaycards, work out their anxieties in Bearobics classes and follow the K-Pok diet. Real exercise enthusiasts among them go to the gym after work and pump fluff.

Hard on the heels of *Thin Thighs in Thirty Days* and numerous other self-help books comes *Every Bear's Life Guide**. Now teddies everywhere can be fulfilled, firm and furry in 14 days.

The Me-Decade has finally reached bears. They are obsessed with cosmetic surgery, cholesterol and on-the-couch counselling. The front cover boasts mascot Jane Panda – fit, fabulous and furry – in her J. P. leg-warmers and leotard. As a picture of eternal youth, she is every bear's secret fantasy.

Bridgid Herridge is not new to bears. Last year saw her bestseller, *How to Do Sex Properly*. "I wanted to write a spoof sex manual, and the only way for it not to look rude was to use bears to illustrate the positions," she explains.

She had wanted to write an irreverent life-guide for some time. "But, until I thought of using bears, the idea didn't seem any funnier than those already published," she adds.

She and husband Charles moved four years ago to a large house in North Devon with enough room to set up their own publishing company. The thought of bringing up three boys (and several teddy bears) in Twickenham was too much.

"People are always telling us we publish humorous books; like to think we just publish very silly ones," said Charles as we strolled across the Herridge acres to admire their view of Lundy Island.


Nick Rogers

Teddy Bears' picnic: Bridgid Herridge and friends

He thinks this latest book is destined for the wrong shelves in the bookshops: "I found our *Maggie Thatcher Colouring Book* in the Children's Section and *How to Do Sex Properly* under Medical."

Bears feature in their lives. I arrived at the house to find three boys (the eldest is called Teddy) and several bears awaiting me. That afternoon, they were holding a bring-a-bear party for the youngest child's birthday, and 14 boys had taken them at their word.

There were brown bears and white bears, koala bears and polar bears, assertive bears and diffident bears. The table was set with Paddington plates on a Paddington tablecloth, and there was plenty of honey for tea.

"Children like bears," says Bridgid, "but grown-ups like them even more. I took my bear to bed with me at the Frankfurt Book Fair. Today's children get more attached to plastic E.T.s."

So her book is, in fact, a Pooh-for-adults. "Translated to bears, our obsessions with health, beauty and age look ridiculous", she says.

She has been influenced by women's magazines, bodybuilding books and the fibre and fodder of publishing houses – the all-colour life-guide.

"I challenge the idea that a book has authority because it uses a famour name," she continues. "Jane Panda is the ultimate symbol. She may look terrific, but at what price? If you have to feel the burn, exercise even though it hurts or eat fibre even though you date, it can't be right for you."

The current health revolution is a gift for her satirical eye. In real-life mail-order catalogues, you can order digital watches that monitor your pulse rate (bears must always check theirs before Bearobics). In her book, bears can order shrinkmacs (plastic bags that help close up the pores) and that last word in early-morning luxury, the ditital porridgemade.

Prudent female bears plan for their pregnancy, and expectant bears opt for natural cubbirth with the Dr. Lebear method. The New Age bear resists ageing with all his might. "You can still run a marathon in record time, do one-armed handstands on your windsurfer and disco dance until dawn," say Bridgid.

She, may be pointing out the excesses of a narcissistic generation, but she's also sending herself up. A few years ago, she was persuaded to research a food value counter and a fibre guide.

"I believe in a healthy lifestyle, but I don't believe in taking it too seriously", she continued. "I always meant to jog, but never did. I went on the F-Plan diet and I preach 'no salt, no white bread', too."

Her bears *are* having it all. They work towards a personal style. They can be housebears – "Shall I dress baby bear in blue or yellow today?" – or fight executive stress on their way to the top without losing their bear esentials.

"Find your own style as long as it is your own style and not an image foisted upon you," counsels Bridgid. "You won't find fulfilment worrying 'am I overstressed, are my thighs thin or do I look like Jane Fonda?'

Try telling *that* to Jane Panda...

**Every Bear's Life Guide* (Ebury Press, October 31, £3.95)

Deirdre Fernand

THE TIMES DIARY

Letting things slip

The argument between Caroline Benn and W. H. Allen, publishers of Alfred Browne's biography of her husband, has now been resolved. Mrs Benn originally wanted publication of the book – *Tony Benn: The Making of a Politician* – to be delayed because she objected to passages about her children's upbringing and her views on English life. Publication went ahead. All future editions, however, will carry a polite erratum slip which reads: "Mrs Caroline Benn doesn't necessarily agree with everything in this book." She may have to wait some time for even this small satisfaction – there are no immediate plans for a *reprint*.

Swingling

Professor Magnus Ljung of Stockholm University has spent about £24,000 investigating the corruption of his language into Swinglish, for which he mainly blames English-language TV programmes. His study suggests that 86 per cent of Swedes feel they have fallen victim to Swinglish, while the remaining 14 per cent admit to a change in their speech and writing but are reluctant to assign reasons. Swedish teenage gangs *fajt* (fight) these days where they used to *slåss*; they chat up the local *krumpet* in their *tajt* (tight) jeans and say *baj baj* when it's time to go home. Even that dreadful Americanism "have a nice day" has been translated literally into a previously unknown Swedish cliché: *Ha en trevlig dag*.

Non-racy Lace

Communication between publishing houses about book titles could end some confusion. The V & A has increased the literary muddle by adding *Lace – A History*, by the keeper of the museum's textile department, Santina Levey, to its booklist. An angry customer subsequently complained to the museum that she ordered a copy because she had been told it was "provocative" – but the only thing it provoked was "deep sleep". She might have been angrier still had she known that Shirley Conran's novel *Lace* – the book she really wanted – is now in paperback at a modest £2.50. The V & A book costs £59.

Red blockade

The Red Army nearly stopped Mr Andropov appearing on the front page of *The Times* yesterday. Our Moscow correspondent, Richard Owen, was at a cocktail party when he was tipped off that an Andropov statement was imminent. Racing back to his office, he found all roads blocked by an apparently endless stream of tanks and armoured cars rehearsing for the November 7 parade. Owen pleaded with a senior officer to let him pass, otherwise "Comrade Andropov will not be in *The Times*". The officer wavered, then waved him through.

BARRY FANTONI



'The vomiting isn't serious, just keep him away from the news'

King Victoria

Rarely has Queen Victoria been portrayed on stage by a baritone and never (so far as we know) by the managing director of a major opera house. That distinction falls to Karl Dönch, head of the Vienna Volksoper, who, in December, will sing Victoria's role in a new musical based on the lives and work of Gilbert and Sullivan. The operetta, entitled *G & S*, is set entirely to Sullivan's music. Professor Dönch has not given an explanation for his sudden return to the stage – he was an international opera singer before he turned to administration – but his pioneering role could well encourage Lord Harewood or Sir John Tooley to star as Empress *Maria Theresa*.

Unbookable

Ann Harries, South African-born writer and friend of the Booker winner, J. M. Coetzee, thinks it unlikely that the award *will lure him* to literary junkets. Not only is Coetzee the most private person she has ever known; he is also a vegetarian. The main course at the Booker dinner, which Coetzee *wasn't there to eat, was roast* duckling with orange sauce.

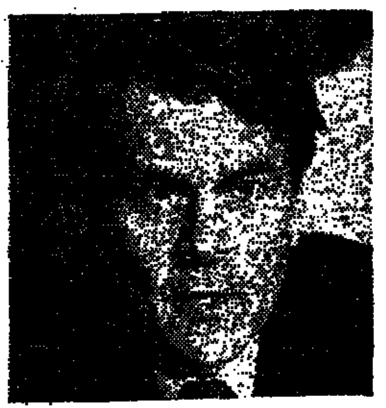
No female friend

Clive Bradley, chief executive of the Publishers' Association, was upset that Fay Weldon chose the Booker ceremony for her withering attack on publishers. "It's usually a time when we celebrate the merits of English literature," he said. He also complained that he heard of the impending attack only as he was about to enter the hall, fully expecting the judge's usual speech on the difficulty of choosing between such brilliant literary offerings.

PHS

Homage and the political image

Should David Owen by given an official place at the Cenotaph ceremony? Bernard Levin weighs up the arguments – and questions whether Remembrance Day should continue



The prolonged squabble over the SDP's claim to be represented, by its leader, at the Cenotaph ceremony on Remembrance Sunday is one of those rare disputes of which it may be said that nobody comes well out of them.

Take Dr Owen to start with. His letter to the Prime Minister insists that his party's only wish is "to pay our respects to the dead", and so far as I know there is nothing in statute or common law to prevent anyone from believing him – indeed, I have heard of a man who claims to do so, though it is true that I have not actually met this paragon of credulity. But no doubt Dr Owen, long before he became a politician, let alone the leader of a new party, was wont to spend the entire week before the ceremony in fasting, prayer and mortification of the flesh, before slipping quietly into his parish church, taking care not to be noticed or recognized, and there *paying his respects to the dead* with silent and unobtrusive prayer.

Or not, of course. For my part I think I would have taken Dr Owen's letter more seriously if he had said plainly that the appearance at the Cenotaph of party leaders has nothing to do with the dead but plenty to do with the living, most particularly the political living, and that he, as leader of a party which garnered millions of votes at the last election, was fully entitled to his share of the pork-barrel of certified national recognition in the form of attendance, along with Mrs Thatcher, Mr Kinnock and Mr Steel, at the ceremony.

On the other hand, let no one pretend to feel, at Dr Owen's behaviour, an *indignation* as implausible as his own. Since the Cenotaph service *is* one at which the political leaders show off, in all the more obvious senses of the phrase, it is absurd that the leader of one of the four principal parties, and only he, should be left out of the parliamentary flag-showing. Absurd, mind, not outrageous, morally indefensible or an insult to the fallen (an opinion poll taken at my request among the war-dead reveals that few of them, *if any, have heard of Dr* Owen, or of Mrs Thatcher for that matter), but absurdity in these affairs is not admirable and should be avoided if possible, as in this matter it is.

To sum up: the desire of the SDP to be represented at the Cenotaph is derived not from a wish to salute the dead (which they could all do just as well out of sight of the television cameras) but to gain the testimony of their seriousness as a political party that inclusion in the service would offer.

What of the Prime Minister? Dr Owen says that her refusal to include him is "petty and partisan – the act of the leader of the Conservative Party and not the act of the Prime Minister of the whole nation". So it is, too; precisely that. Indeed, I would go further and add that it is the conduct of a political clown, which I define as action which incurs political odium with no benefit of any kind to balance it.

You would have thought that, with the memory of Mr Foot's behaviour at the Cenotaph still green (he turned up in a kind of layabout's donkey-jacket and spent *much of the ceremony mooning* about and scratching himself), Mrs Thatcher would have been particularly careful to comfort herself as tact and dignity personified; perhaps she had forgotten another factional leader, of whom, following his own participation in an even more dramatic Whitehall ceremony, it was written that

He nothing common did or mean
Upon that memorable scene. . . .

Mrs Thatcher made it worse still by *leaving it to the Home Secretary to* tell Dr Owen of her decision not to allow him to be present at the Cenotaph, and Mr Brittan interpreted his instructions as obliging him to pretend that the situation as to who should be permitted to be there was so frightfully complicated that a full year, starting now, would be needed to sort it out, and in the meantime Dr Owen would have to stay away. (Mr Brittan has not yet claimed that Dr Owen's attendance would "open the door" to *multiple* claims from every group down to the Official Monster Raving Loony Party, but no doubt he soon will.)

I said that this was one of those rows that reflect no credit on any of *the participants; perhaps* it would be more exact to say that it tends to emphasize and sharpen the worst characteristics of everybody concerned. Thus, this case has exacerbated Dr Owen's normally controllable tendency to indulge in cant, encouraged Mrs Thatcher's rare bouts of meanness, and emphasized the Home Office's instinctive gravitation to the Line of Most Malignance. (So far, at any rate, Mr Cyril Smith has not been heard from, so all is not quite lost.)

Mr Kinnock, in wondering whether to join in, is in a difficulty. Should he try to obtain political advantage from the dead by publicly attacking the Prime Minister for her decision, or should he eschew such base considerations and try to obtain political advantage from the dead by quietly rejoicing in Dr Owen's rebuff? But possibly he feels that his most recent reference to the dead (those of Goose Green) was *quite enough to last him a considerable time*.

Perhaps we should take this opportunity to think more carefully about the nature and function of such ceremonies as the Cenotaph service. We fall too easily at present into glib and shallow modes of thought and speech that have long since ceased to mean anything real . . . a sense of national unity . . . pledge ourselves to ensure that never again . . . those who gave their lives that we should be . . . two minutes in which we forget our differences . . . Yet the ceremony, and indeed the Cenotaph itself, has changed greatly over the years; when I was a child, every man passing the Cenotaph, whether on foot or on a bus, would take off his hat, and on Remembrance Day itself the two-minutes' silence would bring the entire country to a halt, whereas now (and the tendency was apparent well before the decision to hold the service on the nearest Sunday to November 11, regardless of what day the 11th actually fell) the whole business is as lifeless as an object in a museum, and the silence is honoured more in the *breach than in* the observance.

This is inevitable, for the living cannot indefinitely be looking over their shoulders at the dead; if the force has gone out of Remembrance Day it is because people do not feel that force, and if they do not feel it nothing will make them do so, not even the sight of every member of the House of Commons, their ranks swelled by every defeated candidate, lined up around the Cenotaph *listening, more probably not listening*, to the Last Post. Perhaps it is time to wonder whether the official ceremony, with its bands and its guns and its royalty – and its politicians – should be put away for ever, and those who wish to remember their, and others', dead should do so in the peace and dignity of the country's local churches, or even the country's homes.

I am not sure. But I *am* sure that *while the commemoration continues* to take its present form, Dr Owen, as the leader of a serious and well-supported political party, should join the other party leaders, in however secular a spirit he and they approach the question, at the Cenotaph. The Prime Minister should think again.

Bryan Appleyard meets the man about to reopen the Old Vic

Will Honest Ed's impulse pay off?

*On being introduced to Lieutenant-*Colonel Sir Martin Gilliatt, private secretary to the Queen Mother, the first words of the new proprietor of the Old Vic Theatre were: "Hi, I'm Honest Ed." Toronto entrepreneur Ed Mirvish has been perpetrating such colonial indiscretions all over London with an amiable roguishness. He revels in the role of the untutored wild man riding in with money to rescue yet another of the old country's impoverished institutions.



Ed Mirvish: a talent for filling empty seats

It was not something he planned. The Old Vic had a series of false starts after the departure of the National Theatre company to its South Bank bunker. The Royal Victoria Hall Foundation, the charity entrusted with the freehold, put it up for sale last year and it seemed just a question of time before Andrew Lloyd Webber's £500,000 bid was accepted.

But they had reckoned without Honest Ed. His lawyer had brought the sale to his attention on June 8. He had only three days to make up his mind. After a few hours thought he dispatched a clerk to London to put in a bid. Lloyd Webber, not a businessman by calling, had unwisely let the size of his bid be known. Honest Ed moved in with £550,000.

Without ever setting eyes on the place he became the proud owner of the most famous theatre in the world and, without even realizing it, *of the modern annex next door*. And the luck of the Mirvishes held to the last – it now turns out that the National Theatre is interested in using the annex as a fourth auditorium. That would make a total of four theatres in The Cut, the small busy street of which Ed now owns a substantial chunk.

In other words Ed may have a bargain on his hands. The Cut is ripe for commercial upgrading. It is only a stone's throw from the South Bank's arts complex and it has all the elements that place so conspicuously lacks – warmth, variety, life. A visionary gleam comes into his eyes when he thinks of the amount of street frontage he now owns. "This place", he muses, gesturing around the annex, "would make a great roast beef restaurant. I gotta guy could tell you where to put the ovens on the spot." But for the moment he is happy to consider the NT as potential client.

Honest Ed is 69 and was born in Virginia. The family moved to Toronto where his father, an immigrant from Kiev, failed as an encyclopaedia salesman and opened a grocery shop in which young Ed began working at the age of nine.

"*I told my kid David I started* working at the age of nine and he just says, 'What were you before that, some kinda bum?' "

At the age of 15 he took over the store full time. It now employs 400 people. Anne, his wife, is a sculptress and painter, a profession which inspired Ed to buy the street next to the store and turn it into an artist's colony known as Mirvish Village. "That's because I'm trying to keep a low profile", Ed jokes.

Twenty years ago the Royal Alexandra Theatre in Toronto came up for sale and Ed moved in. It was dilapidated and surrounded by urban desolation. "I'd never been to the theatre, my wife always went", Ed says. The CN Tower was built next door, as well as a 75-storey office block that would provide thousands of ticket buyers a few yards from the theatre. The Royal Alex – regarded by many as the best-run theatre in North America – has 50,000 subscribers and regularly takes $6.5m at the start of every season. He has proved to have a talent for filling empty seats. Next door, Ed's four restaurants with 2,500 seats are booming.

Ed's empire has flourished. He spends 8am to noon each day at the store, noon to 2.30pm at the restaurants and then until 5 or 6pm at the theatre. He is usually in bed by 10pm.

London is a big gamble. It is Ed's first move out of Toronto, and he is counting on his beloved subscription system to succeed here. He was told at once by other London theatre owners that it would never work, as 60 per cent of London audiences *were visitors and subscription series* need a resident audience. Ed is a hard man to unsettle. He never argues, he just tries things and if they don't work, he tries something else.

"I don't know the answer," he says. "If I knew the answers there would be no game. I've got no partners and no shareholders so I can indulge myself in being erratic. Some things I do may not be rational but, you know, in the end you have to make things work. If you don't then you're in trouble. I act on impulse."

The Old Vic impulse landed him with a refurbishment bill of £2m, twice what he expected. So far the subscription list has been disappointing at only 6,500. But the shows look promising and the theatre is magnificently restored, even down to old flags hanging above the stage. They are actually new flags cunningly aged.

Leigh, inherited as manager by Ed from the previous ownership, has been working frantically and in mild amazement at his employer. Accustomed to the administrative style of subsidized theatres, he evidently finds Ed's instinctive style unnerving. Ed himself is just amused: "I've got no training for this kind of thing, but Andrew's doing a wonderful job. He's having rehearsals for all the ushers and bar staff. We have *rehearsals for nothing back home*. It's organized chaos."

Ed is an innocent abroad and he encourages the impression. He wears patent leather shoes, a large gold watch and a flawlessly finished suit discreetly decorated with the Order of Canada with the air of a man who has made it and really appreciates the fact. On November 8 his new Old Vic plays host to the Queen Mother for a gala opening and the next day the critics move in. Professional opinion is split down the middle on whether he will fall flat on his face or not.

"In the end you just have to deliver." Ed says. "If you deliver and you have something people want, you're in business."

One man in the dock, all Jews the target

Moscow

The town of Vladimir, an ancient centre of Russian Orthodoxy, may seem an odd choice of venue for a Jewish *cause célèbre*. But Vladimir is known for its prison as well as for its cathedrals, and is far enough from Moscow to have made it difficult for foreigners to attend the trial two weeks ago of Josef Begun. The trial was in any event held in camera, because Begun, who conducted his own defence, was no ordinary defendant. He had been *doggedly and courageously seeking* permission to emigrate to Israel for 13 years. On October 14 the court handed down the verdict: seven years imprisonment followed by five years' internal exile.

It was his third sentence. Begun had already served two terms in Siberia for "parasitism" (having lost his job, he earned a living teaching Hebrew privately). This time the charge was distribution of anti-Soviet propaganda "on the instructions of foreign subversive centres". When released he will be 63.

Historically, the authorities have always drawn on antisemitism in Russia, and at the moment the Kremlin line is that Jewish emigrants were given favourable treatment under détente, and the good times are over.

Jewish emigration to Israel has certainly dropped dramatically since the heady days of the 1970s. A decade ago an average of 25,000 Jews were leaving the Soviet Union each year. By 1983, the figure had dropped from nearly 10,000 in the previous year to 2,688. This year, according to Jewish groups in Russia and the West, only about 200 Russian Jews a month are being allowed out.

According to the Kremlin, this is because most of those who want to leave have already done so. What is more, officials assert, many would-be emigrants who say they want to go to Israel really want to go to the United States, and large numbers of Soviet Jews (no figures are given) who do go to Israel return to Russia eventually with "lives wrecked, hopes crushed and trust betrayed".

As with most Soviet propaganda, some of this is true: many Jews do go to the United States, and some are disillusioned with Israeli life, with the economic problems and necessity for social adjustments. Soviet accounts, however, tend to gloss over the principle that emigration is a right rather than a privilege (at least as enshrined in the Helsinki agreements) and that this includes the right to re-emigrate. It also, for that matter, includes the right to be disillusioned. Above all, according to Jewish "refuseniks", it is not true that only a few would-be emigrants (like Mr Begun) are left: the waiting list, they say, runs into thousands, perhaps tens of thousands.

Paradoxically, at a time when it is claiming that the number of applicants for exit visas has become a mere trickle, the Kremlin has announced that it is speeding up the complex procedures involved in emigration. A recently issued pamphlet noted that forms had been simplified, state duty halved, customs procedures pared down, and documentation reduced. Under the new regulations, applicants can appeal every six months. On the other hand, the same pamphlet contains the astonishing assertion that if a citizen has applied for an exit visa this does not "as a rule" affect his position at work.

A large number of "refuseniks" – many of whom, like Joseph Begun, are scientists or engineers – turn out to be exceptions to the rule, and lose their jobs on the ground that they once had access to "state secrets" – a concept so broadly defined in Russia as to be meaningless.

The authorities contend that there is no discrimination against Jews, and point out that Yiddish is now taught in schools in the (remote) Jewish autonomous district of Birobijan. Most Russians Jews prefer to emphasize the "antisemitic" atmosphere noted by Mr Reagan, with repeated attacks in the press on "international Zionism" and nasty caricatures of hooked-nosed Jews egging on "Israeli atrocities" in Lebanon.

The newspaper *Sovietskaya Rossiya*, which has a Russian nationalist tinge, recently asserted that Jews control Western finance, politics and mass media, and are shaping "anti-Soviet attitudes" in the West. Not to be outdone, *Red Star*, the armed forces' paper, said Zionism was a "crack force of world reaction" whose "tentacles" were everywhere.

Russian Jews have also been disturbed by the formation in April of an "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public", which contains a number of Jewish figures, including General David Dragunsky. The committee has launched attack after attack on "Zionism", rejecting charges that, in Russia, anti-Zionism shades into antisemitism.

Why Russian antisemitism, which historically has waxed and waned, should have resurfaced now is not clear, beyond the fact that Israel's actions in Lebanon have given the Kremlin a focus for anti-Jewish feeling. In Russia it is even more difficult than elsewhere to distinguish between criticism of the Jewish state and prejudice against Jews. Far from making that crucial distinction clear to Russians, the Kremlin has deliberately blurred it.

Richard Owen

David Watt

A vacuum Europe should fill

The most significant thing about the Grenada affair is that the British are making such a tremendous fuss about it. Why is *it that Lyndon* Johnson's very similar invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965 earned a good deal of criticism in this country as well as in the Organization of American States and the UN, but on nothing like the scale of the present furore?

The objects of the American exercise are ones that the majority of people here ought to sympathize with. A loony, but relatively mild, left-wing dictatorship in a newly independent member of the Commonwealth had been overturned in favour of an even less savoury bunch of crooks whom some of our closest and most level-headed friends in the Caribbean (notably Edward Seaga, the Prime Minister of Jamaica) were genuinely scared of.

The American intervention was short on legality as well as diplomatic tact, and for that reason Mrs Thatcher's "reservations" were rational and apt. The *debits* of the operation almost certainly exceed the credits. Nevertheless now that the deed is done it seems odd, to say the least, that so many people on both sides of the British political divide should be pretending that there are no "plusses" at all and generally going on as if the Americans had dropped a nuclear bomb on the Isle of Wight without asking permission.

Part of the answer, obviously, lies in the tactics of British politics. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary have been frozen for the moment in an attitude of undignified helplessness, and in these circumstances a cynical old bruiser like Denis Healey is not going to be restrained by the Queensberry Rules of the western alliance from putting the boot in. But that isn't the whole story. There is a strong, even hysterical, mood of anti-Americanism about the discussion – predict*able perhaps* in the Labour Party but surprisingly virulent in the media and the Conservative Party as well.

It is not easy to separate the constituent elements of this state of mind. Some of it is undoubtedly injured pride of a very simple kind, connected with a vague feeling that Grenada is a "British" island. It was, as one British official quellingly put it the other day, "infelicitous" of the Americans to assume that the Queen's representative in Grenada, the Governor-General, would automatically be at their beck and call to lend a cloak of constitutional respectability to the foundation of a new Grenadan government.

More seriously, perhaps, is the idea that the Americans are in some way betraying a bargain. Mrs Thatcher, and Mr Callaghan before her, put a great deal of money on the Anglo-American special relationship and their supporters expect to see something for it in the way of *consultation* and respect.

This point about consultation is liable to gross misuse and the moral drawn by the left about it and the use of nuclear weapons in Europe is nonsensical. What is real, however, is the argument that outside Nato, where there is no restraining machinery or even alliance agreement on guidelines for action, the US government could easily embroil its unwilling partners in a third world war without any consultation whatever.

There is nothing new in this situation except for one crucial point: people simply do not trust the present US administration. It is one thing to entrust the fate of the world into the unfettered hands of an Eisenhower, a Kennedy, a Johnson, a Nixon – or even a Carter. For all their faults and excesses, they always appeared in the last resort to draw back from a superpower confrontation if they could possibly avoid it. (The 1962 Cuban missile crisis was not of President Kennedy's choosing).

President Reagan, by contrast, actually seems to relish East-West conflict and seek it out; and his action in Grenada derives its gravity from the widespread assumption that even if it turns out alright this time, it is typical of a second-rate, trigger-happy old fantasist and is the harbinger of other dangerous idiocies to come.

The alliance can put up with a certain amount of this kind of thing because it has to. But in the long term it is highly corrosive.

In truth, the moral is as plain as it can possibly be: we cannot be certain of influencing American policy unless we can make ourselves indispensable to the policy-making process. And we cannot make ourselves indispensable unless we are prepared to shoulder serious responsibility.

In the case of Grenada, we incontinently handed over independence four years ago to an irresponsible autocrat, we left very little by way of economic dowry and we have taken few subsequent steps to keep an eye on our former possession. Indeed, under Labour, as the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee's report on the Caribbean last year amply demonstrated, we effectively turned our back on the whole area, and have kept it firmly turned under the Conservatives. Mrs Thatcher's threat to leave Belize confirms the fact.

Having left this vacuum we must not be surprised to find the Cubans on the one hand and the US on the other attempting to fill it without, in either case, paying too much attention to our wishes; and we certainly have no business to indulge in the luxury of resenting the fact that, of the two, the Americans are taking care to become the more effective presence.

Britain alone no longer has the resources to play the leading role in this kind of regional affair. But Europe as a whole certainly has an overpowering interest in Third World stability and in restraining the US from rash ventures to promote it – whether in the Caribbean, the Middle East or in Africa. The Grenada incident offers further proof of this necessity and further proof of the urgent need to set up new machinery which would offer genuine European cooperation to the US in return for geniune consultation.

Philip Howard

Drive and rule, friend of my youth

Come the Revolution, the last stand by the Old Guard will be made not outside the dingy premises of Pratt's, nor in the bunker of the Jewel Tower beside the House of Lords. *It will* be made across the road from Gullane, between Edinburgh and North Berwick. There, behind a parapet of sandbags, the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers will beat off the horde of revolutionaries and wimmin with their sand wedges until the last old man falls.

Women are allowed into the sanctum of the red sandstone clubhouse, which is stuffed with the crown jewels of golfing history, only *to wait on the members and clean* up after them. Sunday lunch there is the apotheosis of a boarding schoolboy's dream, with Yorkshire pudding, and gravy, and custard, and treacle tart, and 16 other sorts of pudding. The oldest golf club in the world is a temple to the unchanging simple pleasures of the ruling classes.

It is not a club or a course for the diffident. Those of us whose knees turn to jelly if anybody watches us on the tee, or if we have to choose between jelly and brandy-snaps at the head of the lunch queue, are at a disadvantage at Muirfield. It is not the place for Wodehouse's golfer, with whom I identify: "The least thing upset him on the links. He missed short putts because of the uproar of butterflies in the adjoining meadow."

Sunk irrevocably in that terrible island bunker on the right of the eighteenth green, I was so mortified by the pawky old faces *leering at me* over their large ports from the bow window of the clubhouse that I picked up my ball, threw it at the pin, and holed out in the long bunker that runs down the whole left side of the green.

Now I hear that Colin Innes is to become the new Secretary of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers at Muirfield on December 1. This is aging news. I know that policemen and chairmen of the Conservative Party are looking younger every day; come to think of it, John Selwyn Gummer looks not so much young, as newly born middle-aged. I have friends of my youth who have suddenly become professors or Cabinet ministers.

But the Secretary of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers is a patriarchal and Jehovah-like figure. A long white beard may not be compulsory, though several secretaries have worn such things, but he is *ex officio* a senior statesman of the golfing world. And my problem is that I can think of Colin only as I first met him, a young subaltern built like a pine tree in a Black Watch kilt, leading his platoon on forced marches in full kit through the peculiarly dense heather that grows around Dunkeld.

What is this stripling doing in charge of Muirfield, I ask? Has he the gravitas to keep order among all those terrifying old Writers to the Signet and members of the Royal Company of Archers? We must hope so. But I can see that we are going to have to give up chucking balls around the eighteenth green.

Now that Colin is Secretary, there may be a chance to change at last the more irritating Rules of Golf. The Honourable Company formulated the first regulations for playing the game, now known with appropriately ecclesiastical resonance as "The Thirteen Articles". This code of 1744 was adopted almost word for word when the nouveau and Johnny-come-lately gowfers of St Andrews drew up their rules a decade later. They still *form* the basis of the present rules.

The rule that seems to me most in need of modification at present is the section of Rule 26 "Ball in Motion Stopped or Deflected" that concerns hitting oneself with one's own ball. I found myself this summer at the bottom of a deep bunker (surprise, surprise) on the municipal course of Girvan, which runs partly beside the sea, partly beside the river, and quite a lot of the time into one or the other. I struck a powerful blow with my trusty, rusty, woman's mashie niblick; and as usual the ball hit the lip of the bunker, trickled back, and hit my foot as I stood there rooted in disbelief and anguish.

"Two strokes", said my opponent and godson, an irreverent boy. When I demurred, he pulled out the *Rules of Golf* from his bag (he is that sort of golfer; he plays to win, not for the adventure) and read me Rule 26. Well that one is going to go, now that we have our own young man at Muirfield. It adds a hitherto unsuspected peril to playing out from trees; though I have managed *in my time* to hit myself with the ball off the tee.

Golf is the best game in the world at which to be bad. But there is no need to make it harder than it is already.

هكذا من الاهل



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AN AUSPICIOUS DEBUT

The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was a principal casualty of the summer's premature general election. Good has come of that. The pause and a new Home Secretary have prompted a reassessment of the force of the criticism directed at some of the Bill's chief provisions. It now reappears with the amendments already won in the House of Commons and with others of considerable importance made by Mr Leon Brittan.

At the same time he has brought forward or sharpened up proposals for flanking measures directed to the independent investigation of complaints against the police, the tape recording of the interviews of suspects at police stations, and a prosecution service independent of the police forces. The relevance of these matters to the substance of the Bill is that they bear on the chief sources of public mistrust of the police; and it is that mistrust which is the main reservation about giving the police more comprehensive powers to prevent crime and pursue criminals, even when it can be seen that they need them. They are confidence-building measures, and the emphasis the Home Secretary now gives them improves the acceptability of his Bill.

The core of the Bill defines and regulates police powers of search, arrest, questioning and detention before and after charge. That is an area in which the law as it has evolved is *lamentably defective* and imprecise, much having been left to the imperfect regulation of the Judges' Rules. In giving statutory definition to the powers at the disposal of the police and the rights belonging to the citizen in the relevant circumstances, the Bill strikes a new balance between the requirements of law enforcement and protection from oppression.

The Bill as now drafted achieves a reasonable balance, on paper. The trouble is that of necessity a discretion to override some safeguards in some circumstances (access to a lawyer, for instance) is given to senior police officers, and that discretion is abusable. Also, however precise the statutory language and however detailed the codes of practice having legal or disciplinary force, the situation embracing a suspect and the policemen in whose hands he is is so unequal that breaches of the rules or codes may be very difficult to establish and bring home. It is for the possible abuse that an extension of police power is feared. Hence the importance of the flanking measures to improve confidence.

Of these, the new proposals for supervision and if necessary direction of the investigation of the more serious types of complaint against the police go as far along the road of independent *scrutiny* as it is possible to go without creating a corps of para-police to do the work. Since that further step is of dubious extra value in arriving at the truth, we should settle for what is now on offer. It is an advance on what was proposed before.

The independent prosecuting service which is to be created from an amalgam of the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and police forces' existing prosecuting solicitors' departments, all under the superintendence of the Attorney General, will, along with other benefits, do something to reduce the scope for corrupt threats or favours in the exercise by policemen of a discretion to institute proceedings. This will require separate legislation which will not come before the next session of parliament at the earliest.

The question of tape recording is left in a less satisfactory state. The Government, not unreasonably, requires a trial period before the general introduction of the practice. The Bill, in another of Mr Brittan's additions, now places a duty on *the Home Secretary to issue* a code of practice and to order the recording of interviews. Neither a date for the coming into force of that provision nor the scope of the order is laid down.

The Home Office wants two years from next January for their trials, then evaluation, then comes the question of availability of resources, then the fitting of the equipment. It looks like three or four years at best. Meanwhile novel powers of detention for questioning will have come into operation, without an evidential recording being available, the value of which is not only to give protection to suspects but also to dispose of false allegations of misconduct against police witnesses and eliminate much time-wasting wrangling from criminal trials.

The initial absence of tape recording makes it all the more pertinent for parliament to reconsider the clauses covering detention for questioning. This is something new as an explicit power, though anything but new as a practice. The Bill permits the police to hold a person for questioning for up to 36 hours without charge and without judicial warrant, and he may in some cases be held incommunicado and without access to a lawyer. That is too long even as governed by the new code of practice for the detention, treat*ment and questioning* of persons by the police.

That form of detention is an extreme invasion of liberty. It should not be permitted to go beyond 24 hours without the intervention of a magistrate; and application to the court should be renewed for each further period of 24 hours up to the total of 96 hours allowed for in the Bill. That reduction should not drastically impede the police, and detention for a longer period than 24 hours is rare enough in present practice to make close invigilation by the court a practical possibility.

It is only in case of a "serious arrestable offence" that the extended period of detention would be permitted. That is a key expression in the Bill for it triggers application of a set of special or enhanced powers conferred on police and courts. When the Bill made its first appearance last year the expression meant little more than an arrestable offence (one carrying liability to five years' imprisonment or more) which seemed serious in the mind of a senior police officer. Some objective content was imported into the expression by amendment in the Commons. Now Mr Brittan has provided a new definition confining it in the first place to a schedule of major crimes such as murder, kidnapping, causing an explosion, rape; and in the second place to other offences which in the particular circumstances of the case meet clearly drawn criteria in the gravity of their likely consequences. This stricter definition tightens up the Bill throughout. It is the most important and improving of several major changes Mr Brittan has made.

All in all, the Home Secretary's new text shows he has carefully weighed the objections that have been sustained during the long debates about this measure in and out of parliament. He has responded readily and judiciously. If he continues to do so as the Bill makes progress, it will be a distinguished legislative debut in his new office.

FRIGHTENING GESTURES

Now that the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe is practically inevitable, the Soviet Union is spelling out its responses. Two measures have been announced so far: the deployment of new missiles in Eastern Europe and withdrawal from the Geneva negotiations. Neither brings the end of the world much closer. The new missiles have been under development for a long time and would certainly have been deployed anyway. Only the timing of the announcement has any relevance. The intention is presumably to frighten the West Europeans into putting pressure on the Americans to make still more concessions at Geneva. However, it also has the effect of making the Soviet Union look somewhat less pacific than it normally likes to appear.

Withdrawal from the Geneva talks could also rebound on the Soviet Union. It has been clear all along that the Soviet aim at Geneva was not to achieve an agreed balance but to prevent any Western deployments at all. This is now confirmed by Mr Andropov's announcement that deployments would make continuation of the negotiations impossible. There is no reason at all for this to be so if the Russians are genuinely interested in a balanced agreement. It makes sense only as an admission that the Soviet Union had only one objective – to stop all Western deployments – and that having failed to achieve this there is nothing left to talk about. The small beginnings of these deployments make no noticeable difference to the military balance. Indeed, even the full deployment of 572 weapons is of more political than military significance, and the Russians know this perfectly well. If they saw a serious military threat the logical response would be to stay at the negotiating table as long as possible. As it is, they are making a political gesture in response to a largely political undertaking by the West.

At some point they will have to find their way back to the table unless they are to lose all credibility. They can no longer *claim that the Americans have* been too unyielding. This was certainly true in the early stages of the negotiations, largely because disagreements in Washington made it impossible to prepare coherent negotiating positions. Gradually, however, partly under pressure from the Europeans, the Americans began to make serious and significant concessions. For instance, they agreed to consider any equal level of warheads between 50 and 450. The Soviet negotiators were not interested. Then the Americans relaxed their insistence on balancing Soviet medium range systems in the Far East – their right to do so would be upheld but not exercised in practice. Next they agreed to count Pershing IIs separately from cruise missiles instead of insisting on freedom to decide the mix under a common ceiling. They also said they were willing to accede to the Soviet desire to discuss limits on specific types of aircraft on both sides. Still the Soviet negotiators did not budge. If they now walk out the West can do little more than ensure that the door remains genuinely open for the day when the Soviet Union decides that the time for serious negotiation has arrived.

INNOCENT THIRD PARTIES

The ban (since lifted) imposed by the Recorder of London on publication of the name of Mr *Edward Heath raises* a point of some importance. It concerns the position of anyone who is made the target of damaging allegations in court proceedings in which he is not involved. The publicity is just as harmful whether he is a public figure like Mr Heath or a private citizen like the police officer mentioned in the case. The innocent third party has no redress at law. He cannot be represented in the proceedings or cross-examine his attacker, or call evidence himself to rebut the allegations; he cannot sue for defamation because such statements when made in court are privileged; nor (normally) can he issue a public denial of the allegations before the conclusion of the proceedings, even if he can find someone to publish it, because of the risk of prejudicing the trial and so being in contempt of court.

The principle of open justice requires that, except where matters of national security are involved, criminal trials should be held in public, and that the press should have the right to report what has been said in court. But there have to be limits. The judges have always had jurisdiction to restrain publication of matters disclosed in open court where the due *administration of justice* might otherwise be prejudiced, as in the case of the anonymous blackmail victim or the police informer. Parliament has extended this jurisdiction over the years. A striking example is the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1976, which restricts publication of the name of the accused as well as of the *complainant* in a rape case. But Parliament seems to have done nothing for the unprotected third party.

The law has to strike a balance. It has to weigh the right of an accused person freely to state his case to the jury trying him, the right of the public to full information as to what is happening in the courts, and the right of someone outside the trial to be protected from harmful publicity against which he cannot defend himself. That balance should be struck by the judge who hears the case. In the present state of the law, it may well be that the Recorder did not have the power to make his order. If that is so, something is lacking in our legal system. Meanwhile others without recourse to effective legal representation may well find themselves to be hapless victims of open justice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Waning UK influence in Caribbean clears way for US

From Mr Simon A. Fowler

Sir, Your editorial, "Thin ice in the Caribbean" (October 26) got it right. In fact, Britain has been irrelevant in the area for at least two decades: the West Indian islands are part of the North American economic system. Would-be emigrants look to Miami or Toronto, not to Brixton as their parents did.

It is quite reasonable for the Americans to try and clean up their back yard and for the leaders of Jamaica and Barbados to welcome their doing so. Britain, in the Caribbean, means cricket and charm.

The squeals of outrage about the "*invasion*" of a *Commonwealth* country are unjustified. If, God forbid, there were a violent Leninist revolution in my own country I do not think that the Americans would ask Westminster's permission to try and stop it.

Two points have not been, and must be made:

First, to talk pompously of an "attack on an independent state" is ridiculous. The "states" of the eastern Caribbean have no deep *constitutional* roots. They are makeshift arrangements to cope with the withdrawal of empire. The people of the eastern Caribbean do not feel different from each other because of national identity, which is purely a matter of chance. Rather, the ex-British islands are a large family. They can and do interfere in each others' affairs all the time.

These states do not exist in isolation: there is hardly an island from which two or three other islands are not visible to the eye. Quelling trouble on a small island like Grenada is more akin to a police action than an invasion.

Secondly and most important: trouble spreads. Most Caribbean islands depend heavily on tourism and October is the start of the main tourist season. I think Mr Seaga, of Jamaica, and Mr Adams, of Barbados, have had at least five minutes of sleeplessness at the *thought of all the cancelled bookings* from easily scared North Americans due to "trouble in the region".

Naturally, the region's wellbeing means nothing to politicians who have never been there, don't care about its precarious economy, and don't care about the unemployment and distress due to lost tourism. Trinidad is the only country in the region to condemn the Americans because tourism is only a small part of her economy.

I have the impression that there are a lot of tubs in the House whose owners are grateful for the chance to thump them.

Yours sincerely,
S. A. FOWLER,
As of PO Box 203,
White Rock,
British Columbia, Canada.
October 26.

From Mr Alexander P. Ross

Sir, The Foreign Affairs Select Committee published its report on the Caribbean last year. One of the recommendations of that committee was that Britain's Diplomatic Service in the southern Caribbean should be strengthened. Those of us who know these islands well can vouch that the deficiencies in that service were not only numerical.

Your leading article (October 26) on the US/Caribbean intervention in Grenada refers to "regional perspectives not so easily visible from London", but surely one of the main justifications for maintaining diplomatic representation abroad is to ensure that such perspectives are clearly visible from London.

Last week a sad saga reached its climax when power was assumed in a brutal fashion by a mentally deranged military commander who had already been labelled locally as the Idi Amin of the Caribbean. The United States and those Caribbean states that participated in the recent military intervention in Grenada can be proud of the action that they have taken.

My overriding feeling is one of relief that Grenada and the surrounding region has been freed of the cancer that was destroying it from within. However, my feelings are tempered by a sadness that her Majesty's Government was apparently so out of touch with what was really happening in the region that its response to the request for help from the surrounding Caribbean nations and to subsequent events has proved to be so inept.

Yours faithfully,
ALEXANDER P. ROSS,
25 Canon Street,
Winchester.
October 27.

From Mr D. J. M. Wilson

Sir, I am in favour of providing a proper defence of this country against the external threat posed by the Warsaw Pact. However, it would seem by their actions in Grenada that our American allies are prepared to brush aside the wishes of the British Government in going ahead with the invasion of an independent member of the Commonwealth.

In view of this attitude, I cannot imagine how any British Government could seriously countenance allowing the stationing of American nuclear arms in this country, the use of which will not be subject to the dual control of both governments.

Yours sincerely,
D. J. M. WILSON,
8 Oakwood,
Hexham,
Northumberland.
October 26.

From Mrs Mercia MacGregor

Sir, What would the Government or the Opposition, if in office, have done about Britons in Grenada if America had not taken this decisive action? My daughter, a newly qualified doctor, teaching pathology in the American Medical School there, slipped out with some others by sailing boat last Friday until the situation had calmed down.

She has been in telephone contact with us from various islands in the Grenadines since then. We would have been out of our minds with anxiety by now had we relied only on the Foreign Office (whom I contacted) or the Government pronouncements, which were virtually negligible.

Surely the Americans can be relied upon to judge more correctly a situation on their doorstep. They have the welfare of 600 medical students and many other Americans to protect and no doubt remember the hostages issue in Iran.

One really doubts that "trade sanctions" or "negotiating" would have been effective when one is dealing with mad dog temperaments inflamed by the hot Caribbean sun.

It is unfair to criticize America's action when Britain appears to have had no practical plan to protect its own citizens.

Yours sincerely,
MERCIA MacGREGOR,
Sourby New Farm,
Timble,
Otley, North Yorkshire.
October 26.

From Mr Mark Steyn

Sir, Had previous British governments paid more attention to Sir Eric Gairy's blatant ballot-rigging, Grenada might have reached independence under a worthier Prime Minister and recent events might never have occurred.

However, since they have, two aspects are of most importance: first, that a Commonwealth country, with the Queen as head of state, has been invaded by the United Kingdom's senior ally (an event without precedent); second, that when Grenada had fallen into the hands of a nasty, bloodthirsty and clearly unpopular regime the UK failed to support, diplomatically or militarily, her Commonwealth colleagues in the region.

Whichever one regards as the greater sin, the result is the same: her Majesty's Government has been shown to be impotent and irrelevant in the English Caribbean. The Grenadan invasion is a less obvious but perhaps more lasting humiliation than the Falklands, particularly for a Government which has made much electoral capital out of Britain's "increased respect and influence" in the world.

Lord Carrington did the decent thing and resigned; Sir Geoffrey Howe should do the same, for he will surely not be taken very seriously at the forthcoming Commonwealth Conference.

I am Sir, yours faithfully,
MARK STEYN,
16 The Foxlands,
Penn,
Wolverhampton, West Midlands.
October 25.

From Mr David Green

Sir, The message of history is that prospects of re-election are much improved for a government which uses force to recover an offshore island from a regime that is domestically unpopular.

Since we wrote it, should we be surprised that President Reagan has read it?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
near Haverfordwest, Dyfed.
October 28.

Inland Revenue staff despair

From the General Secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation

Sir, Tomorrow there is a House of *Commons debate upon* the Civil Service. It is to be expected that ministers will rejoice at their success in cutting numbers and make even extravagant claims that, though much is still to be done, greater cost-effectiveness and efficiency abound.

My colleagues and I are this week completing a round of branch meetings. We have never sensed such hopelessness before; certainly we have never seen morale so low before - not even in 1977, when the Revenue came so close to breakdown over Denis Healey's sequence of Budgets.

Since 1979 staff numbers have been cut by over 13,000. There are another 1,600 to go by next April if the "target" to complete the Government's reduction programme is to be met. For the Revenue the figure is 69,850 staff, against 84,988 at the end of 1979.

Currently we have the annual half-year stage panic with an *effective* recruitment ban in case the year-end target is not met. So, for example, letters wait because a typist cannot be taken on.

By no manner of means is this reduction matched by corresponding cuts in function. Two major upheavals have been MIRAS (the new system for giving tax relief on mortgage interest paid) and TUBS (the taxation of benefits). We have had a round of "Rayner" schemes, some, if not all, of which have certainly not appeared credible to the staff expected to do the work, e.g., the decision to do away with three out of every four taxpayers' files.

At the last "count" of outstanding work (in July - another is due shortly and gossip is that it will show a worsened situation) unanswered "post" stood at five million, a 32 per cent increase in three months and 36 per cent higher than a year before. Nearly two million of these papers were a fortnight old, a quarter of a million two months old.

On the issue of tax assessments, one in five are still outstanding for 1981-82; over a million of these cases are for taxpayers normally paying at the higher rates of tax.

Despite the fact (see Public Accounts Committee's twenty-second report) that 1,870 investigation staff brought in £173m of extra tax, there is no prospect of the target of in-depth examination of only 3 per cent of self-employed accounts, 1 per cent of companies', being met.

This week we have the announcement that over 160 tax offices will close, including the only ones in 23 towns.

Before us lies the major move into the transfer of PAYE to computer operation. We have no agreement with the Government on this and I can assure all concerned that without, for example, guarantees about no redundancy, there is no mood around to be co-operative.

Perhaps it was best summed up yesterday by a quietly spoken lady in Sheffield: "I've been in Revenue for 20 years", she said. "I used to enjoy my job - now it's hell."

The truth is that today neither the public nor the Exchequer is being properly served.

Yours faithfully,
TONY CHRISTOPHER,
General Secretary,
Douglas Houghton House,
231 Vauxhall Bridge Road, SW1.
October 27.

A Falklands myth

From Lord Shackleton

Sir, In his interview with Andrew Thompson (reported in *The Times* of October 18) Mr Costa Mendez, in replying to the question as to why Britain reacted in a much stronger fashion than he had imagined, alleged that the Prime Minister was motivated "by the possibility of reviving the powers of empire" supported by "the powerful lobbies of the Falkland Islands Company, the Royal Navy, and the British Antarctic Survey".

Regardless of what political advantage there may have been derived subsequently, in regard to the Falkland Islands factor, I am bound to say that I have never heard such idiotic nonsense. As for the reference to the Falkland Islands Company (a wholly owned subsidiary of Coalite) and British Antarctic Survey, they were no doubt surprised, and possibly even amused by this description.

In particular, British Antarctic Survey, as a scientific organisation, has as such tried to keep out of politics. If there is an area of political concern for them it is the preservation of the Antarctic Treaty whose efficacy has, it is hoped, not been too seriously impaired by events in the south-west Atlantic.

Regrettably, this element of self-deception and myth on the part of Argentine leaders does not augur well for a sensible solution to the "geo-political" issues in the future.

Yours faithfully,
SHACKLETON,
House of Lords,
October 26.

Youth Bureau enquiry

From Mr Max Morris

Sir, May I comment upon a matter of some public importance? Mr Geoffrey Cockerill, a retired civil servant appointed by the Department of Education and Science to conduct an enquiry into the National Youth Bureau, has recommended that the bureau's representative council (on which sit all the national youth organisations, the local education authorities, the teachers, etc, etc) and its elected executive be replaced by a management committee appointed by the department.

If this happens, as is likely, the NYB will be the third important national body within the purview of the DES where, within a short period of time, representative leaderships have been replaced by individuals appointed by the department, the other two being the Secondary Examinations Council and the Curriculum Council.

While the aversion of the mandarins of the DES to the *processes of democracy* and their preference for matters of public concern to be controlled by their own carefully sifted appointees is well known in the educational world it is surely time that the wider issues involved were more widely debated.

One would like to know, for example, whether departments other than the DES, which is notoriously resistant to public scrutiny and has done little or nothing to implement the Fulton recommendations on professionalism, are behaving in the same way. Is there a Government directive which is being generally applied or is it just the DES behaving with its customary disregard for public opinion?

Yours etc,
MAX MORRIS,
44 Coolhurst Road, N8.
October 24.

Planning for leisure

From Mr Nicholas McKemey

Sir, Sir Ian Hunter's letter (October 24) proposing the establishment of a Council for Amateur Activities raises some interesting and important issues with regard to the role of art and craft in the lives of the general public.

At the heart of the matter lies the issue of what can be considered "leisure" and what "work". Many people who find creative fulfilment in their professional lives often express an inability to distinguish between the two concepts. It may well be the role of present and future art and craft education to further the disintegration of this distinction.

To that end we should perhaps seek the ultimate convergence of different levels of art and craft education so that the present gulf between the trained specialist and the dedicated artist/craftsman who operates on a part-time basis may be bridged.

The obvious development required is the generation of high level part-time courses, designed to enable people to run a household or hold a job and develop a career, occupation or pastime in art, craft or design, or move progressively from one career structure to another.

The proposal to set up a body to promote "amateur activities" could well help give direction to those responsible (such as the Council for National Academic Awards and ministers for education) for the overall development of art and craft education. I thus wish to register my full support for his proposal.

Yours sincerely,
NICHOLAS McKEMEY, Principal,
The Blackheath School of Art,
21 Lee Road, SE3.
October 25.

Transport subsidies

From Mr David Howell, MP for Guildford (Conservative)

Sir, Last year I was being criticised for moving too fast on the vexed *question of subsidies to London* Transport. This year you have decided to rewrite history and call it "dithering" (your third leader on Friday, October 21).

In fact the real dither took place in the GLC when they found that their "experiments" with London Transport, and the poor ratepayers, were illegal. For my part, I acted without delay to protect OAP concessionary fares, to give back subsidy legal protection, and to bring forward plans for better control of London Transport than could be provided by the South Bank politicians.

The record shows that the minister did not dither and *The Times* should not let its desire to score points overcome its respect for the facts.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HOWELL,
House of Commons.

Cuts in construction

From the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects and others

Sir, You report today (October 21) that the Cabinet has decided to set up a "star chamber" under Viscount Whitelaw to consider the arguments for various public spending programmes. Our industry has more cause than most to be keenly interested in those arguments.

A few days ago in your columns (feature, *October 18*) Professor Sir Douglas Hague, who has been close to policymaking in recent years, pointed out that the Government's financial targets had been achieved by cutting capital investment and "living off the balance-sheet". Our industry has been the chief victim. Construction output has been reduced by 15 per cent, employment by some 20 per cent and apprentice intakes by 35 per cent.

Investment in roads, housing, sewerage, environmental works and other essential *infrastructure* has suffered. So much so that less than 4½ per cent of our national budget is now set aside by Government for renewing capital assets.

The impact of such Government action upon the construction industry is massive, yet often overlooked in the public expenditure review procedures. It now behoves Lord Whitelaw and his colleagues, if they are to do their duty by future generations, to look hard at the effect of their decisions on the resources and efficiency of this most basic investment industry, and not simply short-term expediency.

Our group brings together unions, employers, professionals, and materials suppliers to this important industry. We are united in our concern that the Government's expenditure decisions of today should not wreak irreparable damage to our investment in the society and economy *of tomorrow* and to the industry which must supply that investment.

Yours faithfully,
M. MANSER (President, Royal Institute of British Architects),
J. BARTLETT (President, Institute of Civil Engineers),
B. CHIVERS (President, National Federation of Building Trades Employers),
G. HENDERSON (National Secretary, Building Construction and Civil Engineering Group, TGWU),
J. STEVENSON (Chairman, Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors),
A. TURNER, (President, National Council of Building Materials Producers),
C. WHEELER (President, QS Division, Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors),
L. WOOD (General Secretary, Union of Construction Allied Trades & Technicians),
Group of Eight,
66 Portland Place, W1.

UK cheeses in France

From Mr Oliver Mason

Sir, In his most interesting letter (October 25) Mr Rance says cheddar is "the finest cheese in the world". This opinion is not shared by all.

I recall a conversation I had about cheeses of the world with a Frenchman, who showed little interest in British cheeses in general but who described Stilton as *la reine des fromages*.

I remember being surprised and delighted on two counts: first that a Frenchman should award the palm to a British cheese, and secondly that although *fromage* is masculine the sovereign cheese was *la reine*.

Yours faithfully,
OLIVER MASON,
Ridge House,
Jonas Lane,
Wadhurst, East Sussex.

Devil may care

From Mr Christopher Russell

Sir, It is noticeable that in all this discussion about the femininity of God, the masculinity of the Devil goes unchallenged. This is unfair – and revealing!

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER RUSSELL,
12 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 27: Mr C. M. James was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands on his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Mexico City.

Mrs James had the honour of being received by The Queen.

The Queen received the Archbishop of York (the Most Rev John Stapylton Habgood) who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Viscount Whitelaw (Lord President of the Council) and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Bishop of Sodor and Man (the Right Rev Arthur Henry Attwell) who was introduced into Her Majesty's presence by the Viscount Whitelaw (Lord President of the Council) and did Homage upon his appointment.

The Lord President of the Council administered the Oath.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells (Clerk of the Closet to The Queen) and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Queen this afternoon opened and toured an exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute to mark the Silver Jubilee of Voluntary Service Overseas (Honorary Chairman, Viscount Garmoyle, Director, Mr Frank Judd).

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (Councillor Mrs Iain Hannam) and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Institute (Sir David Hunt).

Lady Susan Hussey, Mr Robert Fellowes and Major Hugh Lindsay were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the Tiger Club, this morning at Buckingham Palace presided at a meeting of the judges of the "Dawn to Dusk" and GNAV Competitions.

His Royal Highness, Master, attended the Trinity House Luncheon for the Right Hon the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London at Trinity House, London, EC3.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Westminster Abbey Trust, this evening presided at a Trustees' meeting at Westminster Abbey.

Mr Richard Davies was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips today attended the first Celebrity Luncheon of the Family Welfare Association, at the Inter-Continental Hotel, London, W1.

The Hon Mrs Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 27: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this morning at a Service of Thanksgiving in St Paul's Cathedral to mark the Centenary of the Boys' Brigade.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 27: The Prince of Wales this morning visited Project Fullemploy at 47, Great Eastern Street, London, E1.

His Royal Highness this evening attended a dinner, given by British Aerospace to honour Sir Frank Whittle, at Royal Air Force Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

The Princess of Wales this morning opened the West Indian Parents Family Centre, Gresham Road, Brixton, London, SW9.

Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 27: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon held a Reception for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which Her Royal Highness is President, in the State Apartments, Kensington Palace, this evening.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 27: The Duke of Gloucester, President, British Consultants Bureau, was present at the Annual General Meeting and Luncheon at Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly today.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, was represented by Miss Jean Maxwell-Scott at the Memorial Service for Sir Anthony Lewis which was held in St Marylebone Parish Church, London NW1, this evening.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
October 27: The Duke of Kent today visited the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment at Malvern, Worcestershire.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Sir Richard Buckley.

A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Harry Smith will be held at 11.00am, on Friday, November 4, 1983, in Southwark Cathedral.

Mr Richard Greene regrets he was unable to attend the service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr David Niven, held yesterday.

A memorial service for Major-General R. E. Coaker will be held today at 11.30 at Kegworth Parish Church, Derby.

A is for Aardvark: The first in a set of drawings by Jonathan Kingdon, to be seen in a BBC television programme *From Aardvark to Zebra*, in the series *The Natural World*, and presently on show at the Concourse Gallery in the Barbican Centre, London.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr P. B. Newton and Miss F. S. FitzGerald
The engagement is announced of Peter, youngest son of Sir Kenneth Newton, of Wildways, High Broom Lane, Crowborough, Sussex, and of the late Lady Newton, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Q. FitzGerald, of Penny Broom, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

Mr R. M. F. Gold and Miss J. Richardson
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of the Rev G. A. W. and Mrs Gold, of Bridge House, Great Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Jennifer, daughter of Sir Leslie and Lady Richardson, of Old Vineyard, Constantia, Cape Town.

Mr E. K. Bowman and Miss A. M. Pickup
The engagement is announced of Edward, son of Mr and Mrs M. S. Bowman, of Hampstead, London, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. Pickup, of Framlingham, Suffolk.

Mr J. D. Brown and Miss K. A. Love
The engagement is announced between Douglas, only son of Mrs Elizabeth Pollock and the late Mr George Brown and stepson of Mr John Pollock, of Malpas, Cheshire, and Katrina, second daughter of Mr and Mrs A. F. Love, of Wadhurst, Sussex.

Mr D. C. Frazer and Miss L. M. D. Seed
The engagement is announced between Donovan, son of Mr and Mrs P. D. Frazer, of Torquay, Devon, and Michelle, daughter of Mr J. D. Seed, of Kingston-near-Lewes, and Mrs Ernest Ruffer, of Brighton, Sussex.

Mr A. T. Hopkinson and Miss C. Birch Reynardson
The engagement is announced between Adrian, elder son of Mr and Mrs D. H. L. Hopkinson, of Poling Priory, Arundel, Sussex, and Clare, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Birch Reynardson, of Adwell House, Tetsworth, Oxfordshire.

Mr M. K. Hutchinson and Miss S. J. Davidson
The engagement is announced between Murray Kenneth, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. R. Hutchinson, of St Helier's, Auckland, New Zealand, and Sara Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. A. Davidson, of Bramley, Surrey, England.

Dr C. J. Peady and Miss J. McSweeney
The engagement is announced between Clifford John Peady, of Hurstville, Sydney, Australia, and Jacqueline, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. McSweeney, of 54 Brabourne Rise, Park Langley, Beckenham.

Mr A. M. Robertson and Miss A. M. Porteous
The engagement is announced between Andrew Micheal, younger son of Dr and Mrs D. I. Robertson, of Cambridge, and Ailsa Margaret, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. S. Porteous, of New Earswick, York.

Mr L. H. Rosan and Miss J. M. Tringham
The engagement is announced between Leslie, son of the late Major Partick Rosan and Mrs Rosan, of Dulwich, and Judith, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Tringham, of Sanderstead, Surrey.

Mr A. M. Sammon and Dr H. M. K. Brown
The engagement is announced between Mr Alastair Sammon, FRCS, of Umtata General Hospital, Transkei, and Dr Helen Brown, of Witches Tump, Cranham, Gloucester.

Mr A. G. Sneddon and Miss F. Arbuthnott
The engagement is announced between Andrew Graham, son of Mr and Mrs G. Sneddon, of Llanbedr, Clwyd, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Arbuthott, also of Llanbedr.

Mr G. R. Southern and Miss M. C. Watkins
The engagement is announced between Garry Robin, son of Mrs Vivienne Vincent Southern, of Cape Town, South Africa, and the late Mr Coniah Noel Southern, and Margaret Carrington, daughter of Mrs Luther LeGrande Watkins, of *Orlando, Florida, and* the late Mr Watkins.

Mr R. J. Tarry and Miss S. G. Oakes
The engagement is announced between Richard John, only son of Mr and Mrs R. G. Tarry, of Tidebrook, Wadhurst, Sussex, and Georgina, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Oakes, of Claonaig Skipness, Argyll.

Mr D. M. Terry and Miss F. J. McQuaid
The engagement is announced between Douglas Malcolm, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Terry, of New Tree Cottage, Ladywood, Worcestershire, and Fiona Jane, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Eric McQuaid, of Hampstead, London.

Dr R. J. D. Winter and Miss E. J. Sowton
The engagement is announced between Robert, elder son of Dr David Winter and the late Mrs Margery Winter, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs Edgar Sowton, of Sanderstead, Surrey.

Marriages

Mr T. P. Macfarlane and Miss C. H. Windsor Clive
The marriage took place at St James's, Piccadilly, yesterday, of Mr Thomas *Macfarlane*, son of *Mrs* Craig Macfarlane and of the late Mr Craig Macfarlane, and Miss Cathryn Windsor Clive, daughter of the Hon Richard Windsor Clive and Mrs David Jamieson. The Rev Chandos Morgan officiated, assisted by Father Michael Hollings.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by the Hon Robert Windsor Clive, Jo Harrod, Adam and Frances Dorrien-Smith and Nell Windsor Clive. Mr Benjamin Macfarlane, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception was held at St James's Palace.

Mr P. Curl and Miss N. R. Gurney
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 22, at All Saints, Church, Bawdeswell, of Mr Philip Curl, son of Dr and Mrs Oliver Curl, of Salhouse, Norfolk, and Miss Nicola Gurney, youngest daughter of the late Mr R. Q. Gurney and of Mrs R. Q. Gurney, of Bawdeswell Hall, Norfolk. The Bishop of Lynn, the Right Rev Aubrey Aitken, officiated, assisted by the Rural Dean of Sparham, the Rev Arthur J. Hawes.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr David Gurney, was attended by Mrs Belinda Crowder, Miss Anne Gurney, Miss Juliet Gurney, Miss Ursula Allen, Miss Sarah Jane Acloque and Peter Acloque. Major Robert Crichton, Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, was best man.

A reception was held at Bawdeswell Hall and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. H. Seddon and Mrs D. M. France-Hayhurst
The marriage between Mr P. H. Seddon and Mrs. D. M. France-Hayhurst took place quietly in Cheshire on October 17.

Mr R. L. White and Mrs E. S. E. Henning
Mr Roy L. White and Mrs Elizabeth S. E. Henning were married quietly in South Yorkshire on Monday, October 24 1983.

Memorial services

Mr D Niven
Prince Michael of Kent was present at a memorial service for Mr David Niven held at St Martin-in-the-Fields yesterday. The Rev Austen Williams officiated. Lord Olivier, OM, read the lesson and Mr John Mortimer, QC, gave an address. Among others present were:

Mrs David Niven (widow), Mr and Mrs James Niven (son and daughter-in-law), Mr David Niven (son), Miss Kristina Niven and Miss Fiona Niven (daughters); the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Margaret Duchess of Argyll, the Earl and Countess of Snowdon, Earl and Countess St Aldwyn, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lord Charles Churchill, Viscount Ward of Witley, Sheila Viscountess Bridport, Lord Hanson, Lady Rayne, Lady Kindersley, the Dowager Lady Camoys, Sir Anthony and Lady Nutting, Lady Charlotte Curzon, Lady Bridget Miller Mundy, Lady Willa Chetwode, the Hon Mrs Charlotte Hambro, the Hon Alan Gordon-Walker (Coronet Books), the Hon Mrs Wallace, the Hon Mrs William Rollo, the Hon Mrs Angela Lascelles, the Hon Robert Stonor, Anne Lady Orr-Lewis, Sir Rex and Lady Niven.

Sir Richard and Lady Attenborough, Sir John and Lady Mills, Sir John and Lady Woolf, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric and Lady Penn, Sir Henry Clowes, Lady (Ralph) Campbell, Lady McNeil (honorary president, Motor Neurone Disease Association) with Mr T K Gardner (chairman), Mr M Roy Price (national director) and Dr Clifford Rose.

Mr Jarvis Astaire (chief barker, Variety Club of Great Britain), Mr David and Lady Carina Frost, Baroness de Posson, Mr Peter Bennett (Council of British Actors' Equity Association) and Mrs Bennett, Miss Margaret Rawlings, Miss Mary Malcolm, Mr Douglas Fairbanks, Jr, Mr and Mrs Philip Kay, Mrs M Morant, Mrs Reginald Sheffield, Miss Joanna Lumley, Topol, Mr Trevor Howard, Mr Vane Ivanovic, Mr and Mrs Lionel Jefferies, Mr Anthony Quayle, Mr Nat Cohen, Mr Graham Payne, Mrs Jack Hawkins, Mr and Mrs Michael Hawkins, Mr Andrew Hawkins, Miss Caroline Hawkins, Miss Lucy Gutteridge, Miss Dinah Sheridan, Mr Jack Merrivale, Mr Ronald Fraser, Miss Sally Ann Howes, Miss Shirley Anne Field, Mr and Mrs Christopher Plummer, Mr Bernard Baschwitz, Mr Michael Trubshawe, Mr Jeremy Lloyd, Miss Diane Hart, Miss Tessa Kennedy, Miss Jean Harvey, Mrs Jack Steinberg, Miss Davina Phillips, Miss Joyce Redman, Mr Alastair Forbes, Mr and Mrs Andrew Rollo, Vicomte d'Orthez, Mr and Mrs John Profumo, Mr John H Thursby, Mr Graham Stark, Mr Allan Cuthbertson, Mr Richard Hambro.

Mr Christopher Turner (headmaster, Stowe School) with the Rev John Eddison (chairman of governors), Mr John Stuart Smalman and Colonel Andrew Croft; Mr Michael Loup (chairman, Old Stoic Society), Mr Hamish A Mc A Gibson (GL Films), Count Bosurgi, Mr Theo Cowan, Mrs Christopher Pratt, Major-General John Willis, Lieutenant-Colonel John Codrington, Lieutenant-Colonel E G Russell-Roberts, Mr Nigel Dempster, Miss Eve Perrick, Mr Peter Willmore, Mr and Mrs Christopher Dreyfus, Commander N Fuller, Mrs M. L. Romer-Lee, Mr Richard McDougall, Mr W J Burr (Gallery First Nighters Club), Miss Patricia Rawlings, Mr Felix Barker, Mr and Mrs Oliver Baring, Mr T Duggan (Savage Club), Mr Jon Pertwee, Mr Hugh Millais, Mrs M Thynne, Commander Peter Thornycroft, and Mr and Mrs Terence Young.

Mr Gerry O'Halloran (British Film Institute), Mr and Mrs Mark Sinden, Mr H V Hughes (Cinema and Television Benevolent Fund), Mr Ian Hall (director, Bloomsbury Society), Miss Joyce Howard, Major Robin Sanderson, Mr Michael Medwin, Mr Leslie Halliwell, Mr Alexander Walker, Mr Michael Tree, Lieutenant-Colonel John Morgan (GHQ Liaison Regiment (Phantom)), Mr P L Dickinson, Colonel and Mrs E Remington-Hobbs, Mr Jack Winner, Mr W Fielding, Mr Clifford Morrison (Royal General Theatrical Fund), Mrs Desmond Laing, Major and Mrs Hugh Laing, Mr J Cavanagh, Mr Bobby Jaye and Mr Tony Luke (BBC Light Entertainment, Radio), Colonel M A Bell, Mr G W Rhodes (Cinematographic Exhibitors Association), Mr Sheridan Morley, Mr Michael Rosenberg, Mr Alistair Balfor, Mr Dore Silverman (editor, The Critic), Mr Rupert Deen, Miss Katherine MacLean (Sotheby, Parke, Bernet and Company) and Mr Barry Wieland (Chaumet Jewellers).

Photographs, back page

Professor Sir Eric Turner
A memorial service for Professor Sir Eric Turner was held on Wednesday at the University Church of Christ the King. The Rev Malcolm Rushton officiated. Sir Kenneth Dover, representing the British Academy, read from *The Greek Anthology*, Professor J. B. Trapp, Director of the Warburg Institute, read from the works of Sir Philip Sidney, Sir James Lighthill, Provost of University College London, also representing the Vice-Chancellor of London University, read from the works of William Penn, and Professor E. W. Handley, Director of the Institute of Classical Studies, gave an address. Among those present were:

Dr Hilary Turner (daughter), Mr and Mrs J H Woodroffe (brother-in-law and sister), Miss Joan Turner (sister), Mr D J Woodroffe, Miss J Spilsbury, Lord Allen of Abbeydale, Lady Fraser-Tytler, Sir Harold Beeley, Sir Douglas Logan, Sir Edward Playfair.

Major-General I H Baker (secretary, University College London), Mr B F Cook (keeper, Greek and Roman Department, British Museum), Professor Kathleen Tillotson, Mrs Cecil King, Professor and Mrs P E Corbett, Professor O Skutsch (Roman Society), Professor and Mrs J P Barron, Dr and Mrs I E S Edwards, Mrs Olive Maguinness, Mr P Taylor (Clerk of the Senate, London University), Mr P R Odgers, Professor Eric H Brown, Professor M Willcock, Mr and Mrs T C Skeat, Professor P T Stevens, Dr John Chadwick, Mr E H Warrell, Mr Robert Anderson, Dr Reynold Higgins, Mrs E W Handley, Mrs M L West, Professor C M Robertson, Mr Ian Martin, Professor F W Walbank, Professor B R Rees, Mr and Mrs I Radice, Professor F M L Thompson, Professor F G B Millar, Professor M L West, Professor and Mrs R P Winnington-Ingram.

Professor Raphael Loewe, Mr John Carswell, Professor K D White, Professor Peter Stern, Professor J D Evans, Dr and Mrs John Rea, Dr J Pafford, Mrs J B Trapp, Dr J W Fox (also representing the Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London), Miss N P Miller (Royal Holloway College), Mr Peter Clayton (representing the committee Egypt Exploration Society), Professor W G Arnott (Leeds University), Professor A F Shore (also representing Liverpool University), Miss J Kerr (representing the Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi), Dr G T Martin (Egyptology Department, University College London), Mr P W H Brown (British Academy), Professor Julian Brown, Mr Andrew Lewis (Faculty of Laws, University College London), Mr Edward Thomas, Miss M Knox Johnston, Dr N J Allen, Miss Hilary Wright, Mr N Williams, Miss A M Mayer and Miss A E Healey.

Sir Anthony Lewis
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Anthony Lewis was held at St Marylebone Parish Church, yesterday. The Rev Christopher Hamel Cooke officiated, assisted by the Rev Geoffrey Curtis who read from the works of John Donne. Professor Brian Trowell gave an address.

Order of the British Empire

The Queen has commanded that a service of the Order of the British Empire is to be held in St Paul's Cathedral at 11.30am, on Thursday, May 17, 1984. The Duke of Edinburgh, Grand Master of the Order will be present.

Those belonging to the Order, and holders of the British Empire Medal who wish to attend should apply for a ticket giving their name, address, appointment (KBE, DBE, CBE, OBE, MBE, BEM) and other decorations in block capitals, as soon as possible and not later than Thursday, March 29, 1984, to: The Registrar of the Order, Central Chancery, St James's Palace, London, SW1A 1BG.

No tickets are available for spouses, who are not members or medallists of the order, or guests because of the size of the order and the limited seating capacity in St Paul's Cathedral.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Major General D. M. Woodford to be Commandant, Joint Service Defence College in February 1984.
Brigadier J. F. Bowman to be Director Army Legal Services Ministry of Defence in February 1984 in the rank of Major General.

Latest wills

Mr Bernard Theophilus Smith, of Loxwood, Sussex, late of Honnington, Warwickshire, generally regarded as the inventor of the modern coldstore, left estate valued at £126,816 net.

Birthdays today

Mr Francis Bacon, 74; Air Chief Marshal Sir Harry Broadhurst, 78; Sir Frederick Delve, 81; Mr David Dimbleby, 45; Professor Sir Richard Doll, 71; Lord Fraser of Kilmorack, 68; Surgeon Rear-Admiral John Keeling, 62; Miss Cleo Laine, 56; the Earl of Lanesborough, 65; Mr Michael Noakes, 50; Brigadier Sir Otho Prior-Palmer, 86; Sir Rex Richards, 61; Mr William Rodgers, 55; Sir Folliott Sandford, 77.

Royal Thames Yacht Club

The Prince of Wales has been elected Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club for the ensuing year. The other officers are: Vice-Commodore, Mr John C Foot; Rear Commodores, Mr Owen A A Aisher and Mr William P Andreae-Jones.

Luncheons

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Professor Geoffrey Slaney, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college, Lord Carr of Hadley, Mr J. L. Reed, Mr G. W. White, Professor A. J. Harding Rains and Mr R. J. Townsend.

Trinity House
The Duke of Edinburgh, Master, was present at a luncheon given by the Elder Brethren of Trinity House yesterday for the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs. The other guests included:
Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, the Chairman of the GLC, Sir Kenneth Newman, Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, Sir Peter Green, Sir Nicholas Goodison, Mr David Mitchell, MP, Major-General Giles H Mills, Mr Richard W Tookey, representatives of maritime, civic and professional organizations and the Masters and Prime Wardens of Livery Companies.

Receptions

National Girobank
Mr R. E. Dearing, Chairman of the Post Office, Mr S. Wainwright, Deputy Chairman of the Post Office and Managing Director of National Girobank, and members of the Post Office Board were hosts at a reception held on Tuesday, October 25, at Saddlers' Hall, London, EC2, to mark the bank's membership of the London Bankers' Clearing House. Mr T. H. Bevan, Chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, was the guest speaker. The other guests included:
Mr R Leigh-Pemberton, governor, Bank of England, Mr K Baker, Minister for Information and Technology, Lord Boardman, Sir Jeremy Morse, Sir John Read, Mr R Vine, Mr J A Brooks, Mr P J Paxton, Mr L Parker and representatives of other financial institutions.

Royal College of Defence Studies
The annual reception of the Royal College of Defence Studies was held yesterday evening. Admiral Sir William and Lady Pillar received the guests. Among those present were ambassadors and high commissioners of countries represented on this year's course and of countries visited on tour, Ministers of HM Government and service chiefs.

Dinner

Corporation of London
The Corporation of London gave a reception and dinner at Mansion House yesterday in honour of the King and Queen of Tonga. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, received the guests. Among those present were:
Baron Vaea of Houma, Mr Tu'ivanuavou Vaea, the High Commissioner for Tonga and Mrs Taumoepeau-Tupou, Her Majesty's High Commissioner to Tonga, Mrs Elsa Sanft, Mrs 'Eseta Fusitu'a, Dr Taniela Palu, Mr Ralph Sanft, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Garland, the High Commissioner for Fiji and Mrs Toganivalu, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs Young, the High Commissioner for Papua New Guinea and Mrs Tarua, Baroness Trumpington, the Secretary of State for Wales and Mrs Edwards, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Mrs Whitney, Admiral Sir Peter and Lady Herbert, people having commercial and cultural connexions with Tonga, aldermen, common councilmen and Officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies.

Old Rugbeian Society

The Old Rugbeian dinner is being held at Stationers' Hall on Tuesday, November 8. Tickets may be obtained from Mr H. T. H. Snowden, 43 Cattle Market, Sandwich, Kent.

OBITUARY

SIGNOR RODOLFO SIVIERO

Recovery of Italian art treasures

Signor Rodolfo Siviero, who died in hospital near Florence on October 26 at the age of 71, was a detective and art expert who discovered the whereabouts of hundreds of paintings and other works of art which had either been seized by the Germans during the war or otherwise illegally exported, and secured their return to Italian collections.

Siviero, who eventually became the head of a special squad set up by the Italian government to recover works of art from abroad, had begun his work of detection as early as 1937, when the covert plundering of Italy's artistic heritage by Nazi leaders, principal among them Hitler and Goering, was already under way, with the apparent acquiescence of Mussolini and Ciano. Thus even before the war, works of the calibre of the Discobolus of Myron had already left Italy for Germany in spite of the protests of the Italian Minister for National Education, Signor Bottai.

Siviero's insight into German intentions came about when he was posted to Berlin in 1937 by the ministry of defence to report on Hitler's preparations for the annexation of Austria. Besides filing information on military matters he became acquainted with a good deal else that the Germans were doing and when he returned to Italy where he operated as a partisan he became even more aware of the scale of the plunder.

At this stage he was powerless to prevent the works leaving the country but he was able to set up an organization which monitored the flow of art treasures northwards over the Alps and the Allies were requested not to bomb convoys which were known to have precious *objets* among their cargoes.

The peace treaties at first contained no provisions for the return of artistic plunder, but Italian insistence altered that and in 1946 Siviero went to Germany as head of a delegation to begin the collossal task of identification and recovery. Initially Siviero found immense difficulties in his path with barriers of guilt or even sheer indifference to his aims, to be overcome. But the setting up of the West German republic and the personal sympathy of Chanceller Adenauer went a long way towards combatting bureaucratic obsurantism.

Siviero drew up a catalogue of 1,558 works which included, besides some of the great masterpieces of the Italian Renaissance, art treasures of antiquity such as Etruscan statues and Roman frescoes. And as the years went by Siviero's task was augmented by the chronic threat to his country's artistic heritage posed by the continuing illegal export of paintings and sculptures.

Over thirty years Siviero identified and recovered hundreds of works among them masterpieces by Botticelli, Michelangelo, Van Dyck and Lorenzo di Credi whose cartoon was restored to the Uffizi in Florence. But perhaps his most spectacular coup was the recovery in 1971 of Raphael's "Portrait of a Young Girl" a picture of great beauty which had been hailed as one of the jewels in the collection of the Boston Museum of Fine Art, when they acquired it in 1969. To its eternal credit the museum agreed to disgorge its Raphael – for which it had already paid £266,000 of the total purchase price of £625,000 – when faced with evidence that it had been smuggled out of Italy. But the fate of many other celebrated paintings, sculptures and cartoons continued to vex Siviero and his staff to the end.

Siviero was an unusual amalgam of intelligence agent, man of the arts, and sleuth, and, though he never had formal qualifications as an art expert he was able to deploy these qualities highly effectively in his chosen mission.

MR E. H. GODDARD

Mr E. H. Goddard, who died on October 19, aged 87, was Head Master of Haberdashers' Aske's School at Hatcham for 29 years. He had a quiet, unassuming manner, and a penetrating, questioning mind which stimulated the thought of many generations of boys, and eventually of a great number of his fellow-headmasters.

Educated at Dulwich College, he was briefly in the army during the first world war, but an accident – a foot crushed by an artillery wheel – took him out, and he was able to continue his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he read Classics. His first appointment was at George Watson's School, Edinburgh, from where he went to Bradford Grammar School.

In *Reminiscences of a Headmaster* (privately printed) he gave his own account of his conduct of Haberdashers' Aske's School at Hatcham, which began in the inter-war depression, involved evacuation to the country – first Devon then Surrey – in the second war, and reconstruction afterwards. Many of the problems are familiar to headmasters of all generations, but Goddard's handling of them brought the school triumphantly through, enriched by its trials.

For several years he organised what came to be known as "Goddard week-ends", to which heads of London grammar schools came – in a Sussex hotel not far from his home in winter, and at Oxford in the summer – to exchange ideas. Goddard was in the chair, guiding the discussion, but never attempting to dominate.

In the year of his retirement he was elected President of the Headmasters' Association. Before that he had given quietly distinguished service, and had instituted and organised conferences at Brasenose College, where headmasters from all over the country met to argue and discuss.

On retirement Goddard took up the assistant-secretaryship of the Association, and for a time acted as secretary. The increasing disability of his wife, who died in 1968, eventually made him retire in full. There were two daughters of the marriage, but he is survived by only one.

JULIUS GELLNER

Lord Miles writes:
From 1918 to 1933 Julius Gellner, who died on October 24 after a brief illness, served his theatrical apprenticeship as actor and director at Würzburg, Düsseldorf, Berlin and Munich. In Munich he was managing director of the Kammerspiele. With the coming of Hitler he escaped to Prague, where he was associate director of the German Theatre, but once more had to flee when the Nazis invaded Czechoslovakia.

In 1939 he reached London, where he was welcomed by Tyrone Guthrie who invited him to direct *Othello* for the Old Vic Company, with Frederik Falk in the leading role. This production was received with acclaim, James Agate heading his *Sunday Times* notice with the words "the Moor at last".

In 1950 he opened the Mermaid Theatre with a highly-praised *Tempest* followed by the Camus-Dostoevsky version of *The Possessed* and Lessing's *Nathan the Wise*, both English premieres.

Thereafter he formed a loyal, much-loved and deeply knowledgable member of the Mermaid's artistic directorship and made a major contribution to its success as he did towards the effectiveness of the BBC's anti-Nazi propaganda throughout the war.

He directed more than 20 plays in Israel, including a spell as artistic director of Habimah, the Hebrew National Theatre, from 1962 to 1965.

THE VEN KENNETH CHILD

The Ven Kenneth Child, Archdeacon of Sudbury since 1970, died on October 25 at the age of 67.

Born on March 6, 1916, he was educated at Queen Elizabeth's School, Wakefield, the University of Leeds and the College of the Resurrection, Mirfield. After being ordained a priest in 1942 he was a curate at St Augustine, Tonge Moor, and from 1944 to 1947 chaplain to the forces.

He was then successively Chaplain of Guy's Hospital 1955-59, Rector of Newmarket 1959-69, and Rector of Great and Little Thurlow with Little Bradley 1969-80. From 1963 to 1970 he was Rural Dean of Newmarket.

Child became an honorary canon of St Edmundsbury in 1968. He published *Sick Call* in 1965 and *In His Own Parish* in 1970.

Science report

Red light secret of the helleborine

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

How does a flower which does not produce nectar entice bees to obtain pollination? That was the question behind an intriguing research project into the red helleborine orchid which has a spectacular flower.

The plant is distributed widely, from Iran through the Mediterranean region and up to western Europe, even reaching southern Scandinavia. It grows most vigorously on calcareous soil in dry woods.

The four to ten brilliantly rose-coloured blooms which each orchid bears lack nectar or other food for pollination-causing insects. Yet a field study over the past two years by a Swedish ecologist, Dr L. Anders Nilsson, shows that the red orchid provides a great attraction for insects, and particularly for bees.

So without nectar, how does the flower do it. Dr Nilsson says simply: "By deceit."

However, his conclusion reported in today's issue of *Nature* is based on great detailed observation on the behaviour of pollinating insects towards other flowering plants in a specific area in which the orchid was studied.

Those interactions between insects and plants were made over two seasons on the island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea.

The favourite feeding sites of bees were a brightly-coloured bell-shaped flower *Campanula*. But pollination of the bellflower also occurs when bees visit during mating or simply resting after long flights.

Dr Nilsson now reports that the reason the orchid is almost as attractive as the bellflower is because the bee is fooled by the colour pattern of the plant.

Although the orchid offers no food, they are always included in the areas patrolled by bees when foraging or looking for mates. When visiting orchids the insects enter an inner funnel-shaped cavity, formed by the two petals enclosing the column of sexual organs of the plant. When the insect attempts to back out from this position, the bees brush firmly against the floral sexual organs and crescent-shaped grains of pollen become cemented on to their backs by "glue" deposited from the stigmatic surface.

An analysis with an instrument that measures the patterns of colours reflected from the flowers of the two plants reveals that the bees see the same spectrum of colours for the orchid as for the bellflower.

The colour difference apparent to the human eye, which is due to a strong reflection in the red band of light, is beyond the range of the bee's visual system.

Chemical analysis of the fragrances from both flowers shows the constituents are quite different. Observational data also suggests that there is no chemical attraction by the orchid. The shape of the flower as well as its fragrance is also of minor importance in this deception, according to Dr Nilsson.

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Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 694.0 up 4.0
FT Gilts: 82.05 up 0.11
FT All Share: 432.54 up 0.86 (Datastream estimate)
Bargains: 19,153
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 92.62 down 0.28
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest): 1240.85 down 2.95
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,323.09 up 76.54
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 815.28 up 17.43
Amsterdam: 145.6 up 1.1
Sydney: AO Index 676.6 down 0.6
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1003.4 down 5.8
Brussels: General Index 123.30 down 0.8
Paris: CAC Index 141.2 unchanged
Zurich: SKA General 289.9 unchanged

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
1.4940 down 25pts
Index 83.5 down 0.1
DM 3.9125 up 0.0125
FrF 11.9250 up 0.0240
Yen 347.50 down 0.50
Dollar
Index 126.4 unchanged
DM 2.6185
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.4945
Dollar DM 2.6160
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.576301
SDR £0.708616

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9⅛-9
3 month interbank 9⅝-9⁹⁄₁₆

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9⅝₁₆-9¹¹⁄₁₆

US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9
Treasury long bond 102¼-102⅜

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7 to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$384.50 pm \$384.50
close \$383.50 (£256.75)
New York latest: \$383.50
Krugerrand* (per coin): \$394.50-396 (£264-265)
Sovereigns* (new): \$90-91 (£60.25-61)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Aero Needles Group, Clayton, Son & Co., Cole Group, GT Global Recovery Investment Trust, Hopkinsons Holdings, Savoy Hotel, John C. Small & Tidmas, TR Industrial & General Trust, Websters Group.
Finals: Burgess Products, Transvaal Consolidated Land & Exploration, Ulster Television.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Lawrie Plantation, 1 Hobart Place, SW1 (11.00);
Sheldon Jones, Royal Bath and West Showground, Shepton Mallet, Somerset (12.00);
Smith Bros., Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, EC2 (12.15);
Whitworth Electric, Great Western Royal Hotel, Paddington, W1 (3.00).

Lonrho buys Playboy Club

Lonrho, the international trading comapny and London Casino owner, yesterday named itself as the buyer which paid Trident Television £10m for the former Playboy Club in Park Lane.

But the group refused to say whether it wold re-apply for a gaming licence to return the roulette wheels to London's most famous gambling club, which lost its licence two years ago after Gaming Board and police objections.

● North Sea oil production reached a record average dialy production last month 2.4 million barrels worth about £476m, compared to the previous record of 2.31 million barrels in February.

● Mr Jack Aaronson, the accountant who rescued the GRA greyhound stadia group in the mid-1970s, yesterday resigned as executive chairman and as a director. He has been replaced by solicitor Mr Isidore Kerman, aged 78, who heads a consortium which acquired a 27 per cent interest in June.

● Company liquidations rose 7 per cent in the third quarter to 3,700 adjusted for seasonal factors. Bankruptcies rose by 8 per cent to 1,890, according to the magazine *British Business*.

Government to halve its 45% stake in telecommunications group

Cable & Wireless share sale will help meet asset disposal target

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government will sell another large chunk of its shareholding in Cable & Wireless before April in order to ensure that it meets the Treasury's asset sale target of £1,250m this financial year.

Announcing this in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr John Moore, the Financial Secretary at the Treasury, said the Government intended to sell abouot half its 45 per cent shareholding in the telecommunications group.

The precise timing of the sale and the amount of shares to be sold will depend on market conditions but the expectation in the City last night was that the sale would be acheived by a placing of shares with City investment institutions, rather than by an offer for sale.

Cable & Wireless was one of the first of the government's large privatization issues, in its first term. A fraction under 50 per cent of the shares were


Sharp: vociferous support for privatization.

floated on the market in November 1981, raising £225m. The Government's shareholding has since fallen to 45 per cent following the company's cash-and-shares aquisition of the Hongkong Telephone Company earlier this year.

The Government holds 204 million shares in Cable & Wireless. Taking last night's closing price of 260p as an illustration, selling 100 million of these would raise £260m before expences.

This is the kind of sum that Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, needs to raise to be sure of getting near his £125m asset sale target, given that the flotation of the Enterprise oil company – the holding company for British Gas's former North Sea oil assets – is not considered feasible before the next financial year.

So far this year Mr Lawson has received £293m from the second tranche of payments on last years' Britoil flotation, and £540m from the sale of BP shares last month. Another £80m is expected from the sale of British Gas's onshor oil field, Wytch Farm, giving a total – before the Cable & Wireless sale – of more than £910m.

Although Mr Moore described the latest Cable & Wireless share disposal as being part of the Governments' programme of privatization, the move is certain to be seen in the


Moore: part of the Government's programme.

City as little more than a fund-raising exercise to help the Government meet its public spending targets.

Mr Eric Sharp, the chairman of Cable & Wireless, has been one of the most vociferous proponents of the benefits of companies being transferred from the public to the private sector.

The shares have performed strongly since the issue, more than doubling in value, although they have been much weaker in recent weeks.

After the Commons announcement Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and Economic affairs described it as yet another sorry episode in the unfolding saga of public asset stripping that went by the name privatization.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (SDP MP for Stockton South) suggested that the Government was really "selling the silver to pay the household bills."

● Concern for consumer protection and the rights of consumers "drives me to promote privatization", Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, declared last night (Edward Townsend writes).

Mr Tebbitt, addressing the Price Waterhouse partner's dinner in London, said that in the past public sector inefficiencies had been paid for many times over.

Royal Insurance in £33m US takeover

By Andrew Cornelius

Royal Insurance yesterday announced a \$50m (£33m) agreed takeover of the Silvey Corporation, an American insurance group based in Missouri. It is the latest of a series of moves to expand its operations in North America.

Silvey's business comprises three general insurance and a life insurance company operating in the mid-west states. Total premium income for the businesses last year was \$48m. The aquisition brings Royal's share of the Missouri insurance market to 1.8 per cent. In Oklahoma it will be 1.6 per cent and in Kansas 1.5 per cent.

Royal's share of the total US general insurance market is 1.3 per cent.

During the summer, Royal completed a £15.3m acquisition of American Overseas Holdings, a US reinsurance company, from Marsh & McLennan. Last year, Royal took over Milbank Mutual, an insurance group based in South Dakota, in a £10m deal.

Royal said yesterday that it will continue to make selective aquisitions in the US, particularly in the mid-west states.

Silvey employs 200 people and has 400 agents. It will continue to be run by the existing management team.

About 40 per cent of Royal's non-life insurance business is in the United States, which is still the main problem area for the group. Underwriting losses in the United States grew from £94m to £99.3m at the halfway stage this year, but Royal is hoping that its action to increase premiums and turn away bad business will lead to a better result by the end of the year.

ICI Share price DATASTREAM
RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX
600 550 500 450 400 350 300
OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT

ICI doubles pretax profits to £445m

By Graham Searjeant

ICI profits are still growing strongly without much help so far from economic recovery. Results for the first nine months of the year show pretax profits more than doubled at £445m, against £203m at the same stage last year.

This was even better than expected in the City, where the shares rose 6p to 576p and is regarded as a healthy prelude to the company gaining a full quotation on the New York stock exchange next Tuesday. Americans already own a tenth of ICI shares.

The pharmaceutical business, which altogether accounts for about a third of profits, has continued to provide the main engine for growth. But ICI has also made strong progress in eliminating losses.

The petrochemical and plastics division, which lost £139m last year and £20m in the first six months of this year, broke even during the third quarter. Losses in fibres and organic chemicals have been cut heavily. The plant protection business has done particularly well.

Profits for the third quarter at £147m, were lower than the £170m, registered in the second quarter, but this was due to seasonal influences and the company expects higher profits in the final three months, leading analysts to upgrade forecasts of £600m for the year.

These figures are before extraordinary write-off of £40m, due to the writing down of ICI's stake in Corpus Christi Petrochemical in the US, offset by £21m profits from sale of other American oil and gas interests.

Although exchange rates have been more favourable this year, ICI stresses that the results owe little if anything to economic recovery but are due to its own efforts at cost-cutting, loss-elimination and more effective marketing.

Prices and trading conditions in the group's traditional British and European chemical markets remain weak.

Sir John Harvey-Jones, the chairman and a team of top executives, will go on a tour of US cities next week to make a presentation of the company to American investors and share analysts to coincide with the quote on the New York big board.

Profits from oil trading remained stable at £26m, compared with £23m in the previous quarter after a higher petroleum revenue tax at £47m. The much higher corporation tax charge reflects strong recovery in ICI's UK–based companies.

ICI has still not sold its London Millbank headquarters or found a new building, which it originally planned to do by Christmas. However, it still says it intends to move.

Investors' Notebook, page 16

Sun Life in £20m agreed bid

By Our Financial Staff

Sun Life Assurance Society has agreed a £19.8m takeover of North British Properties, the Tyneside-based commercial property group.

Shares of North British were suspended at 158p on Tuesday while merger talks took place between the two and returned to the market yesterday at 180p.

Sun Life, which holds 28 per cent of the North British equity, is bidding 188p cash for each North British share, which gives the property group a market capitalization of £30.5m.

The board of North British has advised shareholders to accept the offer.

Mr John Webster, a director of Sun Life, said yesterday that North British would be brought into the Sun Life group and would cease to trade as an independent company.

Its commercial property assets are worth 202p a share and include substantial office developments in Newcastle.

Sun Life has property investments valued at £485m which represent about 20 per cent of the group's total investment portfolio.

City Editor's Comment

Glamour goes out of the market

Share prices are now drifting in a sort of ghostly limbo. After rising more than two-thirds in less than a couple of years, prices broke sharply earlier this month and certainly show no inclination to test the all-time peaks scaled in August.

There is a general feeling that the great bull market is over, but neither stockbrokers nor analysts can bring themselves to predict the bear market that would normally follow.

The splurge of takeovers, high-priced new issues and succession of glamour sectors that characterize the end of a market advance have all turned a bit sour. But the classic bear ingredient of sharply rising interest rates. Which were forecast earlier this year because of public spending problems, is now noticeably missing. So there is no push into money.

This confusion may be no bad thing. Old-timers who go back before the 1967-69 bull market and inflation can remember times when investment was not governed by trying to time the huge swings in interest rates and share prices that have characterized markets since, but by choosing the right individual investments on their fundamental worth.

There is, to take one example, still a remarkably large number of banks and sound consumer and industrial companies whose shares offer munificent dividend yields.

Reverting to the macro-approach, investors still face a new situation. If stockbrokers Hoare Govett is to be believed, profits and the reovery may soon run out of steam. That might point to a straight switch back into gilt-edged stock if the Chancellor's hopes of lower inflation come off.

But the choice will still be dominaated by short-term interest rate movements and that new third leg to stock movements: the exchange rate.

Interest rates are now on a tightrope. According to the latest monetary analysis from Messrs Greenwell, all is well. The stage should be set for cuts, cerainly if the long-awaited dollar fall really materializes. That would favour gilt-edged but would sustain shares at least somewhere near their present level.

But sterling could ush interest rates the other way. No wonder so many are sitting on their thumbs.

Cashing in on tax relief

Was the Chancellor a little starry-eyed when he announced the Business Expansion Scheme in the Budget last March? The main beneficiaries so far have been funds which have raked in large amounts of cash, charge hefty management fees to the investors and usually interest as well to the small firms which get the finance.

Raising the money is easy. Investing it wisely is a little more difficult.. The difficulties are compounded because in order to qualify for the scheme's hefty tax relief it has to be invested by April 1.

The pressure of time means the quality of the portfolios may not be all that investors might have desired.

Surely the Chancellor's original idea was that small firms would benefit from cheap finance provided directly by small investors attracted by tax relief. The idea was not to provide easy money for financial institutions ready to set up a fund with a good line in sales patter to take advantage of it.

The funds argue that if companies went direct to investors they would have to produce prospectuses, which is an expensive exercise. They also claim that the management charge is not excessive. The mean charge is around 7 per cent.

Chrysler earnings up 966%

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Chrysler, the third largest United States car manufacturer, said yesterday that its profits in the third quarter of this year had soared more than ninefold as the result of a sharp increase in sales.

Chrysler, which was nearly forced into bankruptcy three years ago but has since recovered, said its third-quarter eanings shot up 966 per cent to \$100.2m (£66m) on higher overall sales of \$2.8 billion.

So far this year, Chrysler has earned \$582.6m, more than double the figure of a year ago, on sharply higher sales of \$9.46bn.

Chrysler is the second of the big three American car makers to report a considerable upturn in profits. On Monday, General Motors said it had a record third-quarter net of \$737m and several US businesses are reporting a surprisingly strong third quarter in what is regarded as convincing evidence of a strong recovery.

Heading the list is US Steel Corporation, America's largest steel company, which has reported its first quarterly profit in more than a year.

It said the months of depressed prices and sharp losses ended during the third quarter, when it earned a profit of \$52m resulting from reduced losses in its steelmaking operations and rising profits from oil subsidiaries.

The company's earnings, which were equal to 27 cents a share, were helped by the sale of tax credits totalling \$77m and compared to losses in the same quarter a year earlier of \$82m.

Contributing greatly to the improved earnings picture were the operations of the Marathon Oil subsidiary acquired in early 1982, officials said. Marathon's earnings rose almost 25 per cent to \$231m from \$185m a year earlier largely because of profits from new oil fields in the North Sea and higher margins on sales of refined products.

In addition, the company was able to cut significantly losses from steel operations, which were reduced to \$124m from \$274m a year earlier.

Also reporting surprisingly strong earnings for the third quarter were two of America's largest oil companies, Exxon Corporation, and Standard Oil Company of California.

Both were helped by sharply higher earnings from their overseas operations.

Brazil tries again to satisfy IMF

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

The Brazilian Government had introduced a new, watered-down wage law in an attempt to satisfy both the International Monertary Fund and opposition parties.

Doubts remain whether the new law will be enough to satisfy the IMF, which has demanded that Brazil move towards de-indexing the economy and sharply cut inflation in order to qualify for further support. Commercial banks, which are trying to raise \$6.5 billion for Bazil have also insisted any new money will be released only if the country adheres to IMF conditions.

The latest wage law replaces a presidential decree enacted last Thursday, after the Brazilian Congress voted down a Bill which restricted pay rises to 80 per cent of the rise in the cost of living.

According to reports from Brazil, the new law restricts the increase in salary budgets to 87 per cent of the rise in the cost of living index – a significant concession.

Twice-yearly pay rises would be determined according to a sliding scale ranging from 50 to 100 per cent of thr inflation rate.

Although the opposition has a nine-member majority in Congress, Senhor Nelson Marchezan, head of the Government party, said that the new law should easily pass congress because it had the backing of the 13 Brazilian Labour Party congressmen.

The deadline for a new wage law is becoming increasingly tight.

WALL STREET

Dow slips in early trading

New York (Reuter) – Share prices continued to be moderately lower in early trading yesterday with precious metal stocks sliding.

The Dow Jones Industrial Aviverage was down by about 5.5 points to about 1238. Decling issues outnumbered rising ones by about seven to four. Volume was about 21 million shares.

Hecla Mining was down ½ to 16-¼, **Newmont Mining** fell 1-¼ to 47-⅞ and **Asa** was off 1-¼ to 52.

Analysts said the declining trend was likely to continue

For the past several weeks, there has been a two-tiered market, with receiving most of the attention and others falling.

Mr Ricky Harrington of Interstate Securities, said he would not be surprised to see the Dow average drop to the 1,200 area.

Mr George Pirrone of Dreyfus Corpn. also thought there would be a fall "because of nervousness about the world situation."

Austerity plan at Crown Agents

By Our Financial Correspondent

The Crown Agents are planning to sell their grandiose headquarters in London and impose tough new working conditions on a greatly reduced staff in an effort to combat their financial crisis.

Civil service unions claimed yesterday that the draconian measures being considered include longer hours for no extra pay, a cut in redundancy benefits and compulsory transfer of staff to an office outside London.

This is in addition to the loss of at least 330 jobs which the Agents' 1,200 staff have already been told must go as part of a plan to make the organization more streamlined and commercial.

A management document leaked by the unions representing the staff shows that the Agents have been considering a number of drastic options, including making the entire staff redundant and then reemploying them on a selective basis. This was rejected on legal advice.

Mr Alan Frood, the Agents' managing director, confirmed that the civil service working conditions of the staff – including their index-linked pensions – were being reviewed to see whether they could be afforded in the Agents' new and more commercial role.

He denied that employees would have to work longer for less pay, however.

Bank admits 'we have had talks'

Midland may take stake in broker

By Wayne Lintott

The Midland Bank has joined Exco International and Mercantile Credit in publicly confirming that it has been involved in talks to acquire an interest in a leading firm of stockbrokers.

The bank said: "There are no positive negotiations taking place at the moment. We have had talks and have left the initiative to the brokers."

The bank refused to name the firm of brokers but it is believed to rank among the top 10 Stock Exchange members.

These would include Phillips & Drew, James Capel, Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, Hoare Govett, Vickers da Costa, Rowe & Pitman and W. Greenwell.

The Midland already has a 60 per cent holding in merchant bankers Samuel Montagu, which has a substantial presence in the bullion, foreign exchange and Eurocurrency markets.

Leading banking analysts believe it is unlikely that a stockbroking stake would be bought through Montagu, because the clients of such a broker could respond badly to an allegiance to only one merchant bank.

Both brokers and merchant banks are also worried over the potential conflict of interest that might arise if their clients were involved in a bid battle or dispute against each other. Both sides are afraid of losing business.

In seeking a stake in a stockbroking firm, the clearing banks would look, according to one banking executive, for a large firm with a good reputation, and a substantial client list or substantial funds under management. Phillips & Drew has more than £3 billion under management, mainly for pension funds.

National Westminster is said to have approached leading jobbers Wedd Durlacher, but the bank refused to comment.

Leading British institutions which are said to have had talks with the top brokers include, apart from the Midland and National Westminster, four merchant banks and the leading life insurance companies, including Hambro Life, Mercantile, Exco International, London Investment Trust, Britannia Arrow and M & G are others that are also interested.

An executive from one interested institution said that the brokers were valuing themselves on an earnings multiple of 20. That would put a price tag on a leading broker of up to £100m.

The executive said: "I think they are worth only around £40m."

Capel to advertise on TV

Stockbrokers Capel-Cure Myers threw down the gauntlet to other brokers yesterday by announcing that it is mounting an intensive television and national press advertising campaign throughout November.

The television campaign will be on Channel 4 and TV South, which covers a region where 40 per cent of the firm's clients live, and it will be a prelude to deciding whether to promote a national television campaign.

The firm surveyed the AB socio-economic sector and discovered that the vast majority of people could not name a firm of brokers. The phasing out of fixed commissions will result in brokers offering a much fuller range of investment services, bypassing currently-accepted advisers who "in many cases are just salesmen in disguise", Capel said.



RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A & M Hire 10p Ord (a)	22
Acorn Computer Grp 1p Ord (120a)	104
Atlantic Computer 10p Ord (230*)	293+8
BP 25p Ord (435*)	190+2
Central Independent Tv 50p N.V.Ord (a)	160
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	123
Coin Industries 10p Ord (10*)	108
D J Security Alarms 10p Ord (60a)	88–2
Edinburgh Fund Managers 5p Ord (75a)	79+1
European Assets Dfl 1 (97)	105
Flextech 10p Ord (14a)	141
Freshbake Foods 5p Ord (60a)	72
Imtec Group 10p Ord (91a)	85
Mainmet Hldgs 10p Ord (63a)	71
Oxford Instruments 5p Ord (285*)	303
PCT Group 10p Ord (150a)	156
Telemetrix 5p Ord (158)	220+5
Thermal Scientific 25p Ord (83a)	87
Tottenham Hotspur 25p Ord (100)	93

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Lyle Shipping hits low

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Oct 17. Dealings end, Today. Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 7.

Shares of troubled Lyle Shipping, the Glasgow-based shipping-to-insurance broking group, tumbled 10p to a new *low of 123p* yesterday as its biggest shareholder decided to call it a day and part company.

The privately-owned Hogarth Shipping, another Glasgow-based group, has sold its entire stake of 29.86 per cent. Brokers Kitcat & Aitken placed nearly 3 million shares with various institutions for an undisclosed sum.

News of the deal was met with a firm "no comment" from Hogarth, which built the stake up gradually throughout the 1970's. But it is thought Hogarth decided to sell the stake to reduce its own debt.

Lyle Shipping remained unavailabe for comment. Last year, Lyle replaced pretax profits of £6.8m with a loss of £4.8m and this latest sale inevitably scuppers any remaining hopes of a full-scale bid for the group.

Elsewhere, shares of the oil exploration group, Tricentrol dipped 12p to 194p on reports *the group was about to make* a sizable acquisition. It now looks as though the group is poised to make a placing of shares next week to raise £14m. This will be used to buy the UK operations of Norsen, the Canadian exploration group.

Broker Rowe & Pitman remain big fans of Laporte, the chemicals specialist, following lunch with the company yesterday. As a result R & P feels that its earlier forecast of £29m pretax may be a little on the low side and is now looking for nearer £30m against £19.8m last time. The shares rose 8p to 293p.

Norsen UK has a 20 per cent stake in the Amethyst Field in the North Sea and 7.35 per cent of the Ettrick Field. According to brokers Scott Goff Hancock, the acquisition would fit in well with Tricentrol's own activities.

But they are worried about renewed weakness in the share price brought on by a new wave of Tricentrol paper flooding the market.

Elsewhere in oils, Atlantic *Resources* was a *firm market*, jumping 35p to 635p. Word in the markets suggest a production platform is about to be manoeuvred into position in the Irish Sea following the group's recent strike.

Early estimates suggested a flow rate from the two fields of over 9,000 barrels a day.

Broker Northcote has decided not to proceed with a placing of shares on the Unlisted Securities Market of Queens Park Rangers, the West London Football Club, following the poor performance of shares of neighbours, Tottenham Hotspur.

Apparently, Northcote feels that following the reception given to Spurs the market would not be sympathetic to another football club.

The recent dull conditions would *also* make such a *placing* highly risky. However, Northcote, which is hoping to raise about £5m from the issue, is still hoping to proceed with the placing later in the season.

Meanwhile, Tottenham have drawn arch rival Arsenal in the next round of the Milk Cup which should ensure a bumper gate. It is also due to meet in Arsenal in the League on Boxing Day. But the news failed to revive the share price which slipped another 2p to 93p.

Shares of industrial components group Morgan Crucible put up a brave effort closing 3p higher at 124p – just 5p short of the year's high. This was in spite of a line of 1.2 million shares going through the market at 117p.

The shares were offered for sale last month by broker Sheppards & Chase at 100p a share. The offer was more than four times oversubscribed, but *has failed to live up to* expectations.

Elsewhere the equity market spen a better day with the FT Index closing 4.0 higher at 694.0. Most of the rise was mainly due to a rise of 20p to 306p in Hawker Siddley.

This follows an upgrading by brokers E. B. Savory Milln is now looking for unchanged pretax profits of £123m for the year.

Eagle Star Holdings is mustering the support of the City in its attempt to ward-off the record £692m takeover attempt by Allianz Versicherungs, West Germany's leading insurer.

Talk of a "defence committee" being set up to fight the bid was dismissed by Eagle Star yesterday. However, the company did confirm that it has enlisted the support of its three broking firms: Greenwell, Savory Milln and Cazenove, in preparing its defence.

The defence document is expected next week. Meantime, Eagle Star is concentrating its energies on trying to get the bid referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Yesterday Eagle Star shares were up 13p at 553p against the Allianz offer of 500p per share.

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

SHIPPING

MINES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

APPOINTMENTS

Three will join Savory Milln

E. B. Savory Milln: Mr Simon Casement, R Ewen Cameron Watt and Mr Gerald Davies will be joining the partnership of this stock broking firm from November 14.

Institute of Personnel Management: Mr Len Peach, director of personnel and corporate affairs, IBM UK, has become president. He succeeds Mr Bob Ramsey, former industrial relations director of Ford Motor.

United Cable Programmes: Mr R. R. G. McIntosh has become financial controller.

Johnson Group Cleaners: Mr Michael Sutton has been appointed company secretary and chief accountant. He has also been made a director of Johnson Group Management Services.

TSB Insurance Brokers: Mr Richard Swallow has become insurance broking manager of the company, a subisdiary of TSB Trust Company. He has also been appointed to the board.

The Lep Group: Mr Joachim Rudiger has joined the board.

Kitcat & Aitken: Mr Roy Owens, Mr George Walker and Mr John Marshall are being taken into partnership from next Monday.

Howard, Tilley & Co: Mr Kenneth Sharp, for the past eight years head of the Government Accountancy Service, is to join the company as a partner next Tuesday.

Plysu: Mr Brian Lewis has been appointed a non-executive director. He is also a director of Robert Fleming, merchant bankers to Plysu.

Dry Lining and Partition Association: Mr Peter Higgins, managing director of Movable Drywall Construction, has been elected president. The honorary treasurer is Mr Arthur Dicker, managing director of Deewall Contracts.

Hayes Allan: Mr W. Norman Hunter Smart becomes senior partner next Tuesday. Mr John Laurence, present senior partner, retires from the partnership but continues as a consultant.

International Thomson Organisation: Mr Joe Darby, managing director of Thomson North Sea, has joined the board.

National Freight Consortium: Mr J. W. Robb is now a non-executive director.

Etropolitan Group: Mr K. F Dibben has been appointed a non-executive director.

Derek Harris examines the Office of Fair Trading after its first ten years

Why Chancery Lane lawyer studies used cars and mergers

Next Tuesday, the Office of Fair Trading will have been in existence for ten years, seven of them with Sir Gordon Borrie as Director-General.

At the OFT's modest headquarters just off London's Chancery Lane, stamping ground of lawyers, Sir Gordon – himself a lawyer – reviews the past and considers the future. He looks at matters like competition and merger policy, the slow move of the professions towards reform, protetion of the consumer and the OFT's surveillance duties.

Latterly much of its time has been taken up with the big multiple grocers' power in securing hefty discounts to the disadvantage of the smaller shops, which provides an insight into the ways a complex system now works – or tries to work.

An irony of the anniversary, is that this year saw Sir Gordon's three years of pursuing the Stock Exchange on restrictive practicesf end in the Government's unilateral deal with the exchange.

It followed a number of occasions, largely while Lord Cockfield was Secretary of State for Trade, of Sir Gordon's advice on mergers being ignored.

Sir Gordon says: "Alongside the disapointment of the Stock Exchange not being examined thoroughly, I can place as a big success in the restrictive practices area the discovery of numerous covert collusive tendering agreements in the construction industry."

He welcomes the more recent ministerial promises that his advice on mergers will be heard more clearly, accepting that assiduous interdepartmental lobbying within Whitehall can sometimes hve its effect. The recent RHM–Dalgety decision can be seen in that light.

He remembers housing the sugar industry shake-up in 1976, the then Secretary of State, Mrs Shirley Williams, was overruled (as well as he) at Cabinet level.

"One tends to think this sort of thing is only recent, but that is not the case," he comments.

"The most satisfactory way forward is for Ministers and ourselves, where we are in agreement or occasionally disagreement, to give clearer reasons wherever possible for the actions taken. People deserve to know why."

His suggestion is that after nine oe 12 months of explanations – already pledged at the Department of Trade and Industry – the Secretary of state whould make a summation. "He should distil out of it such policy as he can," says Sir Gordon.

"What I do not think is feasible is that Ministers, especially when fairly new in office, should somehow sit down and dream-up hypothetical merger situations and say what policy would be if this or that situation occurred. It all has to flow out of actual cases.

"I am an unrepentant supporter of the flexible, pragmatic approach. I do not think it would be desirable to have a mathematical formula of the kind used in the United States. Lack of certainty and clarity which is complained of, is a small price to pay for avoiding a too-rigid system."

But is Sir Gordon himself clear on what merger policy is currently about?

He says: "It is concerned to raise question marks in relation to mergers which may substantially restrict competition in a particular industry. But government, with the broad criteria of what may affect the public interest, is also inclined to raise questions marks when interests of some other kind are involved – such as when a company is bid for from overseas."

The question of effects on a bid-for company's efficiency tends to be the common thread. This can be in question when the type of management of a bidder – and the personalities involved – might be detrimental to the efficiency of the company about to be taken away.

Sir Gordon's surveillance of the grocery field since the Monopolies Commission reported on its investigation of discounts to retailers two years ago has developed into an excursion into a minefield.

The main issue was additional discounts, unrelated to costs, which food manufacturers and suppliers were giving to big multiple grocery chains. The Commission decided they were not against the public interest, particularly as the benefits were passed on the customers.

Nobody, except the multiples, was enthusiastic about the report. It left questions unanswered. What of those, usually the least able to pay higher prices, who could not easily get to outlets like superstores on the edge of town? What about the squeezed margins of food manufacturers?

The Commission gave Sir Gordon no guidance for investigating what was going on, while leaving him with the burden of watching to see if the position changed for the worse.

There have since been rows about bread which can be bought more cheaply in the big supermarkets than it being offered to small grocers at the big bakeries' gates.

Dr Ann Everton, lecturer in law at Leicester University, has urged the control of such discounting by setting up a tribunal to which Sir Gordon should refer instances of possible abuse of market power.

Others are looking to action being taken under the EEC Treaty to make discriminatory discounting illegal.

Many believe legislation on this issue to be unlikely. Sir Gordon concurs.

Sir Gordon, meanwhile, has made it clear that any substantial mergers in grocery retailing will usually be vetted by the Commission. This is why he feels it was right to refer Linfood-Fitch Lovell, even though the Commission subsequently decided it could enhance competition.

So far he has taken no formal action under the competition laws, but, at the informal level, there has been much activity and Sir Gordon discerns changes already because of that.

"In one or two instances where we have been active there has been a change of practice," he says. "I would claim that with our informal inquiries we have been a moderating influence, particularly in the bread sector."

He would not have been against bringing an investigation of predatory pricing – selling at below cost to harm a competitor – if there was any prima facie evidence of this.

Evidence on whether food manufacturers are doing paticularly badly because of discounting demands is ambiguous, Sir Gordon feels. The case on the effects on their rate of return on capital and net margins he regards for the moment as "not proven."

There could, nevertheless, be a development soon which could place the issue back with the Commission. One case with special features now under investigation in the grocery field could get as far as a formal investigation by the OFT

The Competition Act, brought in on the demise of the Price Commission to give powers to look into anti-competitive behaviour, has been disappointment in the number of formal investigations it has thrown up.

Sir Gordon admitted there have been far fewer inquiries than was envisaged but, he added: "There have been a considerable number of informal inqiries by us and there have been some changes of practice as a result. A lot goes on below the surface."

Sir Gordon's remit, which ranges over six main pieces of legislation, has grown over the years. He said: "It is somewhat untidy. At some stage, but not in the immediate future, I suppose there should be a look at consumer and competition policy with the aim of tidying it up."

At one time, Sir Gordon favoured changes which would have reversed the burden of proof on mergers so that positive benefit would have to be demonstrated.

He said: "I do not now think that is necessary.

In the consumer sector, Sir Gordon has encouraged a wide range of codes of conduct which now operate in areas from double-glazing to used-car-sales. But he sees room for broad legislation to enforce codes of practice in a sector because trade associations have limitations.

On consumer protection, Sir Gordon has shown a common touch. The OFT shoppper's guide, *Fair Deal*, not only sells well at 95p, but early this year got into the paperback best-seller list at number 14. Not bad for a lawyer.

The Office of Fair Trading and Sir Gordon Borrie, its director general (right) are best known for their duty to vet mergers involving £15m or more assets and recommend to the Trade and Industry Secretary whether they should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. But the OFT has a much wider workload.

It focuses on six main pieces of legislation: Fair Trading Act, Consumer Credit Act, Competition Act, Estate Agents Act, Restrictive Trade Practices Act and Resale Prices Act.

On consumer protection and surveillance of traders it works with local trading officers and advice agencies, gives information on consumer rights and obligations, can secure assurances from traders under the Fair Trading Act and under the Consumer Credit Act judges the fitness of any traders offering credit, while also resolving disputes over the accuracy of information on individuals given by credit reference agencies.

The competition legislation brings monopolies, mergers and other trade practices under the OFT's eye. It can look into any conduct apparently restricting, distorting or preventing competition in Britain with powers of reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Restrictive trade practices like price-fixing cartels must be submitted to the OFT and placed on a register for judgment by the Restrictive Practices Court.

Economic notebook

Value for money in 'fusspot state'

While Britain ponders the detail of monopoly and merger control, the whole principle and practice of anti-trust law is coming under more than more sniper fire in the United States, the country that invented the idea almost a century ago.

The iconoclasts are the rampant free-market liberal economists, just the sort, you might think, who would champion the notion of a state that sets the rules to maximise free competition.

Not at all. Increasingly, across the Atlantic, they are mounting a determined two-pronged attack. One prong is the philosophical objection, popularized by Professor Hayek, against any government intervention, even to promote competition, as an unnecessary interference in market forces. The other prong is more subtle, arguing case by case that anti-trust is time-wasting, pointless at best, and sometimes actually militates against competition and efficiency in the name of fair practices or "by shielding competitors from the sanctions of competition."

That particular charge comes from last week's Wincott memorial lecture, delivered by Arthur Shenfield* an Englishman who spends most of his time in America.

His main case is the old one that just because something is wrong does not mean that "the fusspot state" should do something about it, because the cure may be worse than the disease.

After all, economists have long argued for free trade, even though there are theoretical examples where protection is economically justified, because accommodating the exceptions leads to general protection.

In any case, competition will out in the end. Even that classic example, Rockfeller's Standard Oil monopoly, would have fallen apart in time. Price-fixing and market sharing agreements would probably break up only if as Hayek suggested they could not be enforced in law. Indexes of market power bear no relation to actual competition, conglometate mergers certainly don't. And too many companies (here as in the US) seek protection against their own inefficiency and failure in anti-merger laws.

There is much sense in this under the highly legalistic American system, where lawyers and economists have built a lucrative anti-trust industry. In the Common Market too, laws seem to be developing on the rigid American model rather than flexible if discretionary British line.

Certainly governments kill more competition – for instance by state monopoly, public purchasing and voluntary restraint cartels imposed on foreign importers – then they ever promote.

But the argument is misconceived when applied to the realities of Britain today. Here, state dirigisme is not an alternative to standing on the sidelines. It is the practicable alternative to the state running business itself and the preferable alternative to large chunks of public spending.

The draft licence for British Telecom, published earlier this week, is a classic example of intensive regulation to take telephones out of the public sector and allow competition for a natural monopoly utility.

Merger policy provides more striking examples. In practice, companies often take each other over as a cheaper and less risky alternative to fresh investments in new businesses.

A complete ban on mergers, though undesirable, might well stimulate more extra investment than all the grants and tax subsidies pushed out by government.

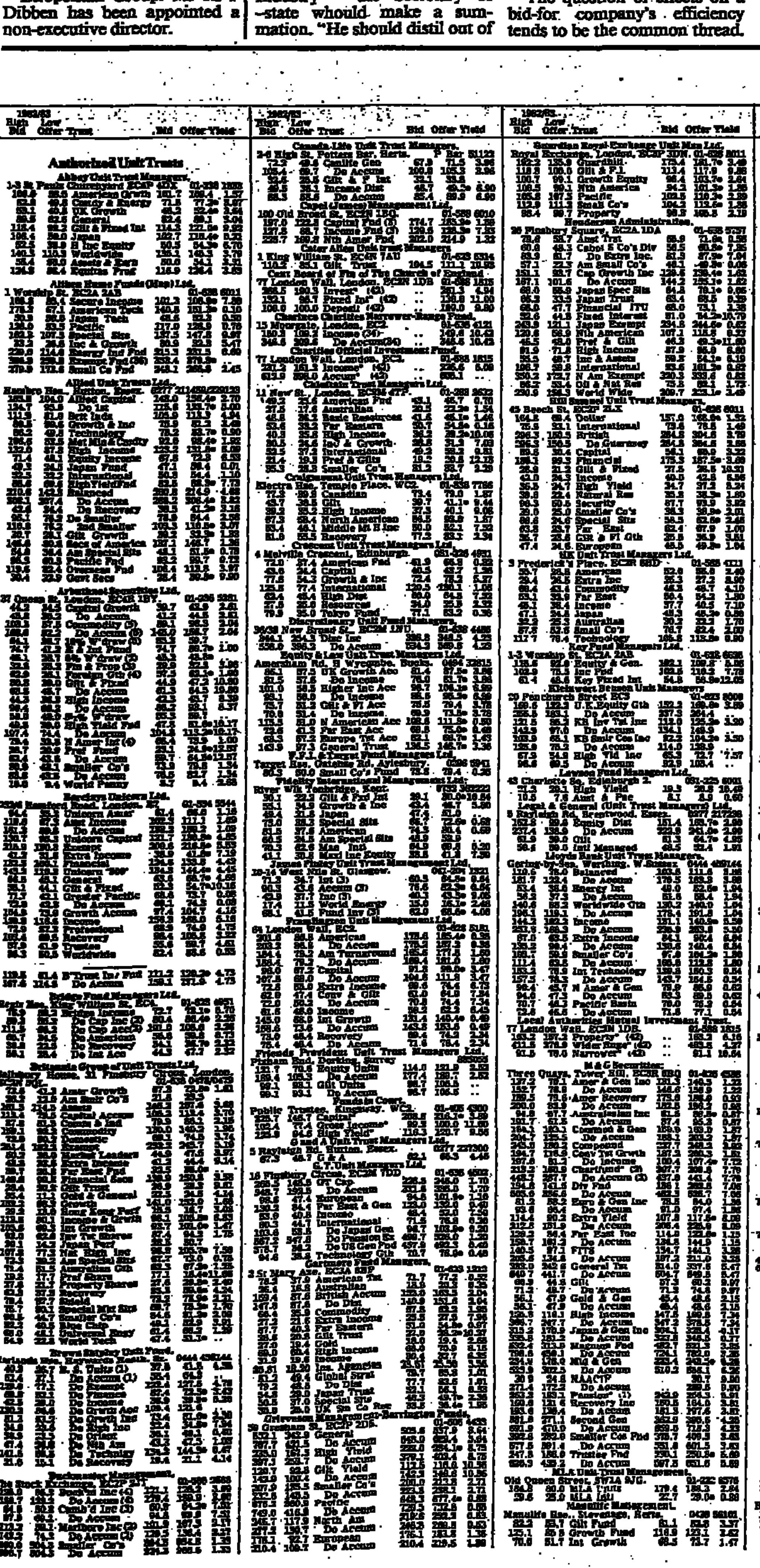
Even the oft-derided "public interest" test for mergers could, as in the Royal Bank of Scotland case, potentially save billions in regional aid by the more effective means of keeping as many successful independent firms with their headquarters and boards of directors in the regions as possible.

On that basis, our anti-trust laws and our fusspot state, can be both excellent value for money and a positive aid to a more liberal economic order.

Graham Searjeant

**Myth and Reality in Anti-trust, by Arthur Shenfield. IEA occasional paper 66 at £1.*

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds



Authorized Unit Trusts

Insurance Bonds and Funds

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Allied Leather Industries
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £737,000 (loss £88,000)
Turnover £13.3m (£12m)
Net interim dividend 1.75p (same)

S. Simpson
Year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £843,000 (£402,000)
Stated earnings 10.13p (4.14p)
Turnover £27m (£23m)
Net dividend 4p (3.5p)

Philip Hill Investment Trust
Half-year to 30.9.83
Attributable profit £3.7m (3.4m)
Stated earnings 3.86p (3.56p)
Turnover £6.5m (5.9m)
Net interim dividend 2p (same)

Coates Brothers
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £3.9m (£4.5m)
Stated earnings 4.07p (5.48p)
Turnover £66.4m (£59.4m)
Net interim dividend 1p (same)

Manganese Bronze Holdings
Year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £548,000 (£349,000)
Stated earnings 3.18p (1.48)
Turnover £37.3m (£34.9m)
Net dividend 2.17p

Stewart and Wight
Year to 26.3.83
Pretax profit £35,000 (£8,000)
Stated earnings 32.28p (3.37p)
Turnover £236,000 (£238,000)
Net dividend 14p (4p)

Stocklake Holdings
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £4.3m (£4.9m)
Stated earnings 46.37p (50.86p)
Turnover £26.7m (£37.3m)
Net dividend 12p (same)

De Vere Hotels and Restaurants
Nine months to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £1.01m (£214,000)
Turnover £15.38m (£14.1m)
Net interim dividend 3p (3p)

Border Breweries (Wrexham)
Half-year to 31.8.83
Pretax profit £476,000 (£458,000)
Stated earnings 5.53p (5.32p)
Turnover £8.62m (£8.4m)
Net interim dividend 1.4p (same)

British Assets Trust
Year to 30.9.83
Pretax profit £8m (£7.2m)
Stated earnings 4.94p (4.61p)
Turnover £8.7m (£7.9m)
Net dividend 4.9p (4.55p)

Weeks Associates
Half-year to 14.8.83
Pretax profit £100,000 (£38,000)
Stated earnings 1p (0.4p)
Turnover £5.8m (£5m)
Net interim dividend none (same)

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7¼%.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK

ICI tunes up for top performance

ICI's nine-month results are just the overture in two ways: as *a pointer to the full year* and a prelude to its big board listing on the New York stock exchange next Tuesday.

They are encouraging on both counts with pharmaceuticals powering third quarter profits to £147m pretax, seasonally down on the bumper £170m second quarter, but out of sight of last year's comparable £58m.

The widely forecast £600m for the full now looks strictly a base estimate. But on that basis ICI shares will be selling at usefully less than 10 times earnings, which would make sense for ICI near the top of a cycle, but not for a multinational moving to a new phase where growth businesses outweigh heavy cyclical ones.

This distinction will no doubt be at the heart of the promotional tour that Sir John Harvey-Jones, chairman and top ICI executives will be launching among American investors and analysts next week to coincide with the new quote. Americans already own a tenth of the shares.

Pharmaceuticals, about a third of profits all told, are the big selling point, given the glamour rating for comparable Glaxo. Agriculture and particularly the plant protection businesses are likewise big and strong.

ICI, at a more mundane level, has stopped petrochemical losses and cut losses elsewhere. The importance of that achievement is that, although there has been some help from the exchange rate over the year, there has so far been little from the economy, either in Britain or in Europe. This is progress by ICI's own bootstraps.

All that is missing for the shares is a better dividend yield than the historic 4.7 per cent. The interim went up from 9 to 10p net. Rather more on the 10p final would be a big help.

McKechnie Bros

McKechnie Bros
Year to 31.7.83
Pretax profit £11.1m (£10.1m)
Stated earnings 13.6p (13.1p)
Turnover £158.1m (£154.6m)
Net dividend 7.28p (same)
Share price 122p down 2p. Yield 8.5%

McKECHNIE BROTHERS Share price

130 – 120 – 110 – 100

RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX

OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT

The bankers must be feeling rather pleased with McKechnie Brothers, which, unlike most West Midlands metalbashers, have never come anywhere near their intensive care units despite a substantial fall in its profitability since 1980.

Debt has never reached danger levels and now profits are moving off the bottom once more. In the year to the end of July, they rose by nearly 10 per cent to £11.1m.

An exceptional performance from plastics and consumer products countered stagnation in the traditional metal and chemical businesses, while, by geographical area, the downturn caused by rationalization and recession in South Africa and New Zealand was more than made up for by a big rise in UK profits.

A move soon to buy an industrial plastics company in the United States is expected and this could cause some short-term weakness in the share price.

Slough merger

The outcome of the mooted three-way marriage between Slough Estates, Allnatt London Properties and Guildhall Property depends on a careful balancing act. Union on equal terms would benefit Slough shareholders more than those of the other two.

According to Scrimgeour Kemp-Gee, the stockbrokers, Slough's discount to net assets is 41 per cent against 24 per cent for Allnatt and 21 per cent for Guildhall. Totting up the figures for the merged company gives an aggregate discount of 39 percent – a gain for Slough but a loss for the other two.

A straight takeover for shares would benefit Allnatt and Guildhall by taking them out at a price which otherwise could not be achieved. But this would involve the issue of perhaps 96 million new Slough shares which would create something of a glut and reduce the net asset value from 190p to 165p.

Fair shares for all sides would mean some juggling with the assets. A straight-forward merger would give Slough 73.3 per cent, Allnatt 24.3 per cent and Guildhall 2.4 per cent of the new company. Some formula could be worked out to give Allnatt and Guildhall shareholders a larger slice of the assets as compensation for a bigger discount on the shares.

WALL STREET

	Oct 26	Oct 25
AMF Inc	18	17½
AMR	31⅝	32
Allied Chem	56½	57
Allied Stores	51	51⅛
Allis Chalmers	16¼	16
Alcoa	45	44⅞
Amax Inc	24⅞	25¼
Amerada Hess	28	29
Am Brands	57	57⅛
Am Broadcast	60⅝	60⅞
Am Can	43½	43⅝
Am Cyanamid	55⅞	55⅞
Am Elec Power	19¼	19⅞
Am Home	51⅞	52⅝
Am Motors	8¼	8⅛
Am Nat Res	41¼	41⅞
Am Standard	38	38⅞
Am Telephone	60⅞	60¾
Armco Steel	17¼	16⅞
Asarco	29	31¼
Ashland Oil	28¼	29
Atlantic Richfield	43⅞	44⅞
Avco	33⅞	33
Avon Products	23⅝	22
Bankers Tst NY	39¼	41
Bank of America	19	19
Bank of Boston	35⅛	35⅞
Bank of NY	28⅝	29⅞
Beatrice Foods	31⅞	31⅞
Bethlehem Steel	22⅝	22⅞
Boeing	37½	37¼
Boise Cascade	40	40
Borden	57	57½
Borg Warner	47½	48
Bristol Myers	46⅞	47⅞
BP	25½	25⅝
Burlington Ind	34⅞	36
Burlington Nthn	105	106¼
Burroughs	50¼	51
Campbell Soup	35	35⅞
Canadian Pacific	39½	40½
Caterpillar	41	41½
Celanese	75¼	76⅝
Central Soya	15⅛	15⅛
Chase Manhtn	43	44¼
Chem Bank NY	40¼	40⅞
Chrysler	30	30⅞
Citicorp	31⅛	32¼
Clark Equip	34¼	34
Coca Cola	53⅞	53½
Colgate	23	23⅝
CBS	75⅛	76⅝
Columbia Gas	33⅞	33⅞
Combustion Eng	32⅝	32½
Comwlth Edison	29⅛	29
Cons Edison	25⅛	25⅛
Cons Foods	48⅞	48⅞
Cons Power	18⅞	19½
Continental Grp	45⅞	45⅞
Control Data	45	45
Corning Glass	72	74½
CPC Intnl	38¼	38¾
Crane	29	28⅞
Crocker Int	30⅞	30½
Crown Zeller	34⅛	33⅞
Dart & Kraft	67½	68⅞
Deere	36⅛	35⅞
Delta Air	36⅞	36½
Detroit Edison	15⅞	15⅞
Disney	61	60⅞
Dow Chemical	35½	35⅞
Dresser Ind	20⅝	20⅞
Duke Power	25⅞	25⅞
Du Pont	52	53⅞
Eastern Air	5¼	5¼
Eastman Kodak	68¼	70
Eaton Corp	48	46⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	23⅛	23⅞
Esmark	63	63⅝
Evans P. D.	13⅞	13⅞
Exxon Corp	38⅞	38⅞
Fed Dept Stores	57⅞	57⅞
Firestone	21⅛	20⅞
Fst Chicago	23⅞	24
Fst Intrst Bncp	44¼	44

	Oct 26	Oct 25
Fst Penn Corp	6⅛	6⅛
Ford	68⅞	69¼
GAF Corp	16	15⅛
GTE Corp	46	45⅞
Gen Dynamics	53⅞	54¼
Gen Electric	52	52
Gen Foods	51½	51⅞
Gen Mills	51⅞	51
Gen Motors	79⅛	79
Gen Pub Util NY	7½	7½
Gen Tire	36⅛	36⅞
Genesco	8⅛	8⅛
Georgia Pacific	24½	24⅞
Getty Oil	68⅞	67⅞
Gillette	48⅞	50¼
Goodrich	30	30⅞
Goodyear	30¼	30⅞
Gould Inc	29	30⅞
Grace	48	46⅞
Gt Atltc & Pacific	11⅛	11
Greyhound	22⅞	22⅞
Grumman Corp	28⅞	28⅞
Gulf Oil	46⅞	46⅞
Gulf & West	25⅞	25⅞
Heinz H. J.	35⅞	35
Hercules	38⅞	38½
Honeywell	127⅞	128
IC Inds	43⅞	44
Ingersoll	47⅞	47½
Inland Steel	30⅞	31
IBM	128	128½
Int Harvester	13⅛	12⅞
INCO	14⅛	15
Int Paper	50⅞	50⅞
Int Tel Tel	42⅛	42¼
Irving Bank	48⅞	48⅞
Jewel Co	51¼	51¼
Jim Walter	34¼	35½
Johnson & John	44⅞	45⅞
Kaiser Alumin	19½	19⅞
Kerr McGee	31¼	31¼
Kimberly Clark	91	91½
K Mart	38¼	38⅞
Kroger	38⅛	38¼
L.T.V. Corp	16¼	15½
Litton	62	62⅞
Lockheed	41¼	42⅞
Lucky Stores	21⅞	21⅞
Manuf Hanover	36⅞	36½
Manville Cp	12⅞	11⅞
Mapco	23⅞	23½
Marine Midland	30½	30½
Martin Marietta	39⅞	39½
McDonnell	49⅞	49⅞
Mead	36	36¼
Merck	101	100¾
Minnesota Mng	83¼	83⅞
Mobil Oil	28⅞	30½
Monsanto	106½	110¾
Morgan J. P.	64⅞	65⅞
Motorola	143⅞	144⅛
NCR Corp	123⅞	126¼
NL Industries	17⅞	18
Nabisco	41⅞	41⅛
Nat Distillers	25⅞	25⅞
Nat Med Ent	22⅞	22⅞
Norfolk South	65⅞	66⅞
NW Bancorp	34⅛	34⅞
Occidental Pet	24½	25⅞
Ogden	29⅞	29⅞
Olin Corp	30½	30⅞
Owens-Illinois	32⅞	32⅞
Pacific Gas Elec	16¼	15⅞
Pan Am	8	8
Penney J. C.	62⅞	62⅛
Pennzoil	36⅞	36⅞
Pepsico	34⅞	34½
Pfizer	39⅞	40⅞
Phelps Dodge	28⅞	24⅞
Philip Morris	70½	69⅞
Phillips Petrol	34⅞	34⅞
Polaroid	34	34⅞
PPG Ind	38⅛	36½
Proctor Gamble	57⅞	55⅞
Pub Ser El & Gas	24½	24⅞

	Oct 26	Oct 25
Raytheon	44⅞	45
RCA Corp	32⅞	33
Republic Steel	26	26⅞
Reynolds Ind	61¼	62½
Reynolds Metal	37½	37⅞
Rockwell Int	30⅞	30⅞
Royal Dutch	42⅞	46⅞
Safeways	27⅞	27¼
St Regis Paper	33¼	31½
Santa Fe Ind	30	30⅞
SCM	33⅞	33⅞
Schlumberger	53½	54⅛
Scott Paper	28⅞	28⅞
Seagram	36⅞	35½
Sears Roebuck	40⅞	40⅞
Shell Oil	43	43
Shell Trans	33⅞	34½
Signal Co	33⅞	33⅞
Singer	25⅞	25⅞
Smithkline Beck	68⅞	66½
Sony	14⅞	14⅞
Sth Cal Edison	40¼	40⅞
Southern Pacific	38⅞	39½
Sperry Corp	43¼	43¼
Std Oil Califnia	36⅞	36⅞
Std Oil Indiana	50⅞	50½
Std Oil Ohio	53¼	53¼
Sterling Drug	28⅞	28½
Stevens J. P.	18	18
Sun Comp	44	44
Teledyne	164⅛	164⅛
Tenneco	41⅞	41⅞
Texaco	36⅞	36⅞
Texas East Corp	63	63
Texas Inst	108½	113⅛
Texas Utilities	28⅞	28⅞
Textron	34½	35⅞
TWA	30⅞	31¼
Travelers Corp	30⅞	31
TRW Inc	78½	78½
UAL Inc	28⅞	31⅛
Union Carbide	65⅞	66
Union Oil Calif	30⅞	31⅛
Un Pacific Corp	56	56⅞
Uniroyal	16⅞	16¼
United Brands	16⅞	17¼
US Industries	18	16⅞
US Steel	27⅛	28⅞
Utd Technol	68⅞	68½
Wachovia	40⅞	40⅞
Warner Comms	22¼	22½
Warner Lambert	28½	29½
Wells Fargo	35⅞	35⅞
Westnghse Elec	48½	48⅛
Weyerhaeuser	31⅛	31⅛
Whirlpool	48½	48½
Woolworth	38⅛	37⅞
Xerox Corp	45⅞	46½
Zenith	32	32

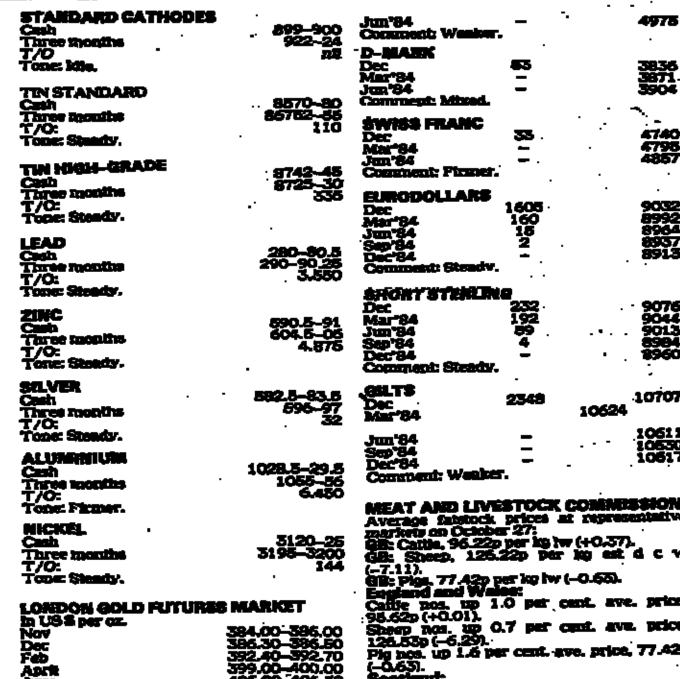
Canadian Prices

	Oct 26	Oct 25
Abitibi	23½	23½
Alcan Alumin	45⅞	46
Algoma Steel	30⅞	31
Bell Telephone	29⅞	30
Cominco	56⅞	58
Cons Bathurst	22½	22⅞
Gulf Oil	17	17⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	17⅛	17⅞
Hudson Bay Mln	22⅞	22⅞
Imasco	31⅞	31⅞
Imperial Oil	34⅞	35⅞
Int Pipe	30⅛	30⅞
Mass-Ferguson	6⅛	6⅛
Royal Trustco	36½	36½
Seagram	44	43⅞
Steel Co	25⅞	25⅞
Thomson N 'A'	38	38
Walker Hiram	28⅛	28¼
WCT	15	15¼

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

COMMODITIES





LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; *Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;* Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Jan-March	781–80
April-June	798–97
June-Sept	813–12
Oct-Dec	828–27
Jan-March	843–40
April-June	860–57
June-Sept	878–70
Vol:	32
Tone: Very quiet.	

SUGAR	
Dec	153.00–151.00
March	169.25–158.80
May	164.25–164.15
Vol:	5,875
Tone: Weak	

COCOA	
Dec	1413–12
March	1416–15
May	1429–28
July	1445–43
Sept	1457–55
Dec	1475–72
March	1495–80
Vol:	1,837
Tone: Quietly easier.	

COFFEE	
Nov	1841–40
Jan	1849–48
March	1812–11
May	1777–75
July	1745–40
Sept	1718–13
Nov	1696–92
Vol:	5,562
Tone: Weak.	

GAS OIL	
Oct	249.75–249.50
Nov	252.50–252.25
Dec	253.50–253.25
Jan	253.75–253.50
Feb	251.75–251.00
March	247.50–245.00
April	244.00–242.00
May	243.00–241.00
June	243.00–241.00
Vol: 1,191	
Tone: Quiet.	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices: Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton. Silver in pence per troy ounce.
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	918.5–19.5
Three months	941–41.5
T/O	7,250
Tone: Steadier.	

STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	899–900
Three months	922–24
T/O	nil
Tone: Idle.	

TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8570–80
Three months	86762–65
T/O:	110
Tone: Steady.	

TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8742–45
Three months	8725–30
T/O:	335
Tone: Steady.	

LEAD	
Cash	280–80.5
Three months	290–90.25
T/O:	3,550
Tone: Steady.	

ZINC	
Cash	590.5–91
Three months	604.5–05
T/O:	4,875
Tone: Steady.	

SILVER	
Cash	582.5–83.5
Three months	596–97
T/O:	32
Tone: Steady.	

ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1028.5–29.5
Three months	1055–56
T/O:	6,450
Tone: Firmer.	

NICKEL	
Cash	3120–25
Three months	3195–3200
T/O:	144
Tone: Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US$ per oz.

Nov	384.00–386.00
Dec	386.30–386.50
Feb	392.40–392.70
April	399.00–400.00
June	405.00–406.50
Aug	411.00–413.00
Volume	1,209
Tone: Steady at the low levels.	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Dec	29	4315
Mar'84	–	4351
Jun'84	–	4386
Comment: Consolidating.		
STERLING		
Dec	205	4945
Mar'84	30	4960
Jun'84	–	4975
Comment: Weaker.		
D-MARK		
Dec	65	3836
Mar'84	–	3871
Jun'84	–	3904
Comment: Mixed.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec	35	4740
Mar'84	–	4795
Jun'84	–	4857
Comment: Firmer.		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec	1605	9032
Mar'84	160	8992
Jun'84	15	8964
Sep'84	2	8937
Dec'84	–	8913
Comment: Steady.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec	232	9076
Mar'84	192	9044
Jun'84	59	9013
Sep'84	4	8984
Dec'84	–	8960
Comment: Steady.		
GILTS		
Dec	2348	10624 10707
Mar'84		
Jun'84	–	10611
Sep'84	–	10630
Dec'84	–	10617
Comment: Weaker.		

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on October 27:
GB: Cattle, 96.22p per kg lw (+0.37).
GB: Sheep, 125.22p per kg est d c w (–7.11).
GB: Pigs, 77.42p per kg lw (–0.63).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 1.0 per cent. ave. price, 95.62p (+0.01).
Sheep nos. up 0.7 per cent. ave. price, 126.53p (–6.29).
Pig nos. up 1.6 per cent. ave. price, 77.42p (–0.63).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 4.2 per cent. ave. price, 98.67p (+1.79).
Sheep nos. up 4.2 per cent. ave. price, 119.88p (–10.39).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Nov	£121.05	116.60
Jan	£124.40	120.10
Mar	£127.25	123.00
May	£130.20	125.00
Jly	£132.90	–
Sep	£117.75	113.75

Total lots traded
Wheat: 247
Barley: 254

Law Report October 28 1983 Divisional Court

No duty on governor to produce prisoner to court

Regina v Governor of Brixton Prison and Another, Ex parte Walsh, P. J.

Before Lord Justice Kerr and Mr Justice Webster

[Judgment delivered October 27]

Where a prisoner was remanded on a fresh charge, either on bail or in custody, the governor of the prison was not under a duty to produce that prisoner in his custody to the magistrates court to which he had been remanded, nor was the Secretary of State for the Home Office under a duty to produce him or to procure his production to the court to which, in respect of the fresh proceedings, he had been remanded on bail at a time when he was in custody as a result of some other order.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in dismissing an application (i) for *habeas corpus ad respondendum* to bring up the applicant for trial before the South Western Justices and Highbury Corner Justices on two dates upon which he had been remanded to appear at those courts, (ii) an application for judicial review directing the governor and the Home Secretary to bring the applicant before those courts on those dates, (iii) a declaration that the governor was under a duty to do so.

Mr Simon D. Brown for the *Home Secretary and the Governor* of Brixton Prison; Mr Ian Macdonald for the applicant.

MR JUSTICE WEBSTER, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that there have been five occasions when the applicant had not been produced to one court or the other. On the third and fifth occasions, namely September 9 and 16, 1983, he was not produced at the *Horseferry Road Magistrates Court.* The prison governor, in an affidavit, said that the prison was unable to produce him to the court on those dates because of staff shortages in that insufficient prison officers were available to act as escorts.

Mr Macdonald submitted that that was a breach of duty by the prison governor and the secretary of state, and he was apprehensive that the applicant would not be produced at *the South Western* Magistrates Court on November 10.

He submitted further that the duty arose in one or more of three ways; first by implication from section 128(1)(b) of the Magistrates Court Act 1980, second as a matter of the construction of section 29 of the Criminal Justice Act 1961, and third at common law.

Section 128(1) provided: "Where a magistrates court has power to remand any person ... the court may - (b) where it is inquiring into or trying an offence alleged to have been committed by that person or has convicted him of an offence, remand him on bail ... that is to say by directing him to appear ...".

There was, in their Lordships' view, nothing in that paragraph of that subsection which imposed a duty or which empowered magistrates to impose a duty on a prison *governor except, possibly, a duty* not to be in contempt of court.

Section 29(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1961 provides: "If the responsible minister is satisfied, in the case of a person detained in any part of the United Kingdom in a prison ... that the attendance of that person at any place in that or any other part of the United Kingdom is desirable in the interests of justice ... the responsible minister may direct that person to be taken to that place."

The Home Secretary was the responsible minister within the meaning of that provision. In the court's view the provisions of section 29(1) could not be construed so as to impose any duty upon the minister save the duty to consider the exercise of his discretion whenever appropriate circumstances arose and, when exercising his discretion, to do so properly.

Reference was made to the undoubted power of the court, in a case such as this, to issue a writ of *habeas corpus ad respondendum* at common law or under the Habeas Corpus Act 1803, the mere existence of that power importing or implying the existence of a pre-existing common law duty to produce the person in question on the part of anyone against whom in any given case the writ in principle could be issued.

But in the present case and, their Lordships suspected, in many cases in which the writ of *habeas corpus ad respondendum* was properly issued, the applicant was detained pursuant to a valid order of detention.

In those circumstances it was impossible to imply or infer the existence of any pre-existing duty to bring up a prisoner to give evidence from the power to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for that purpose.

Therefore, neither the prison governor nor the secretary of state were in breach of any duty when the applicant was not produced to the court on September 9 and 16, 1983.

Their Lordships did not propose to order the issue of any writ of *habeas corpus ad respondendum;* they did not think that the circumstances disclosed on the *present application* were *such that* they should exercise their discretion to do so. Since they did not know what the circumstances would be on November 10, if they were to issue the writ in favour of the applicant, they might be giving him unfair priority.

Their Lordships concluded that the history of events in this case was highly unsatisfactory, both from the point of view of the applicant and the administration of justice.

Solicitors: Treasury Solicitor; Hallmark, Carter & Atkinson, Brixton.

Grounds for new evidence

K/S A/S Oil Transport v Saudi Research and Development Corporation Ltd

Before Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Oliver

[Judgment delivered October 27]

The Court of Appeal examined matters which might constitute special grounds for admitting further evidence on an appeal from a summary judgment under Order 14 of the Rules of the Supreme Court in dismissing an appeal by the defendants, Saudi Research and Development Corporation Ltd against a judgment of Mr Justice Mustill dated December 23, 1982 for the plaintiffs, K/S A/S Oil Transport in the sum of US $227,981.

Mr Peter Gross for the appellant defendants; Mr Stephen Males of the respondent plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the defendants were the charterers of a vessel owned by the plaintiffs and leased to the defendants under a charterparty.

The charterers sought on this appeal to introduce new evidence pursuant to Order 59, rule 10(2), asserting that in spite of the fact that *the evidence could* with reasonable diligence have been made available to the court on the hearing of the Order 14 application, there were "special grounds" for its admission, and that the threefold meaning attached to those words in a dictum by Lord Justice Denning in *Ladd v Marshall* ([1954] 1 WLR 1489), approved by the House of Lords in *Langdale v Danby*([1982] 1 WLR 1123), was not an exhaustive one.

The charterers cited as such reasons, *inter alia*, the large sum of money for which judgment was given, the fact that there was a foreign element in the case, and the fact that up to the date of the hearing negotiations were in progress between the parties.

However, the sum of money involved could not serve to lower the standard of diligence required of a defendant to such an action. It could be said, moreover, of many modern commercial cases that a foreign element was present.

The negotiations between the parties indicated that the possibility of their concurrence in a form of settlement was far from being a real one.

Accordingly the judgment would stand and the appeal would be dismissed.

Lord Justice Oliver agreed.

Solicitors: Lovell, White & King; Sinclair, Roche & Temperley.

Embassy bank account case

Alcom Ltd v Republic of Colombia

In the ninth paragraph of the Master of the Rolls' judgment (*The Times* October 26) the words in italics were inadvertently omitted after the end of the quotation of his rewritten test:

Mr Saloman did not accept that test because he submitted that the words "otherwise than in the exercise of sovereign authority" governed paragraphs (a) and (b) as well as (c) of section 3(3).

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Financing through mortgages

Loans from building societies for business development could fill a gap in the range of sources of finance for small businesses, according to the Association of Independent Businesses (AIB).

A survey out this week suggested that loans for investment in a business could be secured against homes through a second mortgage. There have already been a few cases of building societies making such arrangements and the Building Societies Association has indicated there is no legal obstacle, according to AIB.

If building societies adopted the idea, loans were unlikely to exceed £150m a year, a comparatively small amount compared with total building society new lending last year of £14,685m, the survey says.

It adds: "It is unlikely to have any significant effect on lending for new house purchase. But the effect on small and independent business finance would be dramatic."

BRIEFING

■ Leicestershire Business Venture, a local enterprise agency backed by some 30 leading compainies in the county, is widening its scope to help more established companies. The benchmark will be companies employing up to 200 people.

In the past two years the agency had been concentrating on assisting in busines start-ups and advising smaller businesses. Its advice and counselling service is free.

Mr John Cutler, director and chief executive who is on a three-year secondment from Wimpy International (part of United Biscuits where he was national sales manager), points out that it is easier to create ten new jobs in a company employing 50 people than to secure the same number with a company starting from scratch.

The Venture's founder backers help provide advice on marketing, product development, financial management and other techniques. In two years the agency had helped more than 500 companies.

It operates from the Business Advice Centre established in central Leicester as a one-stop businessman's supermarket offering key services needed by small businesses. *Address: 30 New Walk, Leicester; telephone (0533) 554464.*

■ More London courses on "Finding the Right Business Idea" are on offer, organized by the London Enterprise Agency in conjunction with the London Regional Management Centre. The courses are aimed at those wanting to run their own business while needing information on opportunities available.

Talks cover developing a business from scratch, buying a going concern and taking up a franchise. There is guidance on feasability assessment and the preparation of business plans.

Courses are at the Polytechnic of Central London on Saturday November 5 and Saturday December 3. *Contact: London Enterprise Agency, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB; telephone Christine Bird/Jane West (01) 248 4444, ext. 230.*

■ Burger King Corporation, the world's second largest fast-food hamburger chain, will shortly be offering franchises as part of a £20m expansion plan in Britain. In four years it plans to increase its British outlets from the present nine to 50, of which about 60 per cent will be franchised.

Franchise fees will be about £27,000 with another £300,000 to find in investment to cover items like purchase of equipment and the cost of site improvements. Leasing costs, which are likely to vary widely according to the property, would be additional. *Contact: Burger King, 10 Stratton Street, London W1; telephone 01-629 7571.*

MR FRIDAY Ken Pyne



"I need one to pay for my accountant, solicitor, insurer and constant calls to the Samaritans"

Derek Harris talks to the minister for small businesses

The 'hell on wheels' enterprise

Mr David Trippier, since June the minister responsible for small businesses at the Department of Trade and Industry, has a mission: virtually to double the number of local enterprise agencies within three years.

In little more than two years, 160 such agencies, or LEAs have sprung up around the country, mainly in industrialised areas, particularly the North of England, adding yet another layer of organizations to the myriad already offering to small businesses aid and advice of varying styles and quality.

Mr Trippier is not bothered about the multiplicity of advisory services. He says: "Nobody should be so arrogant as to say the advice they give to an entrepreneur would be exactly right all the time."

It has been estimated that there are a potential two million in the market annually for small business advice. The various advisory organisations are currently dealing with around 600,000 inquiries a year.

Mr Trippier is bothered about quality. The effective LEAs can be a leader in getting a commmunity to pull itself up by its bootstraps, he says. LEAs are already usually run by businessmen, bankers or other professionals seconded for a few years by the groups of leading companies which in most locations have got together to launch them.

Some observers feel there has been a patchy performance from LEAs as with other localised organizations that have joined the burgeoning business of helping small businesses. Mr Trippier said: "The vast majority of LEAs are a success. None has yet fallen by the wayside. But a lot does depend on the personality of those running an agency."

While the backing of local authorities is important, where LEAs may go wrong is if more than half their funding comes from a local authority. "You must preserve the right of the director to turn to the local authority and criticise it. I am slightly un-nerved at the proposal of directors of enterprise agencies coming from local government." There was always the problem of simply extending bureaucracy.

Mr Trippier agrees that setting up an LEA can be as tough as setting up a business. He was involved in establishing one in his own constituency in the Rossendale area of Lancashire in 1981 and he remembers that as "hell on wheels". He said: "You have to get companies who are prepared to accept responsibility for the community. Many can easily feel they are meeting such a responsibility just by employing people at their own factory."

The LEAs are being seen at this stage as entirely complementary to the Department's own small firms advisory service which has a dozen regional centres to where small companies can go for a wide variety of advice.

Counsellors are attached to

If the LEA network developed sufficiently it could reduce the need particularly for the advisory service's counselling service but that possibility is clearly some way off.

Mr Trippier's aim of bringing the number of LEAs up to 300 in three years is clearly an ambitious one since it will rely mostly on exhortation.

Mr Trippier sees the LEAs like all the advisory organizations having a role in clearing up two areas of confusion for small businesses. A review has just started aimed at bringing more coherence to the various Government measures aimed at helping small businesses.

He said: "I would like to see directors and deputy directors at LEAs being leading experts on the schemes. That would get the message over at grass roots level."

The drive to simplify forms is still going on in tune with the Prime Minister's call to reduce the administrative burdens on small business. Mr Trippier said: "Forms unfortunately cannot just be eliminated.

Mr Trippier . . . a mission to double the number of enterprise agencies

Is £75,000 too low a limit?

The Small Firms Loans Guarantee Scheme, under which the Department of Trade and Industry underwrites 80 per cent of loans made by banks, is now under review to decide whether it should continue after May next year.

Mr Trippier said: "Without prejudging the results of the review I would say that thus far the scheme appears to be a success." But he added: "The rate of applications does seem to have hit a plateau although the curve on applications may start to rise a little. I am anxious that more small businesses should be aware of the scheme."

Applications have recently been running at between 500 and 600 a month, with some 500 guarantees issued in August and 488 in September. The total number of guarantees given since the pilot scheme started in June 1981 is 12,231, amounting to £403.4m.

So far business failures have resulted in guarantee payments to the banks of rather more than £31m, indicating a failure rate of less than 8 per cent. With loans typically running five or more years it is too early to assess from this result what the underlying failure rate is likely to be.

Most banks are expecting a failure rate of around 15 per cent but other assessments suggest that one in five of businesses given loans will fail.

One issue being considered in the review is whether the scheme's upper limit of £75,000 should be raised. But the average loan being made is much lower at £35,000.

It has been argued that guarantees should be scaled down below 80 per cent but Mr Trippier believes it is too early in the scheme's development to strike a judgment on that.

The Bank backs research spotlight

by Jeremy Warner

A small business research unit has been established with backing from the Bank of England and several large companies.

Kit will focus the large quantity of local and academic research on small businesses as well as commissioning and conducting its own work.

The unit, The Small Business Research Trust, being funded initially by the Bank of England, Bass, National Westminster Bank, J Sainsbury, Shell UK and Trusthouse Forte. Its chairman is Sir Charles Villiers a former head of British Steel who now runs the corporation's small business development unit.

National research on the economic role and problems of small businesses was at one stage undertaken by the former Dopartment of Industry. But this work lapsed.

Despite government emphasis on the importance of developing a healthy small business sector, it is generally recognised that there is not enough information to enable sensitive policy-making for small businesses or to allow the evaluation of the effectiveness of measures intended to revitalise the sector.

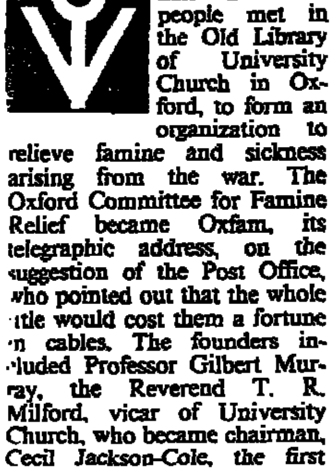
"There is still little agreement as to why small firms should be encouraged, the problens they face, the means of solving them, or the effectiveness of current measures," says Mr Bert Nicholson, research secretary with the Small Business Research Trust.

A recent survey of small business attitudes conducted by the Economist Intelligence Unit for the Shell Small Business Unit discovered that there was general ignorance of most of the measures introduced since 1979

A SPECIAL REPORT

OXFAM

Man's distress appears to be unending in the procession of misery in wars, famines, and natural disasters. Philippa Toomey looks at Oxfam which has brought relief, comfort and hope for 40 years



Forty years ago, half a dozen people met in the Old Library of University Church in Oxford, to form an organization to relieve famine and sickness arising from the war. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief became Oxfam, its telegraphic address, on the suggestion of the Post Office, who pointed out that the whole title would cost them a fortune in cables. The founders included Professor Gilbert Murray, the Reverend T. R. Milford, vicar of University Church, who became chairman, Cecil Jackson-Cole, the first honorary secretary, Dr Henry Gillett, the mayor of Oxford, and Sir Alan Pim, the honorary treasurer.

Their aims at that time were wholly charitable, directed towards the feeding of starving children in occupied Greece and Belgium. But from that very first moment the committee ran into political considerations which have complicated the relief of distress to this day. Would food sent to Belgium to feed children indirectly help the German war effort? Dingle Foot, Minister of Economic Warfare, decided that it would. Food was not sent to Belgium.

In 1943 the first donation, £3,200, was channelled through the Greek Red Cross to feed Greek children, and that same year the committee was registered as a charity. All the seeds of future expansion into the organisation we know today were planted that year. A Famine Relief Week with Greek dancing, films and concerts raised £10,700, an enormous sum for wartime.

A campaign was organised for postcards to be written in support of relief for women and children in Greece and Belgium and £20 was authorised to be spent in advertising. More than 7,000 postcards were received.

After the war, there was another question which caused anxious debate. Should Germany be included in the relief programme, or would this enrage British supporters? If voluntary groups contributed to welfare, would governments withdraw support? As Ben Whitaker says in his book on the history of Oxfam, *A Bridge of People*: "It was decided to take both risks" and money was sent to the Quakers, who were working in Germany.

From the first there has been a strong Quaker element. Dr Henry Gillett, one of the founders, was a Quaker, and Brian Walker, the director general for the past ten years, is also a Quaker. The style of fund raising, and sending money to people on the spot has continued.

Not everything has gone smoothly and without dissent. Cecil Jackson-Cole was a self-made man, an energetic shop owner from London's East End (described by a close associate as "restlessly anxious to help the world's needy") who realized that charities would have to be run on business like lines. He insisted that the first administrative secretary, Leslie Kirkley (now Sir Leslie) be appointed.

When angry, Jackson-Cole was known to throw typewriters about in the office. A difficult and intolerant man, he went on to found Help the Aged, and Action in Distress (now Action Aid).

In 1949 the Charity Commissioners approved the widening of Oxfam's registered objectives to "the relief of suffering arising as a result of war, or any other cause in any part of the world". The first appeal that year was for Palestinian refugees, followed by appeals for Korea (1950), the famine in Bihar, the East Coast floods in Britain, the Ionian Islands earthquake (1953) the Hungarian uprising (1956), Algeria (1957), World Refugee Year (1959), the Congo (1960), Nigeria/Biafra (1967-70), earthquake in Peru, cyclone in East Pakistan (1970-71), Bangladesh/India (1971), Guatemala's earthquake (1976), cyclone in India (1977). So it continues, up to Oxfam's brave venture into Kampuchea, and its present work in Central America.

In the 1960s Oxfam decided to evolve into a development agency, to try to prevent famine and poverty, stating in its advertisements: "With your help, Oxfam can banish hunger." In 1961 its first field director went to Africa. Also in the 1960s, Oxfam Activities the Trading Company began to sell Christmas cards and tea towels and to import handicrafts from abroad. By the end of the decade the income from this source had risen to more than £3m a year.

In the late 1960s Oxfam experienced an internal crisis which was seriously disrupting, and caused many to question the purpose of their work. In 1968 Nicholas Stacey was appointed deputy director. He was energetic and intelligent, and with a sense of mission, but, as Ben Whitaker tactfully puts it, "not a natural number two". He saw Oxfam as having a middle-aged, middle-class image, and failing to catch the attention of younger people, with the long-term possibility of a decline in funds and influence. Stacey argued that Oxfam should devote itself to persuading government to increase the amount for relief and development, saying that "when the British Government cut its overseas aid programme by £20m in 1966 it involved a sum greater than the total of all Oxfam's spending since its birth in 1942".

Areas of conflict and dissension took time to resolve

In the political climate of the time this point of view had supporters both within Oxfam and outside. It was opposed on two principal grounds: that if Oxfam were to adopt overtly political objectives, the Charity Commissioners would be empowered to remove its charitable status, with all that implied; and there was serious concern that Oxfam's traditional supporters and volunteers would not welcome such a change.

After much discussion and considerable friction within the organization, and a number of resignations, it was decided not to make such a radical change in outlook and attitude, and in May 1970 Stacey resigned leaving behind areas of conflict and dissension which took time to resolve.

It is a tribute to the strength of the organization and the people who ran it that Oxfam survived, and redefined its purpose. Brian Walker, appointed director in 1974 in succession to Leslie Kirkley, told the staff: "Change is never easy. But each one of us, when faced by the need to consider changes of attitude or method of working (let alone changes in life style which the whole of industrialized society is having to contemplate) would do well to ponder: what right have we to urge the poor to change, or the rich to alter their style, if we ourselves are disinclined to experiment and adapt?"

A new professionalism has set Oxfam on an efficient road to their goals, There are now 27 field directors, 650 shops, a full-time staff of 563, and 55,000 long term donors (in 1963, there were 8,000). Oxfam staff are conscious of the need to match the increasing size of the operation to the aspirations and wishes of both the poor of the world, whom they serve, and the expectations of the supporters and believers in their work in this country. It is an impossible equation, but the best answer lies in the words of Edmund Burke: "Nobody made a greater mistake than he who did nothing because he could only do a little."

Not all Oxfam's work is with disasters: here children are taught crafts in a centre at Bangalore. Right, Vicky's stark message in 1961

"You see, they're trying to find some undeveloped areas . . ."

HOW OXFAM USED EVERY £1 IN 82/83

SHOP DEVELOPMENT & WORKING CAPITAL 3½p
ADMINISTRATION 3p
FUNDRAISING COSTS 15p
OVERSEAS AID PROGRAMME & EDUCATIONAL WORK 78½p
ONE POUND

Amounts are based on the accounts for the financial year May 82 to April 83

£000s

INCOME	
General cash donations	7,600
Net income from shops	6,755
Oxfam Activities Ltd	952
Other	4,382
TOTAL	19,792

EXPENSES	
Fundraising	2,897
Administration	660
TOTAL	3,557

ALLOCATIONS	
Overseas programme	
Worldwide grants to projects	12,801
Blankets and clothing	157
Supervision & direction	1,929
TOTAL	14,917
Education programme	742
Capital fund	691
Surplus of income over allocations & expenses	(205)
TOTAL	19,702

John Grimwade

Where the aid is distributed

Emergency 20%
Social development 40%
Agriculture 15%
Health 20%
Humanitarian 5%

Central American 7%
Caribbean 4%
Andean Countries 9%
Brazil 6%
West Africa 4%
Equatorial Africa 3%
Central and Southern Africa 8%
East Africa 17%
Middle East 10%
Indian Sub-continent 18%
Indonesia and Far East 8%
World general, UK *and other* 6%

Don't forget the water pack

"The grasp of the poor on life is so tenuous, it needs only the least puff to blow them away – a collapse in the environment, a change in the weather, the wickedness of man, illness. . ." so says Guy Stringer, Oxfam's deputy director.

In a disaster, the first thing an Oxfam field director does is to ring Oxford to say where he is. This obvious procedure, says Marcus Thompson, 12 years with Oxfam, four of them in India, is essential. "We must not partake of the chaos which is part of the emergency", he says. Oxfam staffers must be methodical. For instance, a water engineer going off to a crisis needs a contract, travellers cheques, identity card, background information, letters of introduction, kit allowance, medical shots.

Ringing Oxfam from the field, you tell the position as you know it. Oxfam headquarters probably also have information which may alter your decisions. You say where you are going, where you may be contacted, and where money should be sent. Accounts are kept, no matter how dire the emergency. It's part of the disciplined approach to chaotic situations.

Oxfam last year allocated £11.9m to some 1,550 projects in 72 countries, and not all of it was for disasters. One of the larger grants to Kampuchea went for bicycles for health visitors in two provinces, and the smallest was for service and parts manuals for street cleaning vehicles.

Dick Copeland, director of the Disaster unit, and Jim Howard, the Oxfam Technical officer point out that usually they send money, not supplies. It can cost as much to airfreight blankets as the blankets themselves, and blankets can always be obtained within the country.

Marcus Thompson of the Disaster Unit airlifted 5000 sets of children's clothes from India to Uganda. "If you have people with scabies, who have to change and wash clothes, and they have only what they stand up in, to get T-shirts from India was cheapest, and quickest."

Disasters can be oddly local. Jim Howard remembers an earthquake in Turkey which had demolished a small town, but down the road were a family of nomads who hadn't noticed that anything had happened. On one side of a river bank there is a flood, and on the other side of the river there may be a hard road with a bus service running. Oxfam will buy you a ticket to join your surviving relatives, if that is the only thing left to do.

Much disease could be prevented. Smallpox has been destroyed and leprosy and malaria could be eliminated. Dick Copeland says that if all human excreta were buried with a little trowel at the time, Oxfam's work might well be halved. Polluted water causes a large variety of diseases and deaths. Jim Howard is an enthusiast for the water pack, developed by Oxfam and Imperial College, in standard kit form, with spares, tools and instructions, providing 5,000 people with 23 litres a head for 12 hours a day.

The Oxfam sanitation pack offers everything a site might need for dealing with human waste, and there are two kinds of feeding kits, one for 500 vulnerable people, such as children under five and pregnant women, the second for 100 severely malnourished children or adults. Cups, bowls, ladles, buckets, scrubbing brushes, identity tags, 100-litre cooking pots, wire wool, detergent, two kinds of scales and a register are among the contents.

It is possible that 90 per cent of child deaths could be avoided if there were safe drinking water. The average cost to protect a spring in Ethiopia is £89. It might seem like a drop in the bucket, but at least the water is clean.

Getting things done under the banyan tree



"Today, in charitable terms, Oxfam is large though not, of course, in relation to human misery, and it is very important to keep within Oxfam a sense of humility." So says Guy Stringer, deputy director of Oxfam and like many other working for the organization, someone who has come from another successful career.

In his case, it is from two other careers – in the Army, where he fought in the Far East during the war, and in Korea, where he took an engineering degree, and went on to a career in the pottery industry. "My family have been potters since 1840", he said, "and the day I joined the company I got some advice from the old chairman. "First, you don't make rubbish. Next, if you make a mistake you put it right, and thirdly, you walk through the factories every day."

"The last piece of information" he says, "was the best piece of advice I ever had." Not only does he try to walk through Oxfam's labyrinthe offices building at the unsmart end of Banbury Road in Oxford every day, but he has visited Africa and India in the last year, on the same principle.

"When I joined Oxfam it was a relatively small affair. I have been lucky enough to be part of a number of men and women who, I like to think, have changed Oxfam significantly. There is a very important position for a charitable organization such as Oxfam today. We are not shackled by political issues, and we are able to move and organize with speed.

"The classic example is the fact that we were the first to break the logjam into Kampuchea. While the nation and the governments make up their minds we can actually *be* there in the early days when it is possible to be an effective life-saving organization. You have to be organized, to be efficient, and to have a back-up where you can put your hands on doctors, nurses and sanitation engineers."

The work of Oxfam does not always concern itself with disasters. "We are particularly interested in the landless, the slum urban poor, who don't advance. In some ways their condition has worsened", says Guy Stringer. Development thinking has changed. It used to be considered important to finance large schemes, on the grounds that input at the top would percolate down.

"In fact this is not the case. If you take an enormous water scheme, the chances are that the richer, progressive farmers will benefit most, because they are brighter, more robust, and have more resources – and so the rich get richer. We work through our people in the field. We support no programme without inspecting it ourselves – never – and so we are able to help poor communities because we work at grassroots level."

There are roughly 1,800 of these small-scale programmes, involving relatively modest sums, all monitored by Oxfam field directors and field officers for effectiveness and relevance.

"I have just been in Somalia, where we field a seminar for the heads of nomad families to discuss the problems of their environment, arranged by the field officers, who are universally men and women drawn from the community. We had another seminar with three people from each village, who got together on sand stabilization."

"In Gudjerat there was a little gang of families whose only skill was in making huge baskets for road builders. Our field officer persuaded them to form a cooperative to buy cheap materials in bulk from the government. The trouble was they didn't have any money to pay for a truckload, so we lent them the money – we're great chaps for *lending* money. They had £300, then £900 – and the result was that their baskets came down in price."

The gang of families making baskets

Guy Stringer attended their annual meeting – held at a crossroads, with lorries roaring by. They had made a profit of 4,000 rupees (about £200) and there was a heated discussion lasting about two hours about what to do with it. "I thought they'd all have a rave-up, but they put it into the reserves so that they wouldn't fall into the hands of the moneylenders again". The chairman had been to an Oxfam seminar on how to run a co-op, and told Guy Stringer that as a result of all its efforts they were eating better. It's not going to change the world, but they also paid the loan back.

Quite a large proportion of work affects the position of women. The field director's hand book, a manual offering guidance and technical advice which is constantly updated, has a section on how the condition of women may be altered. As Guy Stringer points out: "If you improve the production of maize, introduce better fertilizers and water techniques, who actually takes the bits off the crop and grinds them up? The women. Women hold up half the world!"

Decisions "under the banyan tree" involving the village and the local field officer are considered of the utmost impotance: "There are thousands of pumps throughout the world that are not working because the village took no part in saying where it should be, and didn't understand how to keep it working." It can be a laborious and time-consuming way of discovering the aspirations and needs of the village people, but Oxfam feels that this is the way it must operate.

In many parts of the world conditions have got much worse. In Lebanon representatives in Beirut were doing, as Guy Stringer puts it "small, humanitarian work – like paying for a bit of food". In Central America, where prospects are grim, there is quite a large Oxfam team. "We have also made representations – not just on our own, but with other organizations, to senators and others in Washington to review current policies."

All this needs money, and in the past 10 years income has gone from £4m a year to £25m. "We have slugged away on the idea of the charity shop, and now have between 650 and 700. We are improving their standards, and the Oxfam shop has become an established and accepted part of the High Street."

The shops bring in just under £7m, and have led to the creation of a property department, surveyors, shopfitting and design, and training for shop managers and volunteers who keep the shops running. There are 2,000 volunteers each week – and without them Oxfam would lose not only the income, but also the dedication and enthusiasm of the volunteers.



Guy Stringer and Brian Walker of Oxfam: more efficiency, bigger revenues.

Mail-order sales raise almost as much money as the shops. "I never thought I'd become a mail-order man" says Guy Stringer. "I'm being paid to lecture in New York on mail order."

There is a register of nearly 300,000 people who are constant donors, and £3m a year is raised from covenants, which provide guaranteed funds Oxfam also gets money from the Government and from the EEC. "We take it with no obligations on us at all; we are pretty careful about that."

Then there is the trading company, which Guy Stringer describes as "an extremely interesting employment programme. We think we employ about 10,000 people. We buy goods from poor men and women in the countries in which we work, and as they are mostly women, the money goes into the family pocket. We also do a similar programme here, where we buy from handicapped and disabled people. The business has a turnover of £3m and the profit to Oxfam this year is £19,702."

Oxfam is also interested in waste and after a number of experiments now collects and recycles textiles and aluminium at its depot in Huddersfield. As Guy Stringer puts it: "We're now one of the world's biggest totters of textiles – something like 5,000 tons a year."

Guy Stringer remembers trying to explain the aims of Oxfam to a Russian in Kampuchea, where they were working with the Eastern Bloc Germans, Russians and Vietnamese. The concept of a charity was a difficult to take in, but in the end a Russian said: I think I understand – yours is a noble work".

A look back at danger

In the ten years that Brian Walker has been director-general of Oxfam, he has seen revenue increase from £4m to nearly £20m. Yet he believes that Oxfam was wrong in the past to allocate only 5 or 6 per cent of the overseas budget to disaster and welfare work. In the future, he believes it should be not less than 20 to 25 per cent; with increasing violence in the Third World, it would not surprise him if 75 per cent of Oxfam's budget could be spent on the relief of suffering of refugees, disaster victims, the aged and handicapped.

A man who describes one of his recreations as "Irish politics", he has had a career in industry, mainly in Northern Ireland, where he helped to found the New Ulster Movement which led to the Alliance Party. "I ended up on an assassination list" he says "*and I was burned in effigy*".

Now, at just over 50 he is leaving Oxfam to join an international refugee organization in Geneva headed by Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan and Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan. "I had always planned to spend ten years at Oxfam" he says – if he had stayed he would have been with the organization for more than 20 years by the time he retired, which he did not think good.

Looking back, and forward, he regards Oxfam's integrity, its ability to fend off pressures from governments or government agencies, as a prime asset. "One of the corollaries of moving further into human rights and the politics of aid is that sooner or later countervailing intelligence agencies will try to destabilize us", he said on one occasion.

It is essential for Oxfam to take risks, he believes, as in Greece in 1942 and South East Asia in 1979 and the horrifying problem of refugees within their own country – as in Sri Lanka – will probably increase.

Brian Walker has been instrumental in starting the world's first vegetable gene-bank at Wellesbourne, to conserve for future plant breeders all vegetables for tropical and temperate climates, and he is very concerned that the work should be expanded. "A trees campaign is essential to the future of India, especially in the Himalayan provinces." Oxfam should be active in this, he feels, but will Oxfam supporters feel the same?

Raising people, raising funds, raising issues – a dangerous exercise for a charity, but with steadiness and sensitivity he feels, they might bring it off. He does not believe that growth may cause Oxfam to become more bureaucratic and impersonal. "If small is beautiful, then big is not ugly; just difficult and complex". Dealing with the future, when Oxfam might raise £50m a year, will be a challenge.

Case history: Yemen

After the earthquake

Just before Christmas last year, Brian Walker was visiting Yemen, where an earthquake had killed 3,000 people and made 400,000 homeless in 40 minutes. He visited the village of Risiba, with Chris Dammers, the Oxfam field representative. Here is his eye-witness account:

❝Houses in that part of the world are built either of mud bricks or granite blocks about a foot square. Because granite is so solid and can be dressed into square sets, no mortar is used to hold the blocks together when the house is built. Thus, when the earth trembled, most mud brick houses absorbed the shock and remained standing while the more substantial granite houses collapsed.

People stored their grain in the lower rooms – often two years' supply, sometimes five to seven years'. All of this was lost. People had to sleep outside, in temperatures often below zero. This led to a spread of respiratory diseases and diarrhoea, always the killer sickness.

In Risiba all the houses were built of granite, and all were destroyed. The earthquake struck at about 11am when all the able-bodied men and boys were working in the fields. But women, very young children and the elderly were crushed to death inside their homes as the granite blocks collapsed into the downstairs rooms where they were working.

Oxfam distributed plastic tent material, corrugated iron sheeting, blankets, and water packs. Later hoes and seeds were provided by other agencies so that food production could be started as quickly as possible. Our grant to the survivors was very modest in cash terms, a mere £25,000.

When I arrived, I scrambled over the rubble some 40 or 50 yards into the centre of the village. One tree had survived and was clad now in its green leaves and with birds singing in its branches. The bird song was the only sound to break the silence of total devastation.

Not a house had escaped destruction, and despite the singing of the birds, there was an eerie silence – the silence of death and human tragedy. It would have been an exceptionally insensitive person who would not have felt the immense sorrow and pain emanating from what had happened inside each of those homes at 11 o'clock on that day just before Christmas.

'My wife and children are down there'

As I stood there troubled in spirit, a man we had seen working in the fields as we drove up to the village came scrambling over the rubble. He was a poorly dressed, unshaven peasant villager. He pointed to the top of an archway beneath my feet surrounded by collapsed rubble.

"That is my house", he said quietly. "My wife and two children are down there."

Although in the last ten years I have seen many tragic human sights in different parts of the world, I was embarrassed and in my reply commiserated hesitantly and then, grasping for something to say, explained who I was, and asked if I could help.

The man reflected for a moment and then quietly, and with immense dignity, gave me the last reply I expected to hear, and one which still astonishes me.

"No", he said, "I have everything I need". He told me his name – Muhammed Ali – we shook hands and he returned to the field. "I have everything I need". Would any of us have had the strength of character to say that?

What he had were four sheets of corrugated iron and a bit of plastic sheeting from which to make a tiny shelter, a couple of rough blankets, access to water, the village land, a hoe to dig with and seeds to plant. He had his physical strength, generations of survival knowledge built into his mind, but above all, he had come to terms with his personal tragedy and was confident that, in some way he could not explain, the death of his wife and children, the destruction of his home and the loss of all his material possessions were explicable within God's design for him and his place in the world. He had lost everything, yet he had everything he needed. He was a free man.

I shall never forget that man or his reply for as long as I live.❞

● Since that incident, Oxfam, in partnership with Concern of Dublin and the Norwegian Save the Children Fund, has built a demonstration house to illustrate earthquake resistant building techniques. There is also a video tape. Curiously, in an area with high levels of illiteracy and backwardness, there is a comparatively large number of television sets.

Case history: Kampuchea

A legacy of genocide

Oxfam's operation in Kampuchea is a classic example of how the organization works. After reports of acts of genocide by Pol Pot's retreating forces, Guy Stringer was sent to Thailand at 48 hours notice with £50,000 and instructions to secure a ship and as much food as possible and get it to Kampuchea.

The political situation was a minefield. Thailand, refused to allow anything to be moved to Kampuchea. Most UN members were continuing to recognize the Pol Pot regime. Stringer went on to Singapore where he charted a tug and a barge and set out, uninsured, for the port of Kompung Sam, where conditions were unknown.

He arrived on October 13, 1979, bringing the first western relief to Kampuchea. Waiting on the dock were four government officials and Marcus Thompson and Dr Tim Lusty of Oxfam – plus every lorry in the country still working, about 80 of them. It took five days to unload the cargo, all dock equipment having been destroyed.

More than a quarter of the population of 8 million – including the educated, the intellectuals and natural leaders – had been exterminated. An immunization programme needed vaccines and refrigerators, generators, and diesel fuel. 50 left-hand drive trucks, with spare parts, were bought in Turkey and flown into Phnom Penh, where the water works were out of action for lack of spare parts and aluminium sulphate. This was supplied. Other consignments included a quarter of a ton of nylon twine for a fishing net factory.

Volunteers had to be drafted in at headquarters to deal with the thousand contributions a day which flooded in. John Pilger's articles and the *Blue Peter* children's television programme were powerful advocates, and £3.5m was raised.

FOOTBALL

Half a dozen pairings to set the nerves tingling

By Peter Ball

There is nothing like cup football at its best, and yesterday's draw for the third round of the Milk Cup holds promise that it might match some of the drama and excitement of the second round.

For those of us still trying to get our breath back from the 120 minutes of sustained thrills which made Villa Park such a compelling theatre on Wednesday night, that seems almost beyond hope, let alone reasonable expectation, but the draw offers half a dozen pairings to set the nerves tingling with anticipation.

One tie stands out, the north London meeting between Tottenham Hotspur and Arsenal at White Hart Lane, a repeat of their fourth round meeting three years ago. Tottenham won that match 1-0, a performance they matched a year later in the FA Cup. Ardiles, with one of his rare goals, and Crooks were the scorers on those occasions, but neither are likely to play in this game, and although the balance of power in north London still favours Tottenham, the return of Woodcock to the Arsenal team has given them new impetus in the last week.

Of the other four all first division ties, two are in East Anglia, which with London has been richly favoured. The return of Queen's Park Rangers to Portman Road, Ipswich, where they won earlier this month, holds some promise, and if Sunderland are not usually the most compelling of visitors, Carrow Road has an atmosphere all its own on cup nights, with extraordinary events almost guaranteed.

Even more satisfying, however, than all first division ties can be the games which match lower division clubs with their supposed superiors. Here the draw has done us proud.

Rotherham United, whose win at Luton was possibly the performance of the second round, have a plum home draw against Southampton. Chelsea play West Bromwich Albion, who will be unable to afford a repetition of their display at Millwall now that the competition is down to one leg, and if Wimbledon's opponents, Oldham Athletic, lack the glamour of first division opposition, they offer the possibility of another scalp to go alongside Nottingham Forest.

Preston, however, may feel rather less happy with their draw with Sheffield Wednesday, and Huddersfield Town and Oxford United have been ill-rewarded for their impressive performances against Watford and Newcastle United, visits to Stoke City and Leeds United offering neither great prospects nor financial rewards.

Colchester United and Fulham will have no such complaints. Colchester play Manchester United at Layer Road, which should be full to the brim for the occasion, and even the blasé inhabitants of SW6 may be stirred to turn up at Craven Cottage in large numbers with Liverpool being the visitors. November 8 and 9 look likely to be the sort of nights when one wants to be in four places at once.

The draw

Aston Villa v Manchester City
Birmingham City v Notts County
Chelsea v West Bromwich Albion
Colchester United v Manchester United
Everton v Coventry City
Fulham v Liverpool
Ipswich Town v Queen Park Rangers
Leeds United v Oxford United
Norwich City v Sunderland
Preston NE v Sheffield Wednesday
Rotherham United v Southampton
Stoke City v Huddersfield Town
Tottenham Hotspur v Arsenal
Walsall v Shrewsbury Town
West Ham v Brighton & Hove Albion
Wimbledon v Oldham Athletic.

Matches to be played in the week beginning November 7.



Absent Beattie is dismissed

Kevin Beattie (left) the former Ipswich and England defender, has been dismissed by the second division club, Middlesborough. The club chairman, Mike McCullagh, said the board had been unhappy with Beattie for some time, and eventually decided to dispense with his services after he was fined two weeks' wages for failing to report for last Saturday's game against Manchester City at Maine Road.

Beattie, whose playing career has been blighted by numerous injuries, rejoined Middlesbrough this season on condition that he could commute from his home in Ipswich.

Toshack: in talks

Future of Toshack in balance

The future of Swansea City's manager, John Toshack, was in doubt after talks with the new club chairman, Doug Sharpe.

Mr Sharpe, who took over after the resignation of Malcolm Struel two weeks ago plans more talks with Toshack and will release a statement tomorrow.

Swansea are heavily in debt and are bottom of the second division, having been relegated last season. Only the season before, their first season in the first division the club finished sixth. Meanwhile, the dispute concerning two players who were fined for an incident at Swansea's *training ground* has been settled.

Curtis and Robinson were fined £100 each by Toshack and were due to appeal to a Football League Commission today. Mr Sharpe said: "The incident has been resolved internally to the satisfaction of the players, the manager and the directors."

The Northern Ireland international full back, Jimmy Nicholl, signed for Glasgow Rangers. No fee was involved. Nicholl could play against St Mirren tomorrow. Rangers were yesterday registering and advising his Canadian club, Toronto Blizzards, of the agreement.

Ray Hankin, the Peterborough United forward, who was sent off for the second time this season, as his side were knocked out of the Milk Cup by Stoke City on Wednesday, is seriously considering leaving football.

Challenge for Needham in Kettering partnership

By Paul Newman

David Needham, the former Notts County, Nottingham Forest and Queen's Park Rangers defender, had been given one of the most challenging jobs in non-League football. He has been appointed player-manager of Kettering Town, who remain one of the best supported clubs in the Alliance Premier League despite a recent history of narrow escapes from relegation, financial crises and boardroom and managerial upheavals.

Needham, aged 34, succeeds Don Masson, the former Notts County player, who was dismissed after only six months for what the Kettering chairman, John Murphy, described as a lack of commitment to the club. Needham and Peter Denyer, another player, had been acting as joint caretaker managers since Masson's departure two weeks ago.

Denyer has been appointed Needham's assistant, but their relationship is viewed as a partnership. Denyer, who already works in the club's commercial department, is being employed full-time, but Needham was able to accept only a part-time post because of his interests outside football. After returning to Britain from a brief spell playing for Toronto Blizzard, Needham spent a year building up his business manufacturing car number plates and radiators before resuming his playing career at Kettering at the start of the current season.

Mr Murphy said: "We put our faith in Dave Needham and Peter Denyer because of the way the players responded to them after Masson left. They immediately started playing well and now there's an excellent team spirit which is being felt throughout the club."

Another Alliance League club, Kidderminster Harriers, have appointed a successor to John Chambers, who was dismissed as manager last week. He is Graham Allner, aged 34, manager of A P Leamington for the last two years. A P Leamington just beat Kidderminster to the Southern League championship last season but were denied promotion to the Alliance League because their facilities did not meet the required standards.

Kidderminster, who had lost nine and drawn two of their first 11 Alliance League games, dismissed Chambers on Saturday shortly before their first win of the season, 1-0 at home to Telford United, who were previously unbeaten away. On Tuesday night, with three senior players again selecting the side, Kidderminster won 1-0 away to Enfield, the Alliance League champions.

● Sheffield, the oldest football club in the world, are enjoying one of their most successful runs for several years following the appointment of Danny Bergara as manager. Bergara, a Uruguayan who represented his country before playing in Spain for 11 years, was assistant manager to Harry Haslam at Sheffield United and in recent years had helped coach the England youth team.

Bergara has brought several new players to Sheffield, including Hugh Dowd, the former Sheffield Wednesday and Northern Ireland defender, and the side are unbeaten this season in the Northern Counties East League first division south.

David Miller on Boycott and his reckless supporters

The worshipping Yorkshiremen who could destroy their idol

A confusing distortion of modern sport is that it has become acceptable for individual excellence to take priority over all the forms of etiquette which were once applied to team spirit and social courtesy. Yorkshiremen exaggerate the trend.

The extraordinary general meeting of the county cricket club members called on December 3 holds one possibility which Geoffrey Boycott's strident supporters in the Reform Group – now pompously re-formed as Yorkshire Members 1984 – have not paused to consider substantial damage to the reputation, and to the benefit year, of the man they seek to deify.

It is ironic that the refusal by the committees to re-engage Boycott – sacking is the preferred public term – as a player during his benefit season, and with it much of the rancour surrounding his relationship with officialdom, can in some measure be put down to the behaviour of his alleged saviours, notably Sid Fielden. It could be said that, Mr Fielden has done more than anyone, other than Boycott himself, to undermine precisely what he attempts to preserve.

The mounting probability, now that Mr Fielden and his camp have forced the extraordinary meeting, is that the cricket committee and general committee will be obliged under duress to break cover from their position of restrained dignity and explain, by letter to the 10,000 members, why it is that there is no longer dressing room space for one of the world's greatest batsmen who can still score over 1,900 runs a season – something apparently as logical as a Chopin recital without the pianist.

Unfortunately for Mr Fielden, and even more unfortunately for Boycott, if the committees are to protect their honour in a confrontation with the Reform Group, they may need to refer to the less acceptable behaviour of this extraordinarily contradictory sporting genius. Boycott's attitude towards junior players, officials of *opposing counties and even occasionally* Yorkshire sponsors, has at times, to say the least, left scope for improvement.

Indeed, such is the unaverted selfishness of this gifted man – a trait widely observed – that it may be said with justification that 30 years ago his eccentricities would not have survived as long as they have in today's permissive generation. He has been known to take liberties which Fred Trueman, that Yorkshireman as famed for epithet as for bowling, would have thought twice about.

This undisclosed element of the controversy, it seems to me, may be forced into the open by the rebels if they will not accept the other, and genuine, cricketing aspect of Boycott's departure: brilliant though his scoring record may be, it is often at a pace contrary to the requirements of the team at the time, and his retention would both deny a place to another promising young opening bat and increase the probability of established players leaving the club as Hampshire and Athey have done.

Boycott's run rate is around 1.1 per over, slow enough to oblige later batsmen to take higher risks than necessary, and giving insufficient time for Yorkshire's moderate bowling to dispose of the opposition. Yorkshire lost five matches and were bottom of the championship: Essex lost five and won it.

Only Glamorgan, I believe, scored slower and it is indicative that in a local *match for Castleford* on one occasion recently, Boycott was not out when the side finished three short needing only 35 in 10 overs.

Two seasons ago it was made clear to him that he must bat for the side and not for himself. Yet Athey has said that going out to bat with Boycott was like being "an invisible man" and that at the wicket one might as well have been partnering a silent ghost.

It is worth observing, when considering the agitated condemnation of the Reform Group, that reaction outside Yorkshire is particularly sober. The only two prominent professionals to have given public support to Boycott are Tony Greig and Jim Laker; his former England colleague, David Gower, has said on BBC radio that Boycott should have gone long ago; no other county as yet has bid for the runs he might make for even one season; the former England captains, Tony Lewis and Mike Brearley, have written openly of the man's complexity.



Boycott: good reason to be worried

What Boycott saw may only now be realizing is that the idolatry of men such as Mr Fielden, the Methodist lay-preacher and detective sergeant may have prompted actions which may be tolerable within sections of the police force but which provoke hostility in sporting and social circumstances. If the mud really flies in December, there may be revelations of hidden microphones at meetings, taped telephone conversations, the whole Le Carr-on. Mr Fielden's wild accusations of lies, leaks and jealousy by the committees may be shown to be flawed with his own errors of fact and statement.

He said last week of the committees: "It is a triumph for human folly, even wickedness. Jealousy towards an individual has turned into hatred. We hope to begin the cleansing of this club as from today." He should consider the probity of some of his own statements.

If, as seems likely, the reform group fails to have Boycott reinstated, and fails to get the committees to resign on a vote of no confidence, then Boycott may begin to wonder whether he needs such friends, whether his testimonial will have been badly damaged. A barrister is said to hav discovered loopholes in the club's regulations, but it seems these unquestionably bind all members to committee decisions.

There are three aspects of the Reform Group's accusations which do not resist inspection. On the Cheltenham incident in August, when Boycott scored 140 out of 344, it is alleged that the manager, Ray Illingworth, leaked to the press that he would admonish Boycott for ignoring orders to hasten his scoring; Boycott is said to have replied to his partner, Jim Love: "I'll bat the way I want", and Yorkshire missed the batting points yet again when needing three runs off the last two overs. Both local Yorkshire papers involved have categorically deined they received a leak.

It is claimed that at the meeting on October 18, called to reconsider the decision of October 3 not to re-engage Boycott, the cricket committee chairman, Ronnie Burnet, did not tell the general committee – who reconfirmed the decision – that Boycott had now stated in writing he was prepared to play for one more season *only*. Mr Burnet in fact stated this twice: he had discussed the situation with Boycott between meetings, and received a written statement from Boycott which include implied criticism of the Reform Group's unsolicited actions. He could see the writing on the wall at last, but his resort to sense, which would have been acceptable in mid season, was now too late.

The general committee chairman, Michael Crawford, a man of the utmost integrity who recruited Boycott from Barnsley and has been 30 years on the committee, had during the summer invited Mr Fielden informally to find out if Boycott would accept a one-year extension. Mr Fielden denies the text of the conversation, and also Mr Burnett's subsequent inquiry of the result. Later conversation with Mr Boycott by the committee suggested that he *did* know of the offer, but at that stage claimed to Illingworth he expected to get back his England place and wanted several more years with the county.

It is no wonder that Mr Crawford is moved to *say in some distress*: "From the earliest days one could only marvel at Geoffrey's dedication and concentration, but I have never met anyone with his extremes of behaviour. I have never known a situation such as we have here in all my years in cricket. Do you duck what you know is the right decision, what is best for Yorkshire? We have moved beyond the question of Boycott, into whether the committee shall run the club."

The club are fortunate to have a figure as popular, and as passionate for the county, as the red-haired David Bairstow for their new captain.

He says that what he wants, as he stands in currently the most difficult job in English cricket, is honesty: from the players, the press and the officials. Honesty is probably more important to Yorkshire at this moment that the really quick bowler they need and the time to set the tone will start on December 3.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Russia indicates they want to take part

By Pat Butcher

If international incidents continue at their present rate, there will be no shortage of excuses for the Soviet Union to pull out of next year's Olympic Games. But in th strongest rebuttal of a possible Soviet boycott yet made by the head of any Western Olympic association, Charles Palmer, the new chairman of the British Olympic Association, said yesterday that he had "genuine belief" the Soviet Union would participate in Los Angeles.

Mr Palmer said in London thatthe Soviet delegation at the recent world judo championships expressed to him their intention of competing in Los Angeles. Mr Palmer took ever the chairmanship of the BOA 10 days agok after the death of Sir Dennis Follows, who was instrumental in ensuring the British presence at the Moscow Olympics.

Since the United States-led boycott of Moscow, there has been much conjecture about a Soviet reprisal in Los Angeles. This recently has been fuelled by the non-appearance of several Soviet teams at competitions in the United States, and by the fact that the Soviet Union have not yet signed a television contract for the Games.

Mr Palmer said: "They will move beaven and earth to be there. For one reason, it is such a good public relations exercise. For another, they have said so oftn and so strongly that they will abide by the Olympic charter that they can hardly not be there".

He finished by making another call to the British Government to do something about the taxation of fund-raising for sport. The Olympic appeal is due to be launched in a week's time and a target of £2m has been set. But one third of that would go in tax, and Mr Palmer called for exemption on the ground that "it is a benevolent social force and the Government should invest in it".

ATHLETICS

Worry over team costs

The French athletics federation (FFA) is the first such body to express doubts about competing in the cross-country world championships next March, due to the cost of sending teams to New York (Pat Butcher writes). The FFA has already decided that the estimated cost of £1,000 per person, with the additional expense of a three or four day stay to offset jet-lag, will preclude sending either a women's or a junior men's team. But they also have doubts about sending their men's team, which won the championship five years ago in Glasgow.

This will be the first time that the championships have been held outside western Europe or north Africa, and the local promoters, the New York Road Runners and The Athletic Congress of America have put up a $100,000 bond to assist the team with their travelling expences. More than 40 countries at the 1983 championships in Gateshead, and the same number in New York would mean just $2,500 of assistance for each country.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Winnipeg Jets 7, New York Rangers 5; Washington Capitals 2, New Jersey Devils 0; Detroit Red Wings 8, Buffalo Sabres 5; Toronto Maple Leafs 8, Edmonton Oilers 3; Calgary Flames 6, St Louis Blues 4.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

First division
Watford v West Ham United (7.45).

SNOOKER
State Express World Team Classic (Reading).

SQUASH RACKETS
Mercia Open (Stourbridge).

CURLING

Tough start for holders

By Iain Mackenzie

The Mike Hay rink from Perth, holders of the European Championship, are favourites to win the qualifying round in this year's competition and go forward to represent Scotland in Vasteras, Sweden, in December. Hay leads his team into action against the Greig Henderson rink for Aberdeen when the qualifying rounds begins at Kelso this afternoon. If the Perth men are successful in this opening encounter they will have overcome one of their stiffest hurdles.

For the first in Scottish curling history, men's matches will alternate with women's matches. In the women's section, Hazel McGregor, also from Perth, is favourite to take her team to Sweden. The Perth quartet of Miss McGregor, Betty McGregor, Jane Ramsey and Billie-May Muirhed carried the Scottish flag well in the World Championships in Canada earlier this year.

MEN'S DRAW: (Today, 2.30pm): Jack Duncan (Stirling) v Ian Peace (Murrayfield); Willie Young (Kinross) v Gordon Muirhead (Atholl); Greig Henderson (Aberdeen) v Mike Hay (Perth). Today, 7pm: Duncan v Young; Peace v Hay; Henderson v Muirhead. Tomorrow, 12.15pm: Duncan v Muirhead; Young v Hay; Peace v Henderson. Tomorrow, 4.45: Duncan v Hay; Young v Henderson; Peace v Muirhead. Sunday, 10am: Duncan v Henderson; Young v Peace; Hay v Muirhead.

WOMEN'S DRAW: (Today, 12.15pm): Carol Hamilton (Gogar Park) v Sadie Anderson (Ayr); Gay Dess (Kinross) v Hazel McGregor (Perth); Isabel Torrance (Hamilton) v Margaret Buttercase (Kircaldy). Today, 4.45pm: Hamilton v Dess; Anderson v Buttercase; Torrance v McGregor. Tomorrow 10am: Hamilton v McGregor; Dess v Buttercase; Anderson v Torrance. Tomorrow, 2.30: Hamilton v Buttercase; Dess v Torrance; Anderson McGregor. Sunday, Hamilton v Torrance; Dess v Anderson; Buttercase v McGregor.

If play-off are required in either section, matches will be held later on Sunday afternoon.

SNOOKER

Steve Davis awaiting his turn at the table yesterday. (Photograph: Chris Cole.)

England sure of a semi-final place

By Sydney Friskin

England, winners in 1981, made sure of a place in the semi-final round of the State Express Team Classic at the Hexagon Theatre, Reading, yesterday. By the halfway stage of their group B match against Scotland, they had taken a 3–0 lead to establish their position as group champions. They will meet Canada tomorrow.

Scotland reached the semi-final last year but lost badly to Canada, and although they had their moments yesterday, they had to yield to the more powerful scoring machine. Steve Davis beat Ian Black 2–0; Tony Meo beat Eddie Sinclair 2–1; and Tony Knowles, who has not yet dropped a frame, defeated the new Scottish champion, Murdon Macleod, 2-0.

Davis had a comfortable match against Black. He made a break of 35 in the first frame but was more fluent in the second, in which breaks of 56 and 34 took his total beyond the 100 mark. It was a bright enough start for England.

The best match of the afternoon was between Meo and Cinclair, the Scottish captain. Sinclair, who could not suppress Meo's enthusiasm in the first game, made a strong challenge in the remaining two. The score in a tightly-fought second frame stood at 24-24. Then the left-handed Meo, with his delightful touch, forged ahead to lead 43-24. Sinclair came back strongly and a tense position was reached with Meo leading 48-36, needing only one of the two balls left, whereas Sinclair needed both.

Meo was unfortunate when, in attempting a shot on the pink, a double kiss left the ball well placed for Sinclair, who, after potting it, manoeuvred the cue ball cleverly into position to take the black. In the third frame, Sinclair fled to profit by an early mistake and Meo won it with a strong run on the colours.

Macleod cast care aside against Knowles, who was all grace and ease. *Macleod had a chance in the* second frame, with Knowles leading 62-30 and all the colours remaining. But after Macleod had given away seven points on the black, Knowles made short work of the colours.

GROUP B: England lead Scotland 3-0 (English names first): S Davis bt I Black 2-0 (84-34, 102-3); A Meo bt E Sinclair 2-1 (60-13, 48-49, 80-18); A Knowles bt M Macleod 2-0 (66-22, 89-36).

WEDNESDAY'S MATCH: Group A: Wales bt Australia 4-0 (Welsh names first): R Reardon bt W King 2-0 (80-24, 63-37); D Mountjoy bt E Charlton 2-1 (39-71, 67-1, 81-33); T Griffiths bt J Campbell 2-1 (87-27, 50-58, 128-4); Griffiths bt King 2-0 (69-41, 91-29).

● The Coral United Kingdom snooker Championship, which starts at the Guild Hall Preston on November 18, is being promoted by the sponsors for the first time. The event was first held in 1977 at Blackpool where it was promoted by Mike Watterson. Since 1978 it has been sponsored by Coral Bookmakers and promoted by Snookasport, headed by Watterson himself. The contract with Snookasport expired at the end of 1982 and Coral decided to promote the event themselves.

In 1978 the total prize money was was £12,000 with the winner's share being £3,500. The total this year is £60,000 with £12,000 going to the winner.

HOCKEY: The Champions' Trophy begins in Karachi today.

DRAW: October 28: W Germany v India, Australia v Netherlands, New Zealand v Pakistan. October 29: W Germany v Netherlands, Australia v New Zealand. October 30: India v Pakistan. October 31: W Germany v New Zealand, India v Netherlands. November 1: Australia v Pakistan, Netherlands v New Zealand. November 2: Australia v India, W Germany v Pakistan. November 3: India v New Zealand. November 4: Australia v W Germany, Netherlands v Pakistan.

MOTOR CYCLING: John Birkett, aged 19, from Caistor, Lincolnshire, died in Derbyshire Royal Infirmary from multiple injuries following a crash at the Darley Moor race circuit on October 16.

GYMNASTICS

China the team of the Olympics

Budapest (AFP) – Dmitri Belozerchev, of the Soviet Union, is now level with the Chinese, Tong Fei, at the head of the individual standings after a marking adjustment at the world gymnastics championships here yesterday.

The 16-year-old European champion, who led the Soviet Union's unsuccessful challenge to the chinese in the men's team final on Wednesday, was originally 0.025 points behind Tong Fei. But the adjustment, after five Soviet and three Chinese protests, brought the two men level on 59.350, ahead of China's Li Ning who has 59.200.

The change means that for the men's team final scores China's winning margin is now 00.10 instead of 00.15. The final team scores are: China 591.45 to the Soviet Union's 591.35. It was not until the final exercise on the high bar by Tong that the Chinese could be certain of becoming the new champions.

Praise flowed from all quarters for the Chinese. "There is no doubt they are the best team in the world now. We were proud to finish third to them," Japan's team manager, Professor Kazuo Abe, said.

FINAL MEN'S TEAM PLACINGS (top 12 qualify for Olympic Games): 1, China 591.45 pts; 2, Soviet Union 591.30; 3, Japan 586.85; 4, United States 585.65; 5 East Germany 584.95; 6, Hungry 581.50; 7, Bulgaria 577.05; 8, West Germany 576.30; 9, France 576.15; 10 Switzerland 575.50; 11, Romania 573.85; 12, Cuba 573.80; 17, Great Britain.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

MILK CUP: Second round, second leg: Aston Villa 3, Portsmouth 2 (aet; score after 90 min 2-2; agg 5-4); Blackburn 1, Ipswich Town 2 (4-6); Chester 1, Leeds United 4 (2-4); Everton 2, Chesterfield 2 (3-2); Fulham 3, Doncaster Rovers 1 (6-2); Lincoln City 2, Tottenham Hotspur 1 (3-4); Manchester United 2, Port Vale 0 (3-0); Norwich City 3, Cardiff City 0 (3-0); Nottingham Forest 1, Wimbledon 1 (1-3); Oxford United 1, Stoke City 2 (1-2); Sunderland 4, Cambridge United 3 (7-5).
EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Group six: West Germany 5, Turkey 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Section One: Dundee United 3, Morton 0; Motherwell 2, Alloa Athletic 2. Section Two: Rangers 2, Heart of Midlothian 0; St Mirren 3; Clydebank 3. Section Three: Aberdeen 1, St Johnstone 0. Section Four: Airdrieonians 1, Kilmarnock 2; Hibernian 0, Celtic 0.
BIRMINGHAM SENIOR CUP: US Rugby 4, Knowle 0.
FA TROPHY: First qualifying round replays: Bootle 0, Winsford 1; Southport 2, Bridlington Trinity 0; Workington 2, Curzon Ashton 0.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Derby County 2, Burnley 2.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers 0, Chelsea 1.
INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Czechoslovakia 1, Bulgaria 2; Switzerland 2, Yugoslavia 0.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 8, Gloucester 9; Bristol 47, Exeter 15; Cardiff 26, Maesteg 26; Clifton 9, Bath 28; Cross Keys 21, Ebbw Vale 9; Orrell 63, Sheffield 6; Pontypridd 18, Swansea 14; Glamorgan Wanderers 17, Bridgend 18; Tiverton 14, Royal Marine Corps 3; Redruth 48, Falmouth 7.
STRASBORG: Tour Match: France XV 16, Australians 18.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Bishop Vesey's GS 28, King Edward's, Camp Hill 16; Blundell's 9, Dulwich 9; Cranbrook 6; Skinner's 0; Kelly Coll 14, Exeter 21; King Edward's, Five Ways 19, King Edward's Birmingham 3.

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Leeds 20, Widnes 14.

IN BRIEF

Move to open schools facilities to public

A drive to let the public use the sports and recreational facilities in 35,600 schools nationwide outside school hours was launched yesterday by the Central Council of Physical Recreation. Under proper supervision and sensible charging policies, more than 40 million people could use the schools, and their 100,000 acres of playing fields, the Council say.

In a pamphlet called *Multi Use-Working for Everybody's Benefit*, the council urges the Department of Education and Science, and the Department of the Environment to issue a joint circular to encourage the use of schools facilities. The CCPR general secretary, Peter Lawson, believes that too often opportunities for sport and leisure activities are wasted in closed buildings at weekends, evenings and school holidays.

CYCLING: A Paris appeal court has granted the Dutch cyclist Joop Zoetemelk's request for a fresh investigation into charges that he took drugs during this year's Tour de France. Zoetemelk, aged 36, was fined £320, penalized 10 minutes on his overall time, relegated to last place on the stage on which he was tested and given a suspended ban of one month after failing a dope test.

Zoetemelk's lawyer told the court that the cyclist had not taken any illegal drugs. The Hormone he was accused of using, Nandrolan, could be produced naturally in the blood of a patient taking other drugs, he said.

RUGBY UNION: The British Lions prop forward, Gerry McLoughlin, has been suspended for two months by the Munster branch of the Irish Rugby Football Union. His suspension follows an incident in the Munster senior league game between Shannon and Old Crescent, during which McLoughlin is alleged to have kicked an Old Crescent player.

BOXING: One of the strongest national boxing teams seen in the United Kingdom comes from East Germany to oppose England in the George Wimpey sponsored international at Milton Keynes on November 2. The 12-man team have won 20 national championships between them, two junior championships, and so many *gold*, silver and bronze medals in world, European and multi-nations tournaments that it needs a computer to count them. The English team include six ABA champions.

BADMINTON TEAM: Mike Tredgett will earn his 121st international cap when he plays for England against Sweden and Denmark in the triangular international on November 9 and 10 at Leeds and Gateshead.

A Dublin policeman, Pat Marron, selected to play in the singles and men's doubles, is a new cap in Ireland's team for the home match against Wales on November 10.

TEAMS: Men: J Taylor, P Marron, J Scott, F Evans, R Keag. Women: D Underwood, B Beckett, W Orr, N Lane.

SWIMMING: Sarah Hardcastle, the European championship 800 metres free-style bronze medal winner, competes in the two-day English school's championships at Ealing, which start today. Each day she will travel back to her home at Southend for treatment on a knee injury.

FOR THE RECORD

BASKETBALL

KORAC CUP: Keraynos Nicosia 48, Reyer Venice 108; PLB Trieste 74, Pleven (Bul) 71; Zadar (Yug) 104, Standard Liège 81.
RONCHETTI CUP: Mineur Pernik (Bul) 90, Bosna Sarajevo (Yug) 55; Partizan Belgrade 64, SSB Roma 68; Betania Barcelona 71, Viterbo (Ita) 67.
WOMEN'S EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS CUP: Amsterdam (Neth) 65, Slavia Prague 65.

CYCLING

WANGANUI: World Junior Championships: Two-lap sprint: 1, T Seiko (Jap); 2, N Kovche (USSR); 3, R Gullach (Den). 4,000-metre team pursuit: 1, Denmark, 4min 37.09sec; 2, United States, 4:39.07; 3, Italy, 4:41.82.

FOOTBALL

BILBAO: Spanish Super Cup, first leg: Athletic Bilbao 1, Barcelona 3.
KUALA LUMPUR: Olympic qualifying round: Indonesia 1, Singapore 1.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham City 1, Tottenham Hotspur 0

GOLF

TWEED HEADS: Rescher' Classic, first round (Australian unless stated): 66: Baker-Finch. 67: R McNaughton. 68: M Clayton; S Harper (Can). 69: S Reese (NZ); T Gale; G Marsh. 70: P Senior; S Andersen-Chapman (Can); M Ferguson. 71: B Wilson; D Good; G Alexander; L Stephen; S Owen (NZ); R Shearer; G Serhan; G Taylor; T McGrew (Mex); G Norman; N Radcliffe.

TENPIN

CARACAS: World championships: Men's trios: 1, Sweden, 3,899 pts; 2, Philippines, 3,887; 3, United States, 3,878. Doubles: 1, GB (A Fawcett, K Buck) and Australia, 2,515 pts; 3, West Germany, 2,514. Women's trios: 1, West Germany, 3,532 pts; 2, United States, 3,479; 3, Philippines, 3,479. (US superior on strikes).

WEIGHTLIFTING

MOSCOW: World Championships: Light heavyweight: Y Yardanian (USSR), 180.5 kg (world record); N Burrowes (GB), 150 kg.

TENNIS

TOYKO: Grand prix tournament, second round: I Lendl (Cz) bt F Gonzalez (Par), 6-1, 6-3; E Teltscher (US) bt C Hooper (US), 6-4, 4-6, 7-6; Tom Gullikson (US) bt H Pfister (US), 6-4, 5-7, 6-4; S Davis (US) bt T Tulasne (Fr), 2-6, 6-4, 6-3; A Gomez (Ec) bt M Edmondson (Aus), 6-4, 6-4; G Michibata (Can) bt M Bauer (US), 7-6, 6-2; J Connors (US) bt V Winitsky (US), 6-1, 6-4; B Gilbert (US) bt V Gerulaitis (US), 6-3, 2-6, 7-5.

STUTTGART: Women's grand prix tournament: J Durie (GB) bt S Graf (WG) 6-0, 6-3; C Tanvier (Fr) bt S Walpole (GB) 7-5, 6-0; M Navratilova (US) bt T Holladay (US) 6-0, 6-4; H Sukova (Cz) bt A Hobbs (GB) 6-0, 6-3.
COLOGNE: Grand Prix Tournament, second round: P Slozil (Cz) bt M Dickson (US) 6-2, 6-4; M Doyle (US) bt F Segarceanu (Rom) 6-4, 6-1.

MOTOR RALLYING

YAMOUSSOUKRO: IVORY COAST RALLY, second stage: 1, B Waldegaard, H Thorszelius (Swe), Toyota Celica, 2 hr 41 min; 2, H Mikkola, A Hertz (Fin), Audi Quattro, 3 hr 14 min; 3, P Eklund, R Spjuth (Swe), Toyota Celica, 3 hr 36 min.

NARKHANDA: Himalayan rally, third leg (180 miles): 1, J Shah (Ken), Nissan 24 ORS; 2, G Colsoul (Bel), Opel Ascona; 3, R Khoda (Ken), Subaru EA85.

VOLLEYBALL

CAMDEN SUPER LEAGUE: Spark 3, Roundwood, 1.

MOTOR RACING: The proposed 1984 Paris Formula One Grand Prix will not take place because the promoters have not fulfilled the required conditions.

TENNIS: Jeremy Bates is to make a 10 week winter trip to play on the Australian circuit. Bates, aged 21, will come under a leading Australian coach, Ross Case.

GOLF

Cullen takes an electrifying first round lead



Cullen: six birdies

From Mitchell Platts, Barcelona

Garry Cullen composed a 67, five under par, for the first round lead in the £80,000 Sanyo Open on the El Prat course here yesterday. It gave him a one stroke lead from Ian Woosnam, and Hugh Baiocchi, of South Africa, and the opportunity to reveal an extraordinary ritual that he puts himself through every day.

The ancient art of acupuncture, which uses needles to treat rheumatism and similar problems, would seem to have been overtaken by a process called acupressure. For Cullen, who suffers from a bad back, employs a battery operated machine to self administer electric shock wave treatment.

He explained: "You simply wet some tiny pads which are connected to the machine, and place the pads on particular parts of your body. A current passes through them, and gives you much the same feeling as those tiny needles which acupuncturists use. Without this machine, my golfing career might be threatened."

Cullen, who returned to Kenya next week to resume his duties at the Karen Golf club, near Nairobi, moved ahead with the help of six birdies in his first 10 holes. He struck the ball throughout his round with controlled authority, and he thoroughly deserved to hoist himself to the top of the leader board.

After the rigours of the Ryder Cup, Woosnam took a week off, but he spent the time productively. He rested, he practised, but, more importantly, he spent two days with Barry Willett at St George's Hill. Woosnam has been unhappy with the speed of his swing, which has gradually become quicker and quicker since he won the Silk Cut Masters in June.

Willett, regarded as the "club doctor" by players on the circuit, recommended placing a strip of lead tape on the back of each head of his irons. Golf is a game of fractions, and, although that lead represents only the equivalent in weight of three pound notes, Woosnam is convinced that it has transformed his game.

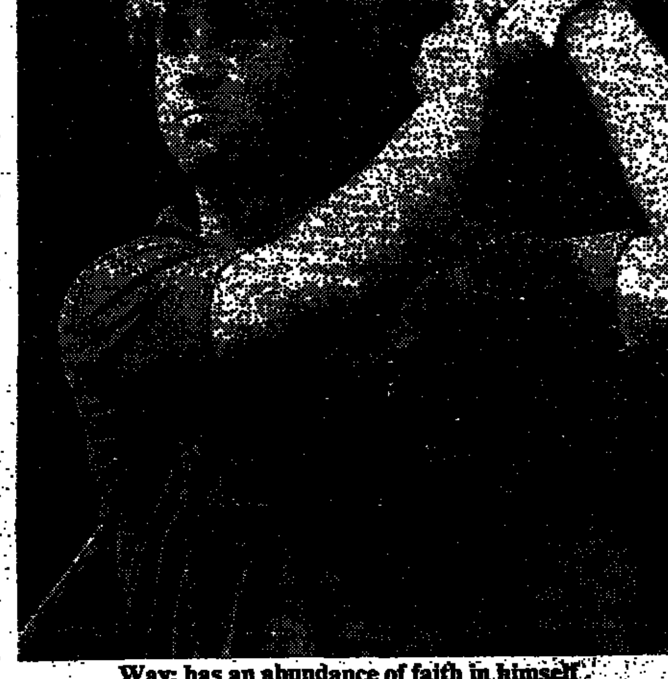
When he started out, Woosnam must have felt slightly apprehensive since he had put a new shaft, some one and a half inches shorter than the original one, into his driver, and he also had a new putter in the bag. Any worries, however, were quickly dispelled for he birdied his first two holes. In all, he gathered six birdies, although he was far from amused by the condition of the greens on which he twice three-putted missing once from only a foot.

LEADING SCORES (British unless stated): 67: G Cullen; 68: I Woosnam, H Baiocchi (SA); 69 J-M Canizares (Sp), M King, H Clark, T Horton; 70: M James, F Abreu (Sp), P Tupling, G Brand Junior; 71: M Pinero (Sp), M Montes (Sp), M Aparicio (Sp), B Longmuir, C Mason, J Gonzalez (Br), S Cipa; 72: E Darcy (Ire), P Walton, G Logan, R Boxall, G Broadbent, Ovesellberg (Sw), C Rocca (It), M Ramos (Sp), T Gideon (WG); D Smyth (Ire), M Calero (Sp), A Garrido (Sp); 73: C Moody, S Lyle, R Rafferty, Gary Potter, B Marchbank, M Miller, J Morgan, E Polland; 74: C Tucker, C O'Connor Junior (Ire), K Waters, B Mitchell, J Fowler, M Mackenzie, D J Russell, N Coles; 75: S Bishop, J O'Leary (Ire), P Harrison, D Evans, C Cox, J Hoskison, J Hall, N Mitchell, A Stubbs, M McLean, P Way, W Humphreys, D Feherty.

A golfer who has much in common with Player



Way must now sustain his brilliance to follow Faldo



Way: has an abundance of faith in himself

The problem facing Paul Way is that, like a new star on the silver screen, he must now sustain his brilliance to justify the accolades showered upon him after the Ryder Cup. Being co-starred with Severiano Ballesteros might have brought instant fame but the penalty for such premature elevation is that Way can no longer expect to escape examination from a public craving for a new hero.

Coincidentally, Ballesteros rose to prominence at a similar age and he immediately found himself being employed as a symbol for the success and growth of the game. Like Tony Jacklin before him, the demands placed on the Spaniard are so excessive as to be detrimental at times to his lifestyle, let alone his golf game. Now, at the age of 20, Way has found himself thrust into much the same situation.

Moreover, Way has blossomed at a time when the European tour requires a new star with the likes of Ballesteros and Nick Faldo removing their talent on a more permanent basis across the Atlantic. Fortunately Way possesses an abundance of faith in himself to succeed in a sport in which to be single-minded is of paramount importance.

Way is a cocky individual. It is easy to visualize from where such ostentation stemmed. The first of four children to be born to Dennis and Mavis Way, he is their only son and with three younger sisters was compelled to play the showman. Yet it was when an "outsider" came to lodge in their house in Tonbridge, that the foundation was laid for a golfing career.

Paul Foston had arrived as the assistant professional at the nearby Poult Wood Golf Club and his search for digs ended when Dennis Way offered him a room. That condemned Way junior to moving into an extension in the loft but it also brought him in touch with the game.

At Hugh Christie High School, Way's academic abilities were already being blunted by his passion for sport. In spite of being towered over by the majority of his schoolmates he was sharp-footed enough to be a dominant figure in the basketball and football teams. The school report made monotonous reading for the household: "Could do well by never works hard enough."

Now, with an interest in golf developing, Way had virtually closed the door on becoming a scholastic success. "I would be in a class and a letter would be brought to the teacher saying that I had a dental appointment," he recalls. "When I returned home, Paul Foston would be there with a few other golfers and off we would go to Royal St George's, Sunningdale or Wentworth. By the age of 13 or 14 I simply was not interested in becoming anything but a professional golfer."

By the time Way had already indicated that it was no foolhardy dream, since at the age of 12 he had won the captain's day at Poult Wood with a net 63. So when he reduced his handicap to six at 14 years of age, after joining Nevill and then Tunbridge Wells Golf Clubs, Paul's father paid £70 for him to continue his golfing education at a five-day school run by Alex Hay at Stowe.

Way benefited enormously from that first meeting with Hay, a much respected teaching professional, and even now he still returns to see him at the Woburn Golf and Country Club for regular swing checks. He was also encouraged by Roy Howard, the headmaster at Hugh Christie School, who allowed hom to use the playing fields to hone his game.

The school also benefited, since Way, accompanied by Mike McLean and Nick Massey, won for them the Aer Lingus national championship in 1979. But halfway through an extra year at school, when it was apparent that he lacked the application to study for examinations, he left ans made a meteoric rise in amateur circles.

After winning the Brabazon Trophy and graduating to the Walker Cup team, Way wasted little time in turning proffesional. He successfully won his players' card for the European PGA tour at the "school" in November of 1981. It was a typically brave performance sicne he opened with an 85 and then immediately recovered with a 69.

Comparisons with Gary Player were inevitable. Way stands 5ft 7in tall, weighs in at 10½ st and works hard on physical fitness. Out of season he runs four miles five nights a week and spends half an hour each evening going through a variety of exercises.

More importantly he has the same confident outlook as Player.

Within four months Way was a winner. He sprung from the pack in the Dutch Open with a last round of 65. It provided ample evidence of his ability to mature into a player of immeasurable quality. Jackln spotted the potential, and, after watching Way confirm his place in the Ryder Cup by finishing runner-up in the Tournament Players Championship, immediately contacted him to tell him that he felt he would be a good partner for Ballesteros.

Now Way must stand on his own two feet.

Mitchell Platts

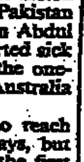
CRICKET

Reinforcement for Pakistan touring team

Adelaide (AFP) – Sarfraz Nawaz is to reinforce the touring Pakistan team's depleted attack. With Imran Khan, the captain, out of the action for another fortnight, Pakistan received another blow when Abdul Qadir, the leg spinner, reported sick after taking five for 15 in the one-day game against a South Australia Country XI on Wednesday.

Safraz is not expected to reach Australia for another 10 days, but would be here in time for the first Test match in Perth on November 11, if required. Meanwhile, Zaheer Abbas, the vice-captain, joined the team from Karachi yesterday.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: D Hookes (captain), K Wright, M Haysman, W Phillips, A Hilditch, G Bishop, P Sleep, R Hogg, R Massey, I Carmichael, S Parkinson, R Darling.



PAKISTANIS (probable): Zaheer Abbas (captain), Mudassar Nazar, Abdul Qadir, Mohsin Khan, Wasim Bari, Mansoor Akhtar, Wasim Raja, Mohammad Nazir, Azim Hafeez, Tahir Naqqash, Qasim Omar, Rashid Khan.

● DELHI: Gordon Greenidge, the West Indian batsman, injured a knee at the nets here yesterday less than 48 hours before the start of the second Test match against India (AFP reports). It was not immediately known how the injury would affect his chances of opening the batting.

SQUASH RACKETS

Mrs Cardwell faces champion in world final

Perth (Reuter) – Vicki Cardwell (Australia) beat Susan Devoy (New Zealand), 9–2, 9–5, 9–4 in a women's world championship semi-final round match yesteday. In the final tomorrow she plays the current champion, Rhonda Thorne (Australia), who beat a compatriot, Carin Clonda, 6–9, 9–1, 9–1, 9–2.

SEMI-FINALS: V Cardwell (Aus) bt S Devoy (NZ), 9–2, 9–5, 9–4; R Thorne (Aus) bt C Clonda (Aus), 6–9, 9–1, 9–1, 9–2.

● Hiddy Jahan, who recently qualified to represent England, goes straight into the new national rankings as No 1 and next Monday faces the deposed No 1, Gawain Briars (Norfolk), in the world masters tournament, sponsored by ICI Perspex, at Warrington. Following Jahan and Briars in the rankings are Philip Kenyon (Lancashire), Ashley Naylor (Yorkshire) and Geoff Williams (Sussex).

Service for Gray

The memorial service for David Gray, the secretary general of the International Tennis Federation, and former tennis correspondent and sports editor of the *Guardian*, will be held at St. Bride's church, Fleet Street, London, on Friday, November 11 (10.45).

RUGBY LEAGUE

Supensions hit Cardiff and Kent Invicta

Cardiff City and Kent Invicta will be shorn of players this weekend as the result of yesterday's disciplinary committee proceedings. Cardiff City are particularly badly hit, with Pritchard being suspended for six matches and Barwood for four as a result of incidents in the match at York last Sunday, Keith Macklin writes.

Kent Invicta lose their half back, Neil Bishop, for three matches and captain, Bob Mordell, for one. Other tough sentences were imposed on the Wigan hooker, Kiss, and the Whitehaven half back, Hall, who received four-match suspensions, and Phyphyan (Whitehaven), James (Castleford), and Douglas (Batley), who each received three-match punishments.

● Bramley's second division game against Huddersfield on Sunday has been called off the Exchange Telegraph reports. The decision follows talks between the League and the accountants and solicitors who acting for Bramley following last week's decision to call in the receiver. A decision on Bramley's John Player Trophy first round game at Hull Kingston Rovers on Sunday week has yet to be made.

RACING: CALL TO SAFEGUARD HEALTH OF BLOODSTOCK INDUSTRY

Breeders seek support for tax concessions

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The Thoroughbred Breeders Association, strongly led by their president, Peter Willett, and chairman, David Gibson, are taking the initiative in the drive to convince Parliament of the plight of the English bloodstock industry.

This week all members of the association have been sent a circular headed "Help us to help you – you have reason for concern." In stark language the TBA's council tells owners and breeders of horses and ponies that must back up the association's own political lobby with individual action such as personal lobbying of local members of Parliament.

If the health of the British bloodstock breeding industry is to be safeguarded, the TBA are adamant that the horse must be confirmed as an agriculture animal for all tax purposes and that there must also be harmonization of VAT for horses within the EEC. All that entails legislation.

The TBA are particularly concerned about the burden new taxation affecting all horse and pony owners, besides capital taxes and ratings which are now applicable to all stabling and land used for horses. *The problems facing the* industry are basically fourfold: rating; capital taxes; VAT; and stock relief. Buildings used for horses are now being rated for the first time since before the second world war.

The TBA are fighting this in the courts and have already won the Whitsbury Manor Stud test case. But the Valuation Office has given notice of appeal and the case will now be heard at a Lands Tribunal early next year.

In addition, the Capital Taxes office has given notice that it will deny owners and breeders the 50 per cent agricultural relief on capital transfer tax and it has also decided that the 50 per cent business relief will not be allowed if it is considered by that office that the stud in question is not a genuine business.

The council of the TBA is clearly appalled that the Capital Taxes office has taken upon itself to deny agricultural relief to both buildings and land on stud farms which have been treated as agricultural since relief was first brought in during 1925, and more especially when there has been no legislative change to justify this attitude.

The problem of VAT is an old sore since an aim of the 1977 sixth directive of the EEC was to lead towards a common system of VAT with a uniform basis of assessment and comparable results in all member states. Six years later there is still no sign of harmonization so far as the bloodstock industry is concerned in spote of repeated representations to government.

At present the UK applies VAT at a standard rate of 15 per cent at full normal market and cost values, whereas the French are still operating a system based on carcase value only; the Irish have even negotiated the legal right to exempt VAT on bloodstock.

The TBA are not seeking special treatment from the Treasury, only parity between ourselves and our principal competitors within the EEC.

So far as stock relief is concerned the problem now facing the industry is how a breeder can find the means of financing the purchase of replacement breeding stock from income.

As breeder's stock is treated as "stock in trade" there is no agreed write-off period for income tax purposes; yet if a stud farmer buys capital equipment, such as a tractor, he can obtain an allowance of the cost of that purchase as a deduction from profits, or as an addition to the losses before a tax position is finalized.

Apparently, breeders have been offered the "herd basis" as an alternative to "stock in trade" treatment for tax. But the TBA insist that this would be no help to reinvestment because the benefits only accrue on disposal of the whole herd.

Unlike other farm stock individual bloodstock has constantly varying values over a very wide range and what is required is a short agreed write-off period which would assist breeders to reinvest and remain competitive.

French field

MAISONS-LAFFITTE

Criterium De Maisons-Laffitte (Group 2: £18,298: 2-y-o: 7f)

203 Hadis 8-8 ...... F Head
241 Nikos 8-7 ...... D Vincent
140 Depechez Vous 8-7 ...... J P Lefevre
1 Procida 8-7 ...... C Asmussen
340 Novello 8-7 ...... W R Swinburn
210 Swinging Scoble 8-7 ...... H Samani
01 Mayanna 8-4 ...... M Philipperon
203 Toll Teller 8-4 ...... J-L Kessas

5-2 Procida, 3 Nikos, Novello, 6 Toll Teller.

Popsi's Joy can revel in perfect conditions

By Michael Phillips

Newmarket's final meeting of the year begins today with the Marathon Handicap resembling the Cesarewitch. Today's field includes Popsi's Joy, Mayotte and Moon Mariner who finished second, fourth and sixth, respectively, in the second leg of the autumn double there just under a fortnight ago.

Mayotte won today's race 12 months ago but the conditions are now vastly different to what they were then. Firstly, she has an additional 15lb to carry and secondly, the going underfoot will not be as soft as she really cares for. In the circumstances the stage now looks set for Popsi's Joy to win *again* on the course which has already been the scene of one notable Cesarewitch victory, besides two other brave runs in second place.

Popsi's Joy will be meeting Mayotte and Moon Mariner on 4lb and 8lb better terms, respectively, than he did there 13 days ago.

On the other hand, Tree Mallow and King's College Boy have been assessed strictly on their Haydock running earlier this month.

The Potter Trophy is a typical example of the sort of difficult race that one encounters at this stage of the season. My idea of the possible solution to the problem is Bezara.



Sherwood: training plans

He is at the right end of the handicap and what is more he enters the fray on a winning note. Furthermore, he has been raced lightly so he should be fresher than most.

If good recent form means anything at all the Duchesss Amiden Fillies Stakes ought to be won by In Favour who was beaten a length by Habitassa at York earlier this month. In the meantime her conqueror has gone on to greater things, at Newmarket and Doncaster.

Playschool (12.45) stands out as the best bet at Devon & Exeter following his good run behind Wellfield at Kempton Park recently. Koga Way should also be hard to beat in the John Tilling West Country Champion Challenge Trophy after running so well in the race won by Musso at Newbury last Friday.

At Wetherby Bright Sherriff looks like remaining unbeaten in the Haigh Whisky Novices Hurdle (qualifier) while Onapromise will surely have plenty of followers in the Supermaster Handicap following his good run behind St Alezan at Cheltenham. Finally on the property front it has just been confirmed that Richard Head has sold Rhonehurst, his house and yard and 55 acres in Upper Lambourn to Oliver Sherwood, who intends applying for a licence to train there next June. Sherwood has been Fred Winter's assistant for the past six years during which time he has not only become one of the country's leading amateur riders but also Winter's son-in-law.

STATE OF GOING: Newmarket, good to firm Wetherby, good to firm. Devon, good to firm, chase course: firm, hurdle. Tomorrow: Ascot, firm. Worcester, firm.

Mukhuli finds his feet

Mukhuli, the horse who grew a new foot, had a surprise in store for backers at Warwick yesterday when the 33-1 outsider won the Butts Handicap. It was the first success for the three-year-old, who cost 33,000 Irish punts as a yearling and joined Kim Brassey's stable after racing as a juvenile for Ian Balding.

"An abscess on Mukhuli's near fore rotted away the foot, and it was touch and go whether he would have to be put down. He was very lame for a long time, but literally grew a new foot. That is why I was not able to run him until a week ago at Newbury. He did not go badly and that outing striped him of 10lb." Brassey said.

Tony Ives, on the way to his 66th win this season, struck the front on Mukhuli a quarter of a mile from home to resist the challenges of Fluella and Cubic Zirconia.

John Reid brought off a first and last race 9-1 double on Fluctuate and the 3-1 on favourite Passing Storm.

Pokerfayes, backed from 5-1 to 9-4 favourite for the Jury Street Handicap, gamely landed the gamble to provide George Duffield with his 95th win of the season. The newmarket jockey, who in 16 years has ridden more than 900 winners, desperately wants to reach the first century of his career.

Newmarket

Draw: No advantage

Tote Double: 2.15, 3.20. Treble: 1.45, 2.50, 3.50.

1.15 SOHAM HOUSE STAKES (2-y-o: £3,178: 1m) (7 runners)

3 61 SASSAGRASS (Sir E Harrison) G Harwood 8-12 ...... G Starkey 2
5 DICK KNIGHT (Mrs J Bailey) A Bailey 8-9 ...... P Bloomfield 5 6
6 DOUBLETON (Exors late Mrs D McAlpine) P Walwyn 8-9 ...... J Mercer 5
13 ISOLA VERDE (E Holding) M Jarvis 8-9 ...... B Raymond 3
17 0 MATAFAO (S Boulis) H Cecil 8-9 ...... L Piggott 7
22 WHISPERING GRASS (K Abdulla) G Harwood 8-9 ...... A Clark 4
24 322 ASCOT STRIKE (Sheikh Mohammed) W Hern 8-9 ...... W Carson 1

5-4 Sassagrass, 5-2 Ascot Strike, 100-30 Matafao, 10 Whispering Grass, 14 Isola Verde, 16 Doubleton, 33 Dick Knight.

1.45 NOVEMBER HANDICAP (Claiming: £2,007: 6f) (19)

1 KAMO FLOWER [illegible]
2 [illegible]
3 IBOLYAN SOUND [illegible]
4 DUAL INVESTMENT [illegible]
5 NIGHT CLOWN [illegible]
6 PETE ROCKET [illegible]
7 TRANSFLASH [illegible]
[illegible]
WEBBS JEWEL [illegible]
[illegible]
SHANOUSSA [illegible]
BOLD MAID [illegible]
[illegible]
SUPER WARRIOR [illegible]

4 Pete Rocket, 5 Dual Investment, 6 Saint Star, Kamo Flower, 8 Shanoussa, 10 Bold Maid, Ibolyan Sound, 12 Transflash, 14 Night Clown, Webbs Jewel, 16 others.

2.15 POTTER HANDICAP (2-y-o: £3,412: 5f) (18)

1 302220 DERRY RIVER (D) (B) (P Goulandris) D Laing 9-7 ...... Pat Eddery 8
2 420111 BROADWATER MUSIC (CD) (P H Betts (Holdings) Ltd) M Tompkins 9-6 ...... R Curant 12
4 004027 GENTLE GYPSY (D) (J Prenn) J Winter 9-4 (7 ex) ...... B Taylor 2
5 201000 LLANDWYN (D) (P Richards) M Jarvis 9-2 ...... B Raymond 14
6 0189 RED LORY (D) (S Hastings-Bass) R Sheather 8-13 ...... J Matthias 1
7 40148 SPECTACULAR BEAUTY (D) (Mrs J Marrow) G Lewis 8-8 ...... P Waldron 5
8 03232 YALLAH (B) (M Dabaghi) W O'Gorman 8-8 ...... T Ives 9
9 133023 PHILSTAR (D) (B) (C Barber-Lomax) W Elsey 8-7 ...... E Hide 3
10 124000 RIZLA BLUE (CD) (N Viney) F Durr 8-6 ...... W Newnes 7
11 102 KELLYS REEF (D) (R Mohammed) E Eldin 8-4 ...... A Mackay 4
13 041 BEZARA (Rolovale Ltd) J Sutcliffe 7-13 ...... E Johnson 18
14 200310 YOU LOVE ME (D) (M Seymour) R Hollinshead 7-12 ...... W Ryan 5 10
15 4013 TRY ME (D) (M Sinclair) M Ryan 7-11 ...... P Robinson 6
16 102031 PARVENO (C,D) (B) (A Wade) R Hoad 7-10 (7 ex) ...... W Carson 11
18 0000 BRAEMAR ROAD (D Sasse) D Sasse 7-8 ...... D McKay 16
20 0030 PURPLE SONG (J Burt) C Drew 7-7 ...... N Carlisle 17
21 0040 BRIGOMEIDS (Sir P Oppenheimer) G Wragg 7-7 ...... B Crossley 13
22 020040 FROGMOOR (B Mason) J Bosley 7-7 ...... R Hills 3 15

6 Broadwater Music, 7 Yallah, 8 Spectacular Beauty, Gentle Gypsy, Bezara, 10 Kellys Reef, Rizla Blue, 12 Derry River, Red Lory, Philstar, 14 Parveno, Llandwyn, Try Me, 16 You Love Me, 20 others.

2.50 MARATHON HANDICAP (£3,137: 2m 4f) (11)

1 1d0100 YELED (G Kaye) P Kelleway 5-9-12 ...... G Kelleway 5 1
2 034002 POPSI'S JOY (C,D) (V Lawson) M Haynes 8-9-9 ...... S Keightley 7 4
3 000400 PRINCE MAJ (B) (B Wheatley) M Pipe 5-9-7 ...... E Hide 5
4 141222 KING'S COLLEGE BOY (B) (R Thomson) N Vigors 5-9-6 ...... J Reid 6
5 2-14024 MAYOTTE (CD) (B Davies) R Holder 8-9-4 ...... W Carson 7
6 010320 MOON MARINER (R Khan) C Brittain 3-8-10 ...... T Ives 11
7 000020 RED INJUN (B) (G Reed) C Thornton 4-8-5 ...... J Bleasdale 3
8 00-1131 TREE MALLOW (Ian Flockton Developments) M Lambert 5-8-3 ...... M Birch 10
12 044344 TRICKSHOT (D Hunt) K Stone 4-7-7 ...... E Johnson 2
13 033030 DUKE OF DOLLIS (R Simpson) R Simpson 4-7-7 ...... T Williams 7 8
14 00000/0 MAGIC FORMULA (Mrs V Ward) W Musson 5-7-7 ...... A Mackay 9

11-4 Popsi's Joy, 7-2 Mayotte, 5 Moon Mariner, 6 King's College Boy, Tree Mallow, 8 Red Injun, 12 Yeled, 14 Prince Maj, 16 Duke of Dollis, 20 others.

3.20 DUCHESS STAKES (3-y-o: maiden fillies: £2,225: 1m 2f) (11)

1 0000 BARBARA ANN (K Mackenzie) A Turnell 8-11 ...... T Ives 10
4 20200 DOWN THE LINE (Mrs N Wingfield Digby) J Toller 8-11 ...... G Duffield 4
7 0-4002 HOT BETTY (B James) L Cumani 8-11 ...... – 11
8 202002 IN FAVOUR (E Loder) P Walwyn 8-11 ...... J Mercer 7
11 00000- MAMIE (A Le Blond) M McCormack 8-11 ...... M Wigham 1
13 40-0000 NONO ALGEA (A Sturge) P Mitchell 8-11 ...... G Starkey 5
14 043020 PEACEFUL RUN (E Moller) G Wragg 8-11 ...... Pat Eddery 6
15 0303 POLESTAR (N Avery) J Dunlop 8-11 ...... W Carson 3
18 0-000 SUMMER IMPRESSIONS (N Phillips) H Cecil 8-11 ...... L Piggott 9
19 000000 THETFORD CHASE (Lord Fairhaven) F Durr 8-11 ...... W Newnes 2
20 00 VIERGE D'OR (D Wildenstein) P Kelleway 8-11 ...... – 8

3 Summer Impressions, 4 Vierge d'Or, 5 Polestar, Peaceful Run, 6 In Favour, Hot Betty, 10 Thetford Chase, 16 others.

3.50 RED LODGE STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £2,918: 6f) (20)

5 00 DEALT (Lady Clanwilliam) J Toller 9-0 ...... G Duffield 19
6 ELECTRICAL WIND (M Fustok) M Albina 9-0 ...... Pat Eddery 15
7 FAST CURRENT (Sir P Oppenheimer) G Wragg 9-0 ...... J Reid 3
9 0 IL TIGRE (C d'Alessio) L Cumani 9-0 ...... – 2
10 INDIAN SIGN (Lord Derby) J W Watts 9-0 ...... E Hide 1
12 LORD MINTON (Mrs P Meynell) M Jarvis 9-0 ...... B Raymond 7
13 0 MARION'S DREAM (P Rich) D Thom 9-0 ...... – 9
16 MUGASSAS (Sheikh Mohammed) H Cecil 9-0 ...... L Piggott 5
17 02 NATIVE CHARMER (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 9-0 ...... S Perks 4
18 0340 NATIVE HERO (F Garvin) P Mitchell 9-0 ...... G Starkey 16
19 02 SATURNIAN (Lady Chelsea) W Hern 9-0 ...... W Carson 10
20 2 SCINTILLO (W Martin) B Hobbs 9-0 ...... G Baxter 13
22 TROPICAL WAY (B Coates) P Walwyn 9-0 ...... J Mercer 17
23 0 WOLVERSINE (J Smith) W O'Gorman 9-0 ...... T Ives 14
25 FAIRY BLUEBIRD (W Brehm) R Armstrong 8-11 ...... P Robinson 12
30 00 ROCKY'S GAL (B Moon) W Holden 8-11 ...... M Miller 20
31 SEA MIRACLE (Mrs J Redmond) J Winter 8-11 ...... A Kimberley 8
32 00 TO ONEIRO (M Yiapatos) R Armstrong 8-11 ...... G Sexton 18
34 UR–NINA (R Tikkoo) R Armstrong 8-11 ...... S Dennison 7 6
35 VENETIAN PRINCESS (C Blackwell) J Winter 8-11 ...... B Taylor 11

13-8 Mugassas, 11-4 Saturnian, 5 Scintillo, 6 Electrical Wind, 8 Il Tigre, 16 Native Charmer, Native Hero, 20 others.

Newmarket selections

By Michael Phillips

1.15 Sassagrass, 1.45 Night Clown, 2.15 Bezara, 2.50 Popsis Joy, 3.20 In Favour, 3.50 Mugassas.

Warwick results

Going: Good

1.30 (off) LONGBRIDGE STAKES (Div 1: 2-y-o: maidens: £552: 5f)

FLUCTUATE b f by Sharpen Up – Hay Reef (J Rowles) 8-11 ...... J Reid (7-1) 1
Tabiche ...... P Cook (13-8 Fav) 2
Saucerole ...... W Carson (16-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £8.00. Places: £1.20, £1.60, £3.80. DF: £5.70. CSF: £18.46. R Houghton at Didcot. 2l, 3l. Clay Pigeon (10-1) 4th. 16 ran. NR: Sylvan Park, Free Light Laser.

2.0 (off) WOODLOES PARK STAKES (3-y-o: maiden fillies: £552: 1m)

GENTLE DOWN ch f by Naskra – First Ruff (R Sangster) 8-11 ...... P Waldron (8-1) 1
Montrevie ...... P Cook (15-8 Fav) 2
Maiden's Dance ...... J Mercer (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.90. Places: £1.50, £1.00, £1.50. DF: £2.50. CSF: £10.10. G Hunter at East Ilsley. 4l, hd. Dubai Ruby (14-1) 4th. 16 ran. Khloud (6-1) withdrawn not under orders. Rule 4 applies to bets at board prices but not S.P bets. Deduction 10p in pound.

2.30 (off) CROMPTON STAKES (Handicap: Selling: £708: 1m 2f 270 yds)

SEA DART ch f by Air Trooper – Major Isle (Needwood Turf Accountants Ltd) 3-9-6 ...... P Robinson (16-1) 1
Knightsbridge Game ...... W Newnes (6-1) 2
Last Gunboat ...... R Curant (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £15.10. Places: £2.80, £3.40, £1.40. DF: £40.20. CSF: £107.57. B Morgan at Burton-on-Trent. ½l, sh hd. Highland Rossie (100-30) 4th. Mopsy Lovejoy 5-4 Fav. 9 ran. Bought in for 1,200 guineas.

3.0 BUTTS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £936: 1m 4f 52yds)

MUKHULI b c, by Nonoalco – Ali Belga (A Saeed) 8-5 ...... T Ives (33-1) 1
Fluella ...... J Reid (11-2) 2
Cubic Zirconia ...... R Hills (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £17.90. Places: £3.60, £2.00, £2.70. DF: (winner or second with any other): £3.20. CSF: £212.31. Tricast: £1,505.08. K Brassey at Upper Lamberton. ¾l, 1l. Ben's Birdie (10-1) 4th. Barney Miller 9-2 fav. 13 ran.

3.30 JURY STREET HANDICAP (£913: 5f)

POKERFAYES b g, by Poker – Faye's Delight (T McKeon) 4-8-9 ...... G Duffield (9-4 fav) 1
Sahel ...... P Waldron (12-1) 2
Over the Rainbow ...... P Hamblett (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.90. Places: £1.00, £5.10, £3.90. £13.80. DF: £83.90. CSF: £31.24. Tricast: £221.31. B McMahon at Tamworth. Hd, ¾l. Indy (14-1) 4th. 20 ran.

4.00 LONGBRIDGE STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o: maidens: 5f)

PASSING STORM ch c, by Manado – Lady Beck (Baroness H H Thyssen) 9-0 ...... J Reid (1-3 fav) 1
Ran Riot ...... E Hide (12-1) 2
Janeese ...... G Duffield (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.50. Places: £1.00, £2.40, £2.60. DF: £5.00. CSF: £5.31. R Houghton at Didcot. 5l, 4l. Dollar Dreamer (20-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Mizpah.

Placepot: £525.65.

Wetherby

1.0 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (novices: £1,256: 2m) (13 runners)

1 40-10 STRAIGHT DOWN (D) N Crump 6-11-5 ...... C Hawkins
5 RED DAVID (T Walford) 5-11-0 ...... Mr T Walford
7 BRIGHT SHERRIFF M Dickinson 4-10-10 ...... R Earnshaw
10 FORTINA WOOD W A Stephenson 4-10-10 ...... G W Gray
12 4 NIGHT PEARL J Fitzgerald 4-10-10 ...... M Dwyer
17 SEDGEBROOK STAR O Brennan 4-10-10 ...... M Brennan
18 P SING RIVER O V-Jones 4-10-10 ...... S McNeill
20 TASLAD J Kettlewell 4-10-10 ...... S Kettlewell 4
[illegible]
DANCING AMBER [illegible]
MAGGIES GIRL [illegible]

4-9 Bright Sherriff, 4 Straight Down, 7 Night Pearl, 10 Fortina Wood, 16 Maggies Girl, 20 others.

1.35 SUPERMASTER CHASE (handicap: £2,548: 3m 100yds) (5)

[illegible]
ONAPROMISE (D) Denys Smith [illegible] ...... J J O'Neill
[illegible]
SALKELD N Crump [illegible]

[illegible]

2.10 GREEN HAMMERTON HURDLE (handicap: £1,788: 2m 4f) (8)

2 [illegible] MAYHEM [illegible]
3 [illegible] BOARDMANS SPECIAL [illegible]
4 [illegible] RED NICK [illegible]
11 01-44 REPINGTON (B) N Crump 5-10-8 ...... C Hawkins
12 010/8 MEASURE UP J Blundell 7-10-1 ...... D Dutton
13 33/06 SOROCHINSKY FAIR Denys Smith 5-10-1 ...... T G Davies 4
15 4F10- HOLLOW LAUGH M Banks 5-10-0 ...... G McCourt
17 0000- SEALEGATION F Lees 9-10-0 ...... F Lees 7

5-2 Boardmans Special, 3 Repington, 4 Sorochinsky Fair, 8 Hollow Laugh, 8 Mayhem, 12 Red Nick, 14 Sealegation.

2.45 CLIFFORD CHASE (novices: £1,364: 2m 50yds) (6)

1 030-1 TROILENA R Fisher 7-11-2 ...... J J O'Neill
3 210-F BATTLEFIELD BAND P Calver 6-11-0 ...... G McCourt
6 000-0 IRISH GEORDIE M Reddan 6-11-0 ...... J Allen
9 3-00F LUNAR WIND J Parkes 8-11-0 ...... S Youlden 7
10 220-0 SAMPSON Denys Smith 5-11-0 ...... J Murphy
12 002-0 WITCHIN J Leigh 7-11-0 ...... –

6-4 Troilena, 3 Battlefield Band, 5 Sampson, 8 Lunar Wind, 10 Witchin, 12 Irish Geordie.

3.20 BOSTON SPA CHASE (handicap: amateurs: £1,632: 2m 4f 100yds) 5)

4 2242- ABERVANTER D Dodd 6-11-7 ...... Mr P Hughes 7
5 P302 GOLD SHOVELER M W Easterby 8-11-6 ...... Mr R J Beggan 4
7 4-P20 GREEN DOLPHIN Mrs C Black 9-11-0 ...... Miss S Head 7
9 04F4 SAINT-MUNN (B) Mrs D Culham 9-10-4 ...... [illegible]
11 [illegible] PEDIBUS [illegible]

[illegible] Gold Shoveler, 3 Green Dolphin, 6 Abervanter, 12 Saint-Munn, 16 Pedibus.

3.55 HORNSHAW HURDLE (novices: £690: 2m 4f) (12)

ARMOUNT [illegible]
[illegible]
SUMMER PATH [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Summer Path, [illegible] Armount, [illegible]

Wetherby selections

By Michael Phillips

1.0 Bright Sherriff, 1.35 Onapromise, 2.10 Repington, 2.45 Troilena, 3.20 Gold Shoveler, 3.55 Summer Path.

Devon & Exeter selections

By Michael Phillips

12.45 Playschool, 1.15 Grey Dolphin, 1.45 Koga Way, 2.15 Fair Patrick, 2.45 Sir Eamon, 3.15 Bryma.

Devon & Exeter

12.45 FALLOW DEER HURDLE (novices: £414: 2m 1f) (18 runners)

4 0-410 THRUCHAM LAD (D) J Edwards 5-11-10 ...... N Madden
5 AFRICAN STAR R Keenor 5-11-0 ...... Mr P Schofield 4
6 01-10 AKRAM (CD) S Pattemore 5-11-0 ...... S Smith Eccles
7 040/ BALTIC S Pattemore 7-11-0 ...... –
11 p- KNOLE HILL R Hodges 6-11-0 ...... Mr I Pocock 7
12 MORON P Rodford 8-11-0 ...... C Gray 4
13 00pf MR SPRIG E Witts 6-11-0 ...... D Sims 7
14 0 PLAYSCHOOL D Barons 5-11-0 ...... H Davies
16 p RED RON J Bradley 5-11-0 ...... G Davies
19 BALLYCLORAN LASS M Oliver 5-10-9 ...... A Webber
20 BOLT THE GATE D Williams 4-10-9 ...... J Frost 4
23 4 INCA THIEF S May 4-10-9 ...... S May
25 00 MASTER BOON G Thorner 4-10-9 ...... P Barton
27 0/ppp MINDBLOWING C Popham 6-10-9 ...... J Suthern
28 p- MY FLYAWAY N Kernick 5-10-9 ...... M Yeoman 7
29 PONTOS Miss S Morris 4-10-9 ...... M O'Halloran
34 0 MILLERS WAY B Forsey 4-10-4 ...... M Richards 4
38 0420- MISS POSY Mrs S Davenport 4-10-4 ...... P Scudamore

9-4 Thruchan Lad, 5-2 Akram, 7-2 Playschool, 8 Inca Thief, 10 Millers Way, 12 Miss Posy, 16 others.

1.15 DEVONAIR RADIO CHASE (handicap: £1,828: 2m 1f) (9)

6 1111 GREY DOLPHIN (CD) (B) J Bradley 8-11-7 ...... G Davies
9 p3-32 LODGE'S FORTUNE (CD) Mrs S Davenport 8-11-2 ...... P Scudamore
11 00-0b SPANISH GOD B Forsey 8-11-0 ...... M Richards 4
13 2004- BUTTON BOY (CD) (B) N Ayliffe 10-10-10 ...... B Powell 7
14 0-002 STATE RUN M Low 8-10-9 ...... J Burke
15 4223 WOLLOP (B) D Barons 8-10-8 ...... H Davies
17 1120 LEADING ARTIST (CD) N Gaselee 8-10-5 ...... V McKevitt 4
23 204p VIRGIN SLAVE (CD) (B) J Wright 11-10-0 ...... K Mooney
24 0/3p HIGH APPEAL M Oliver 12-10-0 ...... A Webber

15-8 Grey Dolphin, 11-4 Wollop, 4 Lodge's Fortune, 6 Leading Artist, 8 State Run, 12 others.

1.45 JOHN TILLING CHASE (handicap: £3,158: 3m 5f) (11)

1 1421- LUCKY VANE (CD) G Balding 8-11-7 ...... J Burke
2 01-30 MASTER SMUDGE A Barrow 11-11-2 ...... R Linley
5 0120 TOPEKA (C) M Oliver 7-10-7 ...... P Hobbs
6 4004 NEVER TAMPER (C) J Baker 8-10-5 ...... J Williams
7 23-02 PUCKA FELLA (C) Mrs D Tucker 9-10-2 ...... P Richards
8 3-0p0 BRIDGE ASH (D) J Johnson 10-10-1 ...... C Smith
10 310-2 KOGA WAY J Thorne 8-10-0 ...... P Scudamore
11 2131 KNIGHT OF LOVE H Manners 8-10-0 ...... Mr S Bush 7
12 p-p32 BANKSIDE C Wates 11-10-0 ...... A Webber
13 30-01 LETTERBOX E Witts 8-10-0 ...... C Mann 4
16 4f2p OATLEY PRIDE P Pritchard 8-10-0 ...... P Dever 7

3 Koga Way, 4 Knight Of Love, 9-2 Pucka Fella, Topeka, 6 Letterbox, 8 Lucky Vane, 12 others.

2.15 RABBIT HURDLE (4-y-o: novices: selling: £546: 2m 1f) (13)

2 0-004 BLACKBOOSH J Bosley 11-0 ...... Mr M Bosley 7
4 0p-00 DARAHEEN SNIPER Mrs E Hext 11-0 ...... J Frost 4
5 p010 FAIR PATRICK D Tucker 11-0 ...... D Chinn 7
8 0-000 QUAYCO BOY K Dunn 11-0 ...... Mr P Schofield 4
9 000 SAULINGO SONG P Rodford 11-0 ...... C Gray 4
10 p-00 SHAMROCK NAIL B Preece 11-0 ...... P Scudamore
11 p-0r0 STRASS CHANDERLIER W G Turner 11-0 ...... George Knight
12 0-040 SWEET SOLICITOR (B) J King 11-0 ...... Steve Knight
13 BONNIE'S DELIGHT P West 10-9 ...... Mr S West
15 GALA FERIA G Balding 10-9 ...... B Reilly
17 pp- LATIN LIGHT C Wildman 10-9 ...... M Bastard
18 LILLE (B) B Forsey 10-9 ...... M Richards 4
22 0p-03 WHITE MORNING R Keenor 10-9 ...... P Croucher 7

13-8 Sweet Solicitor, 11-4 Fair Patrick, 7-2 White Morning, 7 Blackboosh, 10 Shamrock Nail, 14 others.

2.45 WOOLEA SHEEPSKIN PRODUCTS CHASE (novices: £2,091: 2m 1f) (15)

4 0001 OWEN GLENDOWER J Edwards 6-11-10 ...... Mr Des Williams 7
6 000-1 SIR EAMON T Clay 6-11-10 ...... J Lovejoy 4
7 0000- BEACONSIDE J Brooks 6-11-3 ...... P Leach
9 fp0-0 CHICA'S BEAU J Wright 7-11-3 ...... K Mooney
23 f00p- LITTLE OSSIE C Popham 7-11-3 ...... J Suthern
24 0002 PAMPAS MELODY R Frost 7-11-3 ...... J Frost 4
29 1002- THE COUNTY STONE J Thorne 6-11-3 ...... P Scudamore
30 p-002 THE GUINEA MAN K Bailey 6-11-3 ...... M Perrett
31 0-000 THE PROPHET R Pocock 6-11-3 ...... M Nuttall 3
33 p23-u CAL MAL K Dunn 5-11-0 ...... Mr P Schofield 4
36 40-p2 LANGTON SIEGFRIED K Bishop 5-11-0 ...... P Hobbs
37 MEMBERSON P Dufosee 5-11-0 ...... Mr G Maundrell
39 0-00p ROMULEX Mrs E Harden 5-11-0 ...... P Nicholls
42 00-12 WHITTINGTON Mrs M Easton 5-11-0 ...... Mr D Plummer 7
43 pp-r6 BRIANKA (B) W R Williams 6-10-12 ...... R Mileman 4
44 0p0-0 DO WISH J Duffy 7-10-12 ...... C Brown

5-2 Sir Eamon, 11-4 Owen Glendower, 4 Whittington, 6 The Guinea Man, 8 Pampas Melody, 10 The County Stone, 14 others.

3.15 GREY SQUIRREL HURDLE (3-y-o: novices: £414: 2m 1f) (13)

2 2330 TYPESET (B) J Baker 11-3 ...... C Evans 7
5 24 BRYMA B Palling 10-10 ...... A Griffiths 7
8 GOOD INVESTMENT J Cann 10-10 ...... George Knight
10 0 GRUNDY GLOW Miss A King 10-10 ...... J Burke
13 p NESTOR MAN (B) Miss P O'Connor 10-10 ...... D Hyde
17 02p ROUND AGAIN (B) A Turnell 10-10 ...... Steve Knight
22 04 YANGTSE-KIANG (B) J Bradley 10-10 ...... G Davies
26 f BONNY MUSIC B Forsey 10-5 ...... M Richards 4
29 f HALSEYS FLUTTER R Barrow 10-5 ...... C Gray 4
30 MAJUBA ROAD D H Barons 10-5 ...... H Davies
31 MOREAN A Turnell 10-5 ...... E Waite
34 6 SANTIAGO SOL M Stephens 10-5 ...... P Hobbs
36 SUNNY BREEZE R Frost 10-5 ...... J Frost 4

9-4 Bryma, 11-4 Typeset, 9-2 Grundy Glow, 6 Majuba Road, 8 Yangtse-Kiang, 10 Round Again, 14 others.

First treble for de Haan

John Francome's fall at Huntingdon last Saturday has proved more serious and expensive than first thought. He missed three more winners at Wincanton yesterday and could be out of action for several weeks. He is currently eight behind John O'Neill in the jockeys' table.

Francome, believed only bruised at first, had an X-ray examination on Wednesday and Fred Winter, for whom he rides, said: "He's cracked three little bones in his back. He says he'll be back in a week but I think it will be more like three. I don't want him to return until he's right."

Ben de Haan again proved an able deputy for Francome and Park Rainbow, Brown Chamberlin and *Woolly Jumper gave de Haan his* first treble.

The easiest winner of the three was Brown Chamberlin, a *former* Gold Cup hope, who outclassed his two rivals in the Terry Biddlecombe Challenge Trophy.

● Steve Cauthen, who suffered badly bruised ribs in a fall at Nottingham on Monday, will not be riding at Newmarket today or tomorrow. He will resume at Lingfield on Monday.

Wincanton

Going: good to firm

1.0 NAILSWORTH CHASE (Novices: £1,612: 2m 5f)

IT'S ONLY A JOKE b g by Dominion Day – My Lily (Miss H Knight) 5-11-8 ...... H Davies (12-1) 1
Black Rod ...... Mr O Sherwood (7-1) 2
Glamour Show ...... R Rowe (3-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £8.00. Places: £2.00, £1.20, £2.00. DF: £38.80. CSF: £88.56. T Forster at Wantage. 5l, 3l. Risello (12-1) 4th. Dickie Murray 13-8fav. 18 ran. NR: Blare, Space Cadet.

1.30 SHERBOURNE HURDLE (handicap: £1,500: 2m)

PARK RAINBOW b or br g by Pitpan – Park Delight (N Gardner) 5-11-6 ...... B de Haan (13-8fav) 1
Sea Pennant ...... D Evans (7-1) 2
Bold Deception ...... S Smith Eccles (15-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.10. Places: £1.60, £4.20, £1.70. DF: £18.70. CSF: £14.10. Tricast £87.42. F Winter at Lambourn. Hd, ¾l. Kintbury (11-2) 4th. 12 ran.

2.0 WINCANTON GROUP CHASE (Handicap: £3,315: 3m 1f)

EASTER CARNIVAL b m by Pardigras – Halifax (Mrs M Best) 7-10-4 ...... P Richards (15-8) 1
Integration ...... P Scudamore (40-1) 2
No Pardon ...... P Hobbs (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.40. Places: £1.30, £8.00. DF: £61.10. CSF: £43.76. K Bishop at Bridgwater. 4l, ½l. Another Duke (11-8fav) 4th. 7 ran.

2.30 TERRY BIDDLECOMBE CHASE (£2,950: 2m 5f)

BROWN CHAMBERLIN br g by Space King – Jocelin (Mrs B Samuel) 8-11-8 ...... B de Haan (1-4 fav) 1
Ambremont ...... J Davies (4-1) 2
Lord John ...... S Smith Eccles (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.20. DF: £1.80. CSF: £1.65. F Winter at Lambourn. 7l, 7l. 3 ran.

3.0 NETHER WALLOP HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £633: 2m 6f)

WOOLLY JUMPER b g by Pyrenean – Val's Money (Mrs I Macaulay) 5-11-1 ...... B de Haan (9-1) 1
Barzini ...... P Scudamore (6-4 fav) 2
Evening Song ...... R Lindley (8-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £8.00. Places: £1.80, £1.30, £1.60. DF: £7.50. CSF: £22.43. F Winter at Lambourn. 5l, 1. Mr Seagull (100-30) 4th. 14 ran.

3.30 NETHER WALLOP HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £622: 2m 6f)

CATCH PHRASE ch g by Proverb – Caught in the Act (K Carr) 5-11-1 ...... R Rowe (8-11 fav) 1
Canford Ginger ...... C Brown (6-1) 2
Higham Hill ...... P Barton (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £1.20, £1.50, £1.80. DF: £6.40. CSF: £6.43. J Gifford at Findon. 6l, 7l. True Minstrel (50-1) 4th. 14 ran. Placepot: £15.40.

Southwell

1.15 1, Fine Line (16-1); 2, Pretty Lass (5-2); 3, Powder Horn (33-1). Ivory Crest 8-5 fav. 9 ran.

1.45 1, Sloane Street (9-2); 2, Miss Metro (11-2); 3, Leopard Beach (7-2 fav). 12 ran. NR: The Knife, Emperor Napoleon, Raise a Hand.

2.15 1, Cottage Rhythm (13-2); 2, The Coplow (5-2); 3, Laskan (14-1). Artimerval 9-4 fav. 8 ran.

2.45 1, Jiminypick (8-1); 2, Chuckback (5-4 fav); 3, Prydel (2-1). 9 ran. Woodland Generator finished 2nd, disq and placed 4th.

3.15 1, The Surveyor (5-1); 2, Relicester (4-1); 3, London Journal (14-1). 14 ran. The Guinea Man 7-2 fav. NR: Spartan Tam.

3.45 1, Mountain Man (16-1); 2, Sandmoor Court (8-1); 3, Tarsus (11-4). 14 ran. Optimum 9-4 fav. NR: Covent Garden, Go-Metric, Theseus Kashi.

BLINKERED FIRST TIME

Newmarket: 1.45 Rainbow Springs, Nahawand.

RUGBY UNION: EXPERIMENTS IN NEW ZEALAND'S CAMP, HAPPY RETURNS AMONG ENGLAND'S CENTRAL DIVISION

Midlanders switch on for a black occasion

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Bob Wilkinson, capped six times by England during 1975 and 1976 but confined largely since then to club rugby with Bedford, returns to representive duty on November 8 when the Midland Division play the New Zealanders under floodlights at Leicester. He plays at lock in a team captained by Wheeler, the England hooker, and containing six of Wheeler's Leicester club colleagues.

Wilkinson won his Blues at Cambridge University as long ago as 1971-73 and participated in the memorable game between the Barbarians and Ian Kirkpatrick's All Blacks in 1973. Now 34, he has been helping Bedford to a singular revival of fortunes this season and has been playing as well as at any other time during his career.

The Midlands have has a strong hand to choose from at wing three quarter and the selection of Goodwin on the left also signals something of a return. Goodwin, aged 20, toured Italy with the England under-23 party last year but had a mixed season subsequently during which, though he led Moseley's try-scorers, culminated in his being sent off in April. Now, however, he is chosen ahead of Underwood, the Yorkshire and England B player and Holdstock (Nottingham) wins the right-wing position ahead of Evans (Leicester).

The composition of the rest of the back division was predictable, comprising as it does Leicester's five England players. At forward Stuart Redfern, aged 22, whose older brother Steve is a replacement, is thrust into his first major test at loose-head prop and will hope to justify the faith reposed in him after a promising first season in senior rugby during 1982-83, when he became an under-23 cap and went on to join the senior squad for this season's game against Canada.

Robbins, the Coventry No. 8 will have to prove his fitness during two training periods under the guidance of Martin Green, the England under-23 and Midlands coach, at Moseley and Leicester next week as well as playing for his club against London Welsh the following Saturday. He damaged a knee playing for a Midland XV against Moseley at the beginning of this month and has not played since. He is his club's only representative in the divisional side which reflects another downward swing in Coventry's fortunes.

Moore, the Nottingham and under-23 hooker, becomes deputy to Wheeler ahead of the experienced Rahphael (Northampton) and Cox (Moseley) and the inclusion of Smith as a replacement confirms how well he has been performing in a struggling Moseley back division.

MIDLANDS DIVISION: W Hare (Leicester); B Holdstock (Nottingham), P Dodge (Leicester), C Woodward (Leicester), J Goodwin (Moseley); L Cusworth (Leicester), N Youngs (Leicester); Stuart Redfern (Leicester), P Wheeler (Leicester, capt), G Pearce (Northampton), N Jeavons (Moseley), V Cannon (Northampton), R Wilkinson (Bedford), G Rees (Nottingham), A Robbins (Coventry). Replacements: M Rose (Rosslyn Park), C Smith (Moseley), S Thomas (Coventry), B Moore (Nottingham), Steve Redfern, (Leicester), D Richards (Leicester).


Stuart Redfern: reaching up for his first major test

Four newcomers in All Blacks team

By Iain Mackenzie

The New Zealand coach, Bryce Rope, has honoured his promise to his players that all of them would pull on the black jersey at least once in the opening two games against Scottish opposition. The team to play the district champions, South of Scotland, at Galashiels tomorrow shows 11 changes from the one that beat Edinburgh. The only four players to keep their places are Wilson, Pokere, Shaw and Braid.

Wearing the jersey for the first time are Crowley at full back, and three of the pack, including both props, Davie and McGrattan. The flanker, Anderson, who will probably play on the left, is the fourth newcomer.

Rope had little to say about the selection, which was in any case what everyone expected. "It is just about the strongest side we can put out, bearing in mind that there are still four men included who have not played for a full All Black side before. We expect a hard game and anything less than our best will not be good enough".

This morning the entire party will train at the Greenyards, the Melrose club's ground, before turning to the accustomed public relations exercise with a visit to a Border school after lunch. The school is at Innerleithen, where football is the game, not rugby. Rope was displeased with the All Black scrummages in practice. At times there was total confusion. He managed to tighten this aspect of their game enough to earn a pushover try against Edinburgh, but concern still lingers. Edinburgh were won a pushover themselves, and took something like 60 per cent of the lineouts.

TEAM: K Crowley, S Wilson (captain), S Pokere, W Taylor, B Fraser, I Dunn, A Donald; B McGrattan, H Reid, M Davie, M Shaw, G Braid, A Anderson, M Mexted, J Hobbs.

Cambridge call on Greenwood

Cambridge are asking leading coaches to help them prepare for the University match against Oxford on December 6. Richard Greenwood is training the squad this week and his predecessor as England coach, Mike Davis, is next on the list. Phil Keith-Roach, the Rosslyn Park hooker, and Ian Robertson, the former Scotland stand-off half, both of whom played for Cambridge, have already offered their advice.

The Cambridge coach Tony Rodgers, said "When you are training every day it helps to have new people putting in new ideas and providing stimuli for the players."

Australians win a sour match

Strasbourg (Reuter) – The Australians beat a French XV 18-16 in the first match of their French tour here on Wednesday night.

Lafond opened the scoring for the French side with a try after 26 minutes, but the Australians came back swiftly with a dropped goal by Gould and a penalty by Campese.

The Australian attacks abated somewhat at the beginning of the second half, before first Ella and then Hanley scored. The French attacks never managed to break through the Australian defence.

The match was marred by a brutal opening 40 minutes punctuated by five separate fights and culminating in a free-for-all involving nearly every player.

A minute from half-time a clash between Poidevin and Lorieux precipitated a 30-second brawl involving more than 20 players.

SCORERS: Australians: Tries: Ella, Hanley. Conversions: Campese (2). Penalty goal: Campese. Dropped goal: Gould. French XV: Tries: Lafond, Pardo. Conversion: Lescarboura. Penalty goals: Mothe, Lescarboura.

FRENCH XV: J Lafond; J Begu, L Pardo, P Mothe, P Lagisquet; J Lescarboura, J Gallion (captain); P Ondarts, C Rizon, M Cremaschi, L Rodriguez, J Wolff, A Lorieux, E Buchet, E Champ.

AUSTRALIANS: R Gould, D Campese, G Ella, M Hawker, R Hanley, M. Ella (captain), A Parker; A McIntyre, T Lawton, J Coolican, S Poidevin, S Williams, N Holt, C Roche, S Tuynman.

Sherborne are too strong for Durham

Schools Rugby by Michael Stevenson

To many masters in charge of rugby, half term means (more or less) ambitious tours. This year has been no exception and it is interesting to record that one of the more successful northern schools has travelled south and met defeat at the hands of the powerful Sherborne side.

Durham's visit resulted in victory for Sherborne by 28 points to 12, but Sherborne were impressed with the spirit and talent of this lively Durham side, in which Roseberry, the full back, who kicked their two penalties, had a fine game.

It was 16-6 at the interval but the good possession consistently won by the home pack put crucial pressure on Durham and largely accounted for Sherborne's win. Their points came from tries by Pienman, and Rydon, the captain, their excellent pair of centres, Miller and Spencer; Waddy kicked two penalties and Ewen three conversions.

Haileybury experienced something similar when they lost 30-4 to Rossall. Haileybury possessed a massive pack; six of them were around 6ft and three 6ft 5in, but Rossall, rucking and mauling adroitly, won ball that allowed their talented backs, spearheaded by Efiong in the centre, to dictate the tactics of the match. In addition, Brown and Winterbottom, their Lancashire props, served them well, as did Jegede, Kay and Gatenby, their mobile, hard-tackling back row.

Haileybury's try was scored by Springall and Rossall's points came from tries by Efiong (3), Chamberlain and Brown. Stiler kicked two conversions and two penalties.

Rossall were still loud in praise of the impressive Sedbergh side that had defeated them 28-9 in an excellent contest. The game was played in glorious conditions and the sides were well matched in the first half; but Sedbergh managed to lift their game and their speedy backs took control, victory coming from tries by Krishnan (2), Thompson and Yeoman, with Carling, the England 18 group centre, kicking two penalties and three conversions.

The Royal Grammar School Newcastle visited Mill Hill and soon 12 points down; thereafter the sides were more or less even, though effectively the match was won and lost.

Mill Hill's tries were scored by Adebayo (2), Mortimer and Jayi. Galley kicked three conversions. Hasson and Wright scored for RGS, who drew 3-3 the following day against King's Canterbury.

Swansea wait to turn the corner

By Gerald Davies

You might be excused for thinking that the piece of graffiti which declares that nothing succeeds like success had its origins in Swansea. It would appear to apply to the sporting life of the city.

The success of the soccer team, who rose from the fourth division to the first in four years, but are now languishing at the bottom of the second and who might move lower with equal facility, coincided with the consistent success of the city's rugby team.

The rugby club reached the Welsh Cup final on four occasions in the last seven years and, although they lost in the final to Pontypool last year, they still managed to win the club championship. During these years they were the foremost club in Wales, always in contention for some trophy or other, and their players, challenging for places in the national team.

These fruitful years are now followed by a lean year. To suggest of such a talented side that it might be in the cyclical nature of things for this to happen should not account entirely for the fact that they have lost seven of their last eight games, the most humiliating defeat occurring at Welford Road last Saturday. They lost to Leicester, their English equivalents in terms of style and success, by 41-3. Their second team on the same Saturday lost 56-15 to Pyle.

Swansea's convincing 40-point victory over Gloucester at the start of the season suggested a different course. "But for some reason a sense of complacency set in amongst some of the senior players", their coach, Ian Hall, said. "And with complacency their followed frustration and indiscipline so that whereas we were winning games last year the penalties are going the other way this year and are costing us matches. Injuries to some players meant that we could not shake off our indifferent displays. Problems mounted one after another."

"Of the team that appeared in the cup final in April only one, Clive Williams, a prop, was able to play, and 17 players from the first-team squad were unavailable for selection. Obviously then confidence deteriorates and it is difficult to get back on the winning trail again."

In such circumstances, however, he has had the opportunity to try young players like Dominic Setaro in the centre and Paul Moriarty at No 8, both of whom have shown remarkable promise. "But with the amount of talent in the club I'm confident we will turn the corner soon."

Swansea have missed the generalship and inspiration of David Richards, who has been out with injury but now hopes to return for tomorrow's match with Maesteg. Richard Moriarty, too, will be back next week after playing in South Africa.

BOXING

Sibson to ripen in the Florida sun

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Television viewers who were recently so impressed with Tony Sibson's two-round disposal of John Collins may have in fact been watching a new world contender in the British boxer. Sibson said yesterday that his three weeks' preparation for the Atlantic City bout in Carmen Graziano's gym in Vineland, New Jersey, completely changed his attitude to training. "It was a new experience," he said. "It made me feel like I had just turned professional.

"I don't have a casual attitude any more. I live for boxing now. If I fight for a European title I would go to America to train. I can't wait to get back in the ring there. It is all so professional there.

"In the Vineland gym they all wanted to wipe my nose in the sawdust. At first I treated the sparring partners just like I did at home, coasting them along, but I found they were out to prove themselves against me and in the end I had to show them who was the boss – and boy, did it do me good."

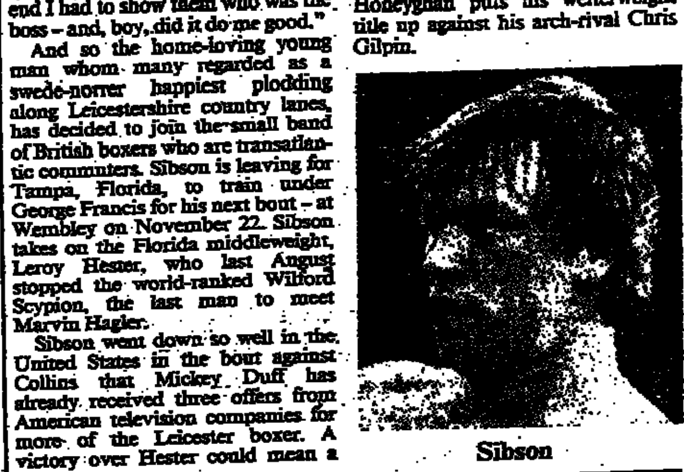
And so the home-loving young man whom many regarded as a swede-norrer happiest plodding along Leicestershire country lanes, has decided to join the small band of British boxers who are transatlantic commuters. Sibson is leaving for Tampa, Florida, to train under George Francis for his next bout – at Wembley on November 22. Sibson takes on the Florida middleweight, Leroy Hester, who last August stopped the world-ranked Wilford Scypion, the last man to meet Marvin Hagler.

Sibson went down so well in the United States in the bout against Collins that Mickey Duff has already received three offers from American television companies for more of the Leicester boxer. A victory over Hester could mean a $50,000 to $100,000 (£69,000) contest with Bobby Czyz, or Mustapha Hamsho, the hard-hitting Syrian who recently beat Wilfred Benitez.

Sibson may have made many friends in the United States, but he made a very important one in London yesterday – Mark Kaylor, the British and Commonwealth champion, who could one day be challenging him for the world title; after all, Sibson's conqueror say Hagler will not be around forever.

Kaylor said: "This is the first time I have met Tony and I am afraid that I will get to like him too much." The West Ham boxer faces Tony Cerda, of Los Angeles, on the Wembley show.

It looks like being one of the best cards in British boxing for a long time. Messrs Barrett, Duff and Levene are also staging two British championship bouts: Prince Rodney defends his light-weight title against Jimmy Cable and Lloyd Honeyghan puts his welterweight title up against his arch-rival Chris Gilpin.


Sibson

HOCKEY

Dundee's final line-up

By Joyce Whitehead

West Germany, Belgium and Austria are the last three countries to reach the women's European under-21 cup finals after coming through their qualifying tournament, in Rome. They join England, Ireland and Spain, qualifiers from a tournament at Bisham Abbey in September; the 1983 winners, Netherlands; and the hosts, Scotland, for the finals at Dundee on September 25 to 30 next year.

There are two more weekends before the English county championship matches begin, and some teams are trying out their strength against counties in other territories. Tomorrow Gloucestershire go to Warwick High School to play Warwickshire, who are always near to the top in the Midlands but somehow never quite get there, Gloucestershire are usually an unknown quantity with the knack of turning an almost certain defeat into a draw or even a win. On Sunday Gloucestershire will be at home to Worcestershire, who have been in the doldrums for several seasons, at Charlton Park School in Cheltenham.

Essex, the East counties champions, expect a good game in Abbey Park, Leicester, tomorrow afternoon, when they meet Leicestershire, the national county champions, who beat Yorkshire last weekend. Last weekend Essex had a frustrating match against Loughborough College, striking goalposts, and shooting above and just wide so many times that it became ludicrous. But they ended with a no-score draw.

Cheshire are having a weekend of hockey at Lilleshall, near Newport in Shropshire. They have coaching on Saturday and will play Staffordshire, the tigers of the Midlands, on Sunday. In the Cheshire team are two talented young players, Julie Banister, the England B and England under-21 player, and Ros Simms, who played for England B a few years ago before she had a season out of the game.

Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Alfa pins its hopes to Gold Cloverleaf

Alfa Romeo (Great Britain) seems to be heading for another management shake-up, its third in four years. It is the same old problem of not selling as many cars in Britain as the factory insists it should. Now the Italian state-owned concern has decided that after a succession of British chiefs it is time to try an Italian chairman.

At Alfa's London headquarters in the Edgware Road, they are not a little put out that the news has leaked and insist that the present chairman Mr Peter Nickolls is leaving only because his contract has expired. In any event, they point out, he only came to do a "turn-around job" after first acting as a consultant.

Vital statistics

Model: Alfa Romeo 33 Gold Cloverleaf.
Price: £6,590.
Engine: 1,490cc.
Performance: Max speed 106mph, 0-60mph 11 seconds.
Official consumption: Urban 28.8mpg, 56mph 49.6mpg and 75mph 37.8mpg.
Length: 13.17ft.
Insurance: Group 6.

Alfa's market share here has fallen to only 0.46 per cent in the first nine months of this year. The Italians are convinced that with their rapidly modernizing range of cars, and improved labour relations at the troubled Alfasud plant near Naples, they should be good for at least 1 per cent. After all Alfa held 1 per cent only four years ago and sold more than 13,000 cars compared with the 9,500 it is expected to sell this year in the biggest-ever British market.

The linchpin of the company's hopes is the new Alfa 33 which was launched in Italy in May and is now on sale here, replacing the Alfasud. The Sud was probably the cause of more love-hate relationships than any model for the past 20 years. It accounted for more than half Alfa's sales here and when it was running properly it was a driver's delight, with an unburstable engine and magnificent handling. But it suffered from more than its share of poor reliability and premature rusting.

Both were said to be a consequence of abysmal labour relations at the Pomigliano plant.

The Italians insist that all that is now behind them and I shall be visiting Pomigliano next week to check these claims at first hand. In the meantime, I have been driving an Alfa 33 to remind myself of its many qualities and potential to resurrect Alfa's British standing and sales performance.

It is still a small car, only 5cm longer than the Sud, but with a much more space efficient lay-out to counter the criticism of its predecessor's cramped interior and inadequate boot space. The Alfa 33 Gold Cloverleaf I tested is powered by the bigger 1.5 litre (1.3 is standard) flat four Boxer engine and lavishly equipped with headlamp wash-wipe, electrically operated front windows, central door-locking and the now almost obligatory trip computer. Unfortunately the computer seems to have been an afterthought and is mounted at ankle level where it lurks in semi-darkness trying to distract the driver's attention from the road.

The five-speed gearbox is positive and quick in operation. Together with the beautifully smooth engine it is a combination that would grace any "sports special" and gladden the hearts of drivers who like to keep their technique well-honed.

All this and brakes to match should ensure that it finds a ready market particularly with those who yearn for performance but have to keep one foot on the ground. In the end, however, the 33, like the Sud before it, will stand or fall on its word-of-mouth reputation. And Alfa still has some way to go before it can shed its unfortunate image.



Alfa 33 Gold Cloverleaf: Beautifuly smooth engine

Citroen CX25DTR Turbo: More power and greater economy

Rheumatic drivers

Rheumatic drivers and passengers who have painful problems with seatbelts may one day soon owe a debt of gratitude to Ms Margaret Shotton and Mr Ian Galer of Loughborough University. They have just completed a research project wich highlights the problem and suggests some solutions.

As outlined in the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents' *Care on the Road*, it points out that pain and lack of mobility make even the initial move to reach a stowed belt nearly impossible. Even when they reached it, some of the 70 sufferers who cooperated in the project could not pull the belt across their chests. Inserting the latchplate into the bottom anchorage was a further obstacle.

Fastening the belt into place was not the end of the problem. The pressure exerted by the automatic retracting mechanism made every journey painful.

Kangol Magnet, one of the leading seatbelt manufacturers, has been cooperating with the Loughborough researchers and Mr Tony Tucker, Kangol's managing director, says the ultimate answer seems to be a motorized passive restraint system that buckled itself into position around the wearer when the door was closed. Such systems were available to his firm through its American parent.

In the shorter term, however, a promising new development would be seen on some new cars by the middle of next year. "We have succeeded in developing a retractive mechanism which requires only light restraining force. Most people do not realize that the stiffness of the webbing is largely responsible for the excess retractive force required to overcome it. We are seeking softer belts which will in turn mean less pressure on the chest."

He also revealed that adjustable and remotely controlled anchorage points were also on the way.

Citroen rationalize

At the last count, Citroen was importing well over 30 variants of its five model families. Bearing in mind that it is part of the Peugeot group which is already struggling to sell a 55-strong model range through its joint Peugeot-Talbot dealer network here, there is obvious need for rationalization.

The arrival this week of two new turbo-charged diesels, the CX25DTR Turbo saloon and the CX25DTR Turbo Safari, provided the opportunity to make a start on the most prolific model in the range: the CX with 16 variants. Four existing diesel powered CXs – the Safari, Familiale, saloon and Pallas – are being dropped in favour of the two Turbos.

The new engine is based on the existing 2,500 diesel engine but the addition of the turbo charger has given it 27 per cent more power and, as so often with the higher gearing made possible by the extra power, there is also an improvement in fuel economy. The most noticeable advance over the old models will be the increased flexibility due to a 43 per cent increase in torque.

But, as usual, there is a price to pay. The turbo saloon costs £10,862, an increase of £1,746 over its normally aspirated predecessor. The increase is even bigger on the Safari: up by £2,176 to £11,362. Even so both are competitively priced with rival turbo-diesels.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

. . . **O TASTE AND SEE** that the LORD is good, blessed is the man that trusteth in him. Psalm 34:8.

BIRTHS

ARCHER – ON October 24th to Lavinia (née Parnell), and Daniel, a daughter, a sister for Naomi.

BARNICOAT. On October 22, Katrina (née Chalmers), Tom, a daughter (Laura Veronica)

BLOTT. – On October 26 at B.M.H. Munster. B.F.P.O. 30 to Diana (née Atkinson) and Jeremy, a daughter

DU MAINE – On 24th October to Margaret (née Simpson) and Tom, a son, Richard Jan.

HAWKES – On October 22 at St Thomas's Hospital, to Georgie (nee de Vere) and Jonny, a daughter, Leyla Jane

KINNEAR. At Cuckfield Hospital on 24th October to Janis and John a daughter (Gillian Janis).

KRAFFT –On October 17th in Nairobi, Kenya, to Judith and Nick, a son (Mark Alexander), a brother for Michael

LANG On October 26, to Jean (née Wallace) and David, a daughter, Eleanor Jean

LEE – On October 26., at St Thomas's Hospital, to Lesley (née Rumford) and Julian, a daughter, Arabella, a sister for Simon, Charlotte and Georgina.

LEE – on 24th October at Frimley to Liz and Jon, a son, Thomas Ralph

MACPHERSON – On October 25 at the Royal Hampshire, in Winchester, to Laura (nee Baring) and Ewen, a son, James Francis Stewart.

MOXOM. On October 27, at St Teresa's Hospital to Angela (née Header) and Peter a daughter Loveday Louise a sister for Hannah and Nathaniel

O'CONNOR. – On October 22nd in Truro to Alison (nee Bland) and Anthony a son.

SHELDON – On October 26 1983 in London, to Sarah (nee Gwyer) and John, a son.

SHIELDS – on October 22nd at Ashbourne Maternity Home, to Alice and Robert, a daughter

TROTMAN-DICKENSON. On October 23, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Rowhampton, to Gill (née Mainprice) and Casimir, a son (Oliver Fiennes)

WALKER On October 26th at Dulwich Hospital, to Kerrie and Ian, a son, Timothy Angus.

BIRTHDAYS

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO SIAN the best mother and wife in the world. Come back soon, we want and need you. All our love Roy, Dean, Tracy and Jane

MARRIAGES

SANDS : CLAXTON. On 26th October, 1983, the marriage of Patrick Charles Sands to Madeleine Lorraine Claxton at Bromley Registry Office.

DEATHS

BAMFORD – On October 25, peacefully in a Surrey nursing home, Mary Margaret, aged 78, widow of Arthur Bamford and beloved mother of John and Neil.

BARNES, DOROTHY ANNE, widow of the late Sir George Barnes.–On October 22nd, peacefully, at Hastings. Funeral at Stone on October 28th at 2.30 p.m.

BEASHEL On October 25, Nicholas, peacefully at home aged 65 years, after a full and happy life. A loving and loved husband, father and grandad ...

DEATHS

PHAYRE-MUDGE. On 27th October, peacefully at Lower Wadmill Farm, Stour Row, Shaftesbury, Michael, much loved husband of Veronica and father of Marcus and Zoe. Funeral at St Margarets Church, Margaret Marsh, Shaftesbury on Tuesday, 1st November at 2.30pm. No flowers but donations if wished to Cancer Research, c/o Mrs Dewey, Horse Hills Farm, Dunhead St Mary, Shaftesbury.

PROWSE.–**JOHN**, suddenly at home on October 26th. Cremation to be held at Enfield Crematorium, Great Cambridge road, on Friday, November 4th at 2 pm. Family flowers only or donations if desired to the Parkinson's Disease Society

RAYMOND. – On Oct 25,1983, peacefully at Victoria Hospital, Lewes, after a long illness courageously borne, Gillian Raymond (Gillian Lind) beloved wife of the late Cyril Raymond. Funeral service Tuesday November 1 at The Downs Crematorium, Brighton at 1.30 pm. No flowers please by request.

SWAN. – On Oct 26, 1983 Adelaide (Addie) formerly of Abbots Way, Clayton, Newcastle Under Lyme, dearest wife of Geoffrey and mother of Bridie and Julian. Funeral service 1.30 pm at The Chichester Crematorium on Monday, October 31, 1983. No flowers, donations please to St Wilfrids Hospice, c/o Reynolds Funeral Directors, 27-31 High St, Bognor Regis. Tel: 864 745.

TAYLOR. – On October 23rd, suddenly but peacefully at home, J. Michael Taylor, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Irish Fusiliers. Kind Step-father of Pam Fawcett and John Goddard.

WHEELER, Rupert Ellis, October 25 peacefully at Staithe House, Upton. Dearly loved by his wife Helen, daughters Jennifer, Susan and Christina and grandchildren. Funeral service Upton Church, at 2pm. Tuesday November 1, followed by cremation. Flowers or donations if desired to the British Heart Foundation, to S Youngs, The Green, Freethrope, Norwich NR13 3AH.

WILKIN – On October 25 peacefully at home after a long illness courageously borne, Stanley, dearly loved and loving husband of Olive, much loved father of Refna and Joanna and of his sister Gladys. Cremation at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip (East Chapel) on November 1 at 11.30am. Family flowers only but donations if desired to Lymphoma Wing, University College Hospital, London WC1

IN MEMORIAM (WAR)

SALOMONS- In loving memory of D. Reginald Salomons, Captain, 1/3rd Kent Field Co. R.E., who was drowned off Mudros whilst in command of his company on H.M.S. Hythe, on Oct. 28 1915, and sacrificed his life as he refused to save himself until his men were rescued and gave his lifebelt to one of them.

IN MEMORIAM

HEADLAM – MORLEY, KENNETH. 28th October 1982. With happy memories, gratitude and love. Lorna.

PARSONS, Jenifer Jane, died in Madrid, 28 October, 1981 Greatly Loved.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: News and information that any television set can pick up, whether or not it has teletext.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. The Friday "specials" include Mike Smith's pop news (between 7.45 and 8.00) and the Audrey Eyton keep fit phone-in between 8.30 and 9.00. Regular items include news at 6.30 and then half-hourly until 8.30, sport at 6.32, 7.18 and 8.18, TV preview (6.45-7-00), the morning papers (7.18 and 8.18) and horoscope (between 8.30 and 8.45).

9.00 The New Adventures of Flash Gordon: old hero, new format; **9.40 London Heathrow:** a film about one of the busiest places on earth.

10.30 Play School: for the kiddies; **10.55 Play Ideas:** useful information for young parents. Closedown at 11.05.

12.30 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore and Judi Lines; **12.57 Financial Report.** and sub-titled news.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Announcement of the winner of the Conservation Award. Projects included the transformation of a derelict Merseyside dockland site into a nature reserve; **1.45 Little Misses** and the **Mister Men**; for the toddlers.

2.00 The Big Time: How Joan Barrow, farmer's wife, became a National Hunt jockey (r); **2.50 The Vet:** film about Alec McGuinness, in practice on Exmoor (from BBC2); **3.45 Tom and Jerry:** cartoon.

3.55 Play School: It's Friday; **4.20 Bananaman:** a tale for children, with the voices of the Goodies; **4.25 Jackanory:** Mike Harding reads from Ken Whitmore's book Help!; **4.40 Take Hart:** new series with Tony Hart and Morph; **5.00 Crackerjack:** with circus world guests The Hassani Troupe and sports celebrities Judy Livermore and Emlyn Hughes.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: includes news at 5.40, regional magazines at 5.53, weather at 6.15 and closing headlines at 6.38 (all times are approximate).

6.40 Show Business: the entertainment scene, covered by Mike Smith, Sally James, Anneka Rice, Richard Skinner and columnist Peter Noble.

7.05 Film: Carry on Girls. The regular Carry On team in a predictable romp.

8.30 Three of a kind. The edition of this comedy series that won the Silver Medal of Montreux at this year's festival. The trio of performers: David Copperfield, Tracey Ullman and Lenny Henry (r). **Coverage of the Watford v West Ham United match is cancelled because of a dispute).**

9.00 News: with John Humphrys.

9.25 Knots Landing: For everybody concerned, a very emotional Christmas is in prospect. For one thing, an old flame of Karen's turns up, with surprising consequences for the Fairgate household.

10.15 My Kind of Music: Lulu's choice. Her guest is Shakin' Stevens (r).

10.45 News headlines, and weather for the weekend.

10.50 World Gymnastics: The final of the men's overall competition From Budapest.

11.20 Film: The Secret Life of an American Wife (1968) George Axelrod-scripted (and directed) satire about a bored housewife (Anne Jackson) intent on seducing a film star (Walter Matthau). Ends at 12.55am.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Today's Friday specials include guest Roger Whittaker (at 7.33), Viewers' Reply to the Monday Moan (7.45), Fantasy Time, with Joe Brown (8.05), TV Review (8.35), Diet with Diana Dors (8.42) and Roland Rat (9.00). Regular items include news at 6.30 and half-hourly until 9.00, Sport at 6.35, 7.35, and 8.30, Today's papers (6.25) and competition (8.25).

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines; 9.30 For Schools: Biology (bacteria), 9.47 Goodnight Children, Everywhere; 10.09 Children's Games, 11.25 Machine-powered flight, 10.43 Job Interviews, 11.05 The Hairy Hand, 11.22 Noah's Ark, 11.39 Northern Pennines.

12.00 We'll Tell You A Story (r); **12.10 Rainbow** (repeated at 4.00), **12.30 Positive Thinking:** How schools can help to encourage pupils to think politively about their health.

1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 About Britain: John Brown, Violin-Maker: profile of the Scot who puts soul into wood.

2.00 Private Benjamin: American army comedy series, starring Lorna Patterson; **2.30 Falcon Crest:** California wine-growing family saga starring Jane Wyman (r); **3.30 Blockbusters:** an unusually demanding and intelligent general knowledge quiz for teenagers. With Bob Holness.

4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r); **4.20 Dangermouse:** episode 5 of The Invasion of Colonel K (r); **4.25 Sooty; 4.50 The Dinosaur Trail:** Hollywood monsters – and the Loch Ness Monster; **5.15 The Young Doctors:** Medical life, Australian-style.

5.45 News; 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show: Off-beat news stories and star guests. Nicely controlled by Michael Aspel.

7.00 Family Fortunes: The Max Bygraves quiz game. The Johnsons from Ware, in Herts, versus the Dalbys from Worthing, West Sussex.

7.30 The A-Team: The soldiers of fortune (George Peppard, leader) discover that their old Vietnam army cook, now working in a restaurant, is in grave danger.

8.30 The Bounder: Brothers-in-law comedy series, co-starring Peter Bowles (in the role) and George Cole.

9.00 The Outsider: The continuing story of scandal in a Yorkshire market town. Tonight, Sylvia (Joanna Dunham) hears a disturbing secret from the mother of Lord Wrathdale. Starring John Duttine.

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 The London Programme: Doctors, nurses, patients and administrators at hospitals in the Haringey district, comment on the likely effects of the Government's spending cuts on the health services. We learn why London has been picked out to bear the brunt of the cuts.

11.00 Continental Movie: La Notte (1960*) Michelangelo Antonioni's sombre, and deeply pessimistic film about the deterioration of a marriage, co-stars Jeanne Moreau and Marcello Mastroianni, as the novelist and his wife. This is Antonioni at his expressionist best. The slow pace and general despondency will, however, probably, be too much for those who are feeling that Friday has been a long, trying day. Co-starring Monica Vitti. In Italian, with English sub-titles. Followed by **Night Thoughts,** with Pete Murray.

Daniel Massey, Hannah Gordon (centre) and Joanna McCallum (BBC 2, 9.25pm).

CHOICE

● GOOD BEHAVIOUR, Molly Keane's cruelly funny novel about a tragedy-dogged family of Anglo-Irish aristocrats, was short-listed for, but ultimately denied, last year's Booker-McConnell prize. By way of compensation, Miss Keane has won the next best thing, a most sympathetically adapted television version of her book, in three parts, starting tonight (BBC 2, 9.25pm). The dramatization is by Hugh Leonard. And now that I have started on the credits, let me go the whole hog and add a couple more, because the excellence of this new drama series demands that exceptional effort should be recognized: the director is Bill Hays, the designer is Don Taylor, and the music is by Jim Parker. Pictured on the left are three members of the cast, and I only wish there had been room to include Judy Cornwell who gives a quite astonishing performance as the children's governess whose extra-curricular extension of her devotion prematurely terminates both her employment and her life. One final credit: I hope the colour balance on your TV set is sensitive enough to do justice to the camerawork of Fintan Sheehan.

● "What are you rebelling against?" somebody asks Marlon Brando's alienated angst-ridden adolescent in THE WILD ONE (Channel 4, 11.30pm). "What have you got?", asks the motor-cycle terrorist. The blurring of motivation is a serious flaw in this once-banned American film, but the black-leathered thug is a vivid portrait that can take its place among the best performances Brando gave during what we can now see as his best decade, the Fifties.

● Radio highlight: KALEIDOSCOPE (Radio 4, 9.30pm) which, like all arts programmes resorts to post-mortem tributes from time to time, tonight does homage to a fine artiste while she is still with us. Katharine Hepburn is a shining actress, unique in style and voice. She has brought muscle and intelligence and a rare kind of beauty to the Hollywood movie industry for nearly half a century. I hope that Michael Billington, who salutes Miss Hepburn tonight, can do her justice in 30 minutes. Isn't it a bit like expecting someone to produce a precis of *War and Peace* in 30 words?

BBC 2

9.08 Daytime on Two (until 2.50 pm) The line-up is: Science topics (catalysis). 9.35 Maths-in-a-Box; 9.52 Part 5 of Dark Towers; 10.15 Mathscore Two; 10.38 Exploring Science (energy); 11.00 Junior Craft, Desogn and Technology; 11.22 Read on!; 11.44 Going to Work; 12.05 The Computer Programme: Series 1 (the new media); 12.30 Business Club: a visit to Hartlepool; 12.55 Speak for Yourself.

1.21 Encounter: Spain; 1.38 Around Scotland (the Clyde coast); 2.01 Scene (Girl in Brazil); 2.30 English File (John Hersey's 'Hiroshima'); Interval at 2.50.

3.00 International Snooker: First semi-final of the State Express World Team Classic, from The Hexagon, Reading. Further coverage on BBC2 tonight at 5.40, 9.00, 10.25 and 11.55.

5.35 News summary: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

5.40 Interntaional Snooker: back to the State Express Classic.

6.00 The Friday Western: Guns of Diablo (1964) Boris Sagal-directed cowboy yarn with Charles Bronson as a wagon train guide who encounters some old enemies in a town that is run by outlaws. With Kurt Russell, Susan Oliver.

7.20 Mirrors to the Fun: A portrait of postage stamp designer Andrew Restall, creator of the St Bartholomew's Fair anniversary issue.

7.50 The Horizon Lecture: Doctor Robert G Edwards, test tube babies pioneer, talks about the medical and moral issues involved. The implications of the lecture will be discussed in tonight's edition of Newsnight (11.00).

8.35 Gardeners' World: Ken Watson makes the most of every inch in his small garden in Newent and Geoff Hamilton and Clay Jones visit it and admire his ingenuity.

9.00 International Snooker: further frames in the State Express Classic.

9.25 Good Behaviour: Episode one of the Hugh Leonard's three-part adaptation of Molly Keane's novel about an Anglo-Irish family living in the south of Ireland early in the present century. With Joanna McCallum, Hannah Gordon, Daniel Massey (see Choice).

10.25 International Snooker: Further coverage of the first semi-final in the State Express Classic, from Reading.

11.00 Newsnight: Medical, scientific, theological and philosophical evaluation of Dr Robert Edward's Horizon lecture (see 7.50 entry). It is chaired by Donald McCormick.

11.55 International Snooker: Highlights from the State Express first semi-final. Ends at 12.45 am.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 The Munsters: The family pet goes underground (a sewer) after being reprimanded by Herman (Fred Gwynne) for a domestic misdemeanour.

5.30 The Tube: The return of the top-rating rock show, co-presented by Jools Holland and Leslie Ash (she appeared in the film Quadrophenia). Live performances by Tina Turner, The Eurythmics and Johnny Lydon. Plus interview with Mick Jagger and the new video featuring Police.

7.00 Channel Four News. Followed by weather prospects for the weekend.

7.30 The Friday Alternative: The final edition (though it will return in the New Year in an amended version). This farewell programme looks back over a year's editions. It examines the news coverage on Channel 4 generally, and there are interviews with the Channel 4's chief executive, Jeremy Isaacs, and with the makers of some programmes that never got on the air. Also, a clutch of House of Commons anecdotes from MPs including Norman St John Stevas and Denis Healey. A 'bear' will be present.

8.00 The Amateur Naturalist: Gerald and Lee Durrell, visit the New Forest, in both spring and autumn. On an evening expedition, they watch badgers emerging from their underground homes.

8.30 A Week in Politics: with Peter Jay. The ways that MPs organize their lives are investigated. The programme asks: Is Parliament getting the best out of them? Norman St John Stevas is interviewed about the reform of Parliament itself.

9.15 Rockers' Roadshow: Black music, performed live, at the Melting Pot, in Bath. Two local bands are featured, Cool Running and Restriction, together with one of the best-known steel pan bands in the West Country, the Rainbow Steel Band.

10.00 The Paul Hogan Show: Comedy sketches and pretty girls.

10.30 Follow the Nation's Health: Studio discussion by medical experts of the psychiatric treatment issues raised in last night's fourth (and final) film in G F Newman's highly critical series about the British medical services. The series as a whole will also be assessed. In the chair: Joan Shenton.

11.30 What the Censor Saw: The Wild One (1953*) The American film that we, in Britain, had to wait 14 years to see. Marlon Brando plays the leader of a motor cycle gang that terrorizes a small Californian town. Co-starring Mary Murphy, Robert Keith and Lee Marvin. Directed by Laslo Benedek. Ends at 12.55.

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing.
6.10 Farming today, 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs. Soprano, Linda Esther Gray.†
9.45 Smith in the Sun. Phil Smith takes to the summer playground to inspect his fellow pleasure seekers.
10.00 News; International Assignment. BBC correspondent review a contemporary issue.
10.30 Morning Story: 'A Long Holiday' by Alphonse Daudet. Read by David March.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; travel; Pulling the Purse Strings. Donald Milner reports from Africa on the work of Britain's overseas aid agencies.
11.48 Natural Selection.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer affairs.
12.27 Top of the Form. Stowmarket High School v Colchester County High School for Girls (r). 12.55 Weather; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News: Woman's Hour from Birmingham. Includes an item on the Birmingham "chattathon", and the final part of Hardy's The Woodlanders.
3.00 Our Man in Havana: repeat of part one of this serialization of the Graham Greene comedy drama, with Jack Watling as the recruited "spy" in Cuba (r).†
4.00 News; Just after Four. Michael Bentine on Peru.
4.10 Enjoying Opera. The fourth of Monty Hattrecht's programmes about the world of opera – 'Opera as Drama'.
4.40 Story Time: 'A Passage to India' by E. M. Forster (5). Read by Sam Dastor.
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping. 5.55 Weather; Travel.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of transport and travel.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights with Margaret Howard.†
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions? from the Royal Commonwealth Society, London. With Lord Wilson, Timothy Raisin, Rev Dr Charles Elliott and Bonnie Angelo.
9.15 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. The life of Katharine Hepburn; examined by Michael Billington. 9.58 Weather.
10.00 World Tonight: News.
10.35 Week Ending A satirical review of the week's news.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'Basil' by Wilkie Collins (5). Read by Edward de Souza.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 Glyn Worsnip.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 1.55 pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 5.50-5.55 PM (Continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4: 12.30-1.10 Schools night-time broadcasting.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Suppé (overture Boccaccio), C.E.P.Bach (Conc for harpsicord fortepiano and orch, WQ 47), Vauto (madrigal: Cruel Madame), Rachmaninov (Variations on Theme of Corelli – Lazar Berman, piano).
8.00 News.
8.05 Pachelbel (suite in G), Hummel (Partita on E flat). Brahams (Intermezzo in A, Ballade in G minor, Op 118, Nos 2 and 3 – Katchen, piano), Britten (Four Sea Interludes. Peter Grimes).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Mozart. Serenata Notturna in D, K 239; Clarinet Quintet in A, K 581; Adagion in E for violin and orch, K 261.†
10.00 Cause and Effect: Melvyn Tan (fortepiano) plays works by John Cramer and Beethoven (Rondo in G, Op 51, No 2).†
10.30 Northern Sinfonia: Handel (Concerto Grosso in B flat, Op 6, No 7). Peter Maxwell Davies (A Welcome to Orkney), Anthony Miller (Chamber Symph, 1967) and Haydn (Symph No 83).†
11.30 Russian Songs: recital by Ludmilla Andrew (soprano) with Geoffrey Parsons as accompanist. Songs by Tchaikovsky, Grechaninov, and Arensky (incl The garden is flowering, Op 60, No 4).†
12.15 Midday Concert: part one. BBC phil Orch, with Martin Roscoe (piano) play Stanford's Irish Rhapsody No 1 in D minor and Vaughan Williams's Piano Concerto.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: foreign radio broadcasts, monitored by the BBC.
1.20 Midday Concert: part two. Seoirse Bodley (Symph No 2).†
2.05 Andre Tckaikowsky: the pianist plays the Chopin Sonata No 3 in B minor.†
2.30 Bournemouth Sinfonietta: Purcell, arr Britten (Chacony in G minor, for strings) and Bridge (There is a willow grows aslant a brook), and Moeran's Sinfonietta.†
3.15 Schubert: Delmé Quartet play the String Quartet in G, D 887.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Southwark Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Orient Express centenary selection of works by Offenbach, Strauss etc. With David Hoult.†
6.25 Music for Baroque Guitar: recital by Nigel North. Works by Robert de Visee, Gaspar Sanz, Nicola Matteis and Ludovico Roncalli.
7.00 Spanish and French Song: Susan Daniel (mezzo) with Gordon Stewart as her accompanist performs works by Bizet, Ravel, Valverde, Ovalle, Montsalvatage, Faure (Five Songs of Arlaid Silvestre) and Berlioz.†
7.30 Music of Eight Decades: Michael Gielen conducts the BBC SO, Chorus and Singers in a programme which includes the first United Kingdom performance of Bernd Alois Zimmerman's Cello Concerto, 1966. The soloist is Heinrich Schiff. Part one.†
8.20 What Every Schoolboy Knows: Dr David Williams of Loughborough University argues that the definition of the word "scientist" by the British Association for the Advancement of Science was too rigid.
8.40 Music of Eight Decades: Ligeti's Requiem.†
9.20 Third Opinion: from Hamburg. With Peter Oppenheimer, Hans Apel (former West German Minister of Defence), Sir Donald Maitland, and Christoph Bertram (political editor of Die Zeit).
10.05 Victoria de los Angeles: performances on record by the celebrated soprano who is now 60. Alan Blyth is the presenter.†
11.00 John Ireland: The London Phil Orch play works including the prelude The Forgotten Rite.†
11.25 News. Until 11.18.
VHF only – Open University: 11.20-11.40 pm Governing Schools: The New Governors.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 (mf/mw). 5.00 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† 10.00 Sue Cook† 12.00pm Music While You Work† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford† 2.02 Sports Desk 2.30 Steve Jones† 3.02 Sports Desk 4.00 David Hamilton† 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 7.30 Victor Silvester Jr at the Radio 2 Ballroom† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night direct from the National Concert Hall, Dublin. The singers are Sheila Armstrong, John Brecknock and the Dublin County Choir. With the RTE Orchestra.† 9.30 The King's Singers with the Gordon Langford Trio. 9.57 Sports Desk 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket with Dr Evadne Hinge and Dame Hilda Bracket 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight († from midnight) 1.00am Night Owls with Dave Gelly† 2.00-5.00 Liz Allen. You and the Night and the Music†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30am-8.30pm, Then at 10.0 and 12.0 midnight (mf/mw). 6.00 Adrian John 7.00 Peter Powell 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat 2.00 Gary Davies 4.30 Janice Long with Select-a-Disc 5.30 Newsbeat 5.45 Roundtable direct from the Motorfair, Earls Court, London 7.00 Andy Peebles Rock Music Show, with news from the sporting front, too. 8.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show† VHF RADIOS 1 and 2 5.00am With Radio 2 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Breakthrough. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The English Air. 8.30 Modern English Poetry. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four hours. 8.30 Emma. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Clinging to the Wreckage. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Lord Hamlet With His Doublet All Unbrac'd. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Classical Record Review. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 A Memorable Scene. 3.50 Recording of the Week. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Kings of Jazz. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC 1 WALES 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Wales Today. 10.15-10.30 Sport Folio. 10.30-11.19 Week in Week out. 11.19-11.20 News. SCOTLAND 12.55-1.00pm News. 5.53 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 7.05-9.00pm Film: Captain Horatio Hornblower. 9.25-9.55 Double Bill. 9.55-10.27 Agenda. 10.27-10.30 News. 10.30-10.50 On the Fiddle. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 5.55 (Part of Sixty Minutes) Scene around six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 12.55am Northern Ireland News. ENGLAND 5.53pm (Part of Sixty Minutes). 10.15-10.45 East – Weekend, Midlands – Straight Talk, (Roy Hattersley), North – One Plus One, North East – The Allotment show, (Hensingham in Whitehaven), North West – Lynda Lee's People, South – The Cellar Show, South West – Bernie Skuse – A Natural Way of Life, West – Wildlife in Thrust, (Avon Wildlife Trust).

S4C Starts: 2.00pm Ffenestri. 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Hyn O Fyd. 2.55 Spice of Life. 3.20 Book 4. 4.00 Anything We Can Do. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Lowri A'r Capten. 5.05 Gwaed Ar Y Dagrau. 5.30 Malibu World Disco Dancing Championship. 6.00 Entertainers. 6.25 Addams Family. 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Sion a Sian. 8.00 Pobol Y Cwm. 8.30 Pawb A'i Fys. 9.15 Cynhadledd '83. 9.25 Paul Hogan Show. 9.55 Soap. 10.25 Nation's Health. 12.00 Gair Yn Ei Bryd, Closedown.

CHANNEL as London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: All Kind Strangers. 3.20 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 What's on Where. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 10.35 Benson. 11.00 Film: Spell of Evil. 12.20 Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Trouble in Store (Norman Wisdom)*. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 So What's Your Problem? 10.30 Press Call. 11.00 Sweeney. 12.30 Closedown.

HTV Wales As HTV West except: 11.05am-11.20 About Wales. 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Writers On Our Time.

TVS 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20 News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1.35 About Britain. 2.05 Old Wives' Tales. 2.10 Film: Love Tapes. 3.50-4.00 Sportsbreak. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 10.30 Just Williams. 11.00 Film: "17". 12.40am Company, Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Youself. 1.20 News. 1.30 Different Timbers. 1.45 Wild Times. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 10.30 Film: Kelly's Heroes, (Clint Eastwood). 1.10am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25-9.30am First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: The Lovers (Paula Wilcox). 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.35 Film: Night Cries (William Conrad). 12.15am News. Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 New and Lookaround. 2.00 Film: Go for a Take (Reg Varney). 3.30-4.00 Does the Team Think? 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sporting Chance. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Film: Terror in the Wax Museums (Ray Milland). 12.15am Portrait of a Legend. 12.45 Christian Calendar, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Sabotage, Hitchcock thriller*. 5.15-5.45 Whose baby? 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Cross Question. 11.05 Darts. 11.35 Film: Vintage Murder (George Baker). 1.15am Rock for Jesus, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Mutiny on the Buses (Reg Varney). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Follow That. 10.30 Your MP. 11.00 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.00 News. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Up the Creek* (Peter Sellers). 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar and Sport. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Film: Not Guilty. 12.20am Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Up the Creek* (Peter Sellers). 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 10.35 Ways and Means. 11.05 Late Call. 11.10 Benson. 11.40 Curling. 12.10am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Navy Lark (Cecil Parker). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Film: Sicilian Cross. 12.50am Harvest Jazz Festival. 1.20 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Film: Up the Creek* (Peter Sellers). 3.30-4.00 Paint Along With Nancy. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.45-7.00 Advice. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Sportscast. 11.05 Film: In Name Only. 12.25am News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Consider Yourself. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: All the Kind Strangers (Samantha Eggar). 3.20-3.30 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 10.35 Benson. 11.00 Film: Spell of Evil. 12.20am Postscript, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

THE TIMES ★★★★★ First Published 1785

Applause for Kinnock on NHS

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Neil Kinnock scored a resounding success with his parliamentary colleagues yesterday when, in his first Commons speech as Labour leader, he led a fierce assault on the Government's record over the National Health Service.

In one of the most overt displays of enthusiasm seen on the Labour back benches for some time, MPs waved their order papers and loudly cheered Mr Kinnock as he sat down after accusing the Government of deliberately and seriously eroding the health service. He was immediatley congratulated by senior colleagues including Mr Denis Healey.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who had decided against speaking in the debate, was on the Government Front Bench as Mr Kinnock said her economic policies meant that opportunities for new and better care and greater saving of lives among children were seen as burdens on public expenditure. At worst, he said, the Government saw pain as an opportunity for commercial exploitation.

He criticized the Prime Minister for not participating in the debate and declared that the health service was the most efficient in the western world and could not be squeezed much harder. "The health service cannot be dismembered by British prime ministers or foreign economists. It is not theirs to get rid of", he said.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, replying to the debate, announced that the Government was providing £9m over the next four years to improve family doctor and community nursing services in the inner-city areas.

Mr Fowler also spoke of new talks with the pharmaceutical industry to achieve further cuts in drug prices. The 2.5 per cent reduction agreed from the beginning of August would save £25m this year.

In talks on the scope for further savings next year the Government would be looking at allowed profits rates and controls on the levels of promotional and advertising expenditure, Mr Fowler said.

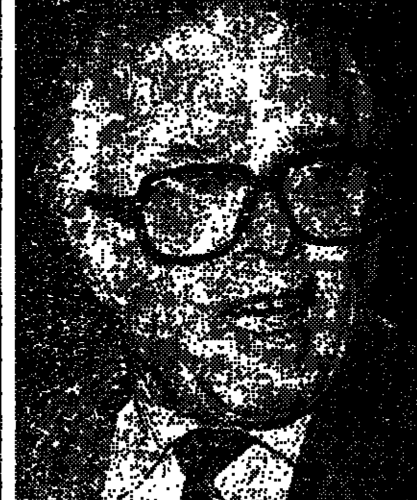
Stars pay tribute to David Niven





At the service: Lord Olivier, Douglas Fairbanks Jnr, Sir John Mills, Trevor Howard
Below: Anthony Quayle, Sir Richard Attenborough, and David Niven's widow, Hjordis, with son, David Niven Jnr





Prince Michael of Kent and the Earl and Countess of Snowdon were among the guests when show business paid its last tribute to David Niven yesterday. Also, at the thanksgiving service, in St Martin-in-the-Fields, London, were Douglas Fairbanks. Jnr and Anthony Quayle, who have launched a campaign to raise £250,000 for research into the nerve disease which killed the 73-year-old actor in July.

Lord Olivier gave the reading and Mr Fairbanks was an usher.

In his address, author-barrister John Mortimer, said: "This is a service of thanksgiving and gratitude for a man who has given us so much happiness."

Thanksgiving service, page 12

Resistance overcome

Continued from page 1

Most of the evacuees were students from the St George's University Medical School. They were generous in their praise of their rescue and most approved of President Reagan's decision to send in troops, agreeing that political instability had become so great that they feared for their safety.

Mr Jeff Geller said: "The last 10 days have been hectic. They had a shoot-on-sight curfew and we were really scared and confined to our compound. We really did not know what was going on. That was the worst thing."

The two university campuses were the scene of some of the heaviest fighting. Some students helped to treat the Cuban and Grenadian wounded who were brought into the medical school before it was captured. Later, American wounded started coming in.

Some students kissed the ground when they landed on American soil. "I don't think there's any more beautiful sight than the United States," said Ms Jean Joel. "And the Rangers who arrived to save us."

Some, however, expressed doubts whether the American invasion was really necessary to save their lives.

The invasion was initially strongly criticized by Mr Charles Modica, the American chancellor of the university, who was in New York at the time.

Andropov offer rejected

Continued from page 1

In a lengthy response to Mr Andropov's televised statement on medium-range missiles, the State Department was particularly critical of the proposal to reduce Soviet SS20 medium-range missiles in Europe to approximately 140, or 100 less than the current arsenal.

"The Soviet offer to reduce to 140 missiles in Europe suggests a Soviet recognition that a balance does not now exist and should be established through Soviet reductions." The State Department said.

In addition, State Department officials said they saw little new in the latest offer which indicated that, "the Soviets still seek a monopoly on IMF missiles which would leave it with some 750 warheads on launchers while the United States has none."

Should the United States and its allies accede to the Soviet demand that they delay their own deployment, the balance of power would shift dramatically, the State Department said.

"If the United States and its allies accepted a delay in their own deployment schedule, the Soviet offer would apply only to obsolescent SS4 missiles which in any case are being removed, not to SS20s," an official spokesman said.

The State Department appeared to reject altogther the Soviet offer of a freeze, describing it as full of "a number of loopholes and ambiguities"

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The new captain goes into action

Mr Neil Kinnock realized the dream of every South Wales schoolboy yesterday by declaiming for 41 minutes, as captain of the Parliamentary Labout Party, on Tory policy towards the National Health Service.

All through the dark days of the Grenada war, the Welsh people had waited for this moment. Just as others give up drink in wartime, so during that war, which lasted from Tuesday until Thursday, Mr Kinnick made a vow that no sentence of more than a few hundred words would pass his lips.

He did not want to run the risk, in time of armed conflict, of loss of publicity on the subject of the National Health Service. One of the many casualties of the war, in addition to Sir Geoffrey Howe, was the debate on the Opposition motion on the Health Service, which had to be postponded from Wednesday until yesterday. By then, serious peacetime talking matches could resume.

Mr Kinnick showed his class early on with a thousand-word dash in the direction of England's Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House. And that was only in the brief remarks which the Leader of the Opposition addresses to the Leader of the House each Thursday afternoon about the business for the coming week! At that scoring rate, what would this amazing Welshman do to the National Health Service? "I may answer the Right Hon Gentleman's *sixth* question", Mr Biffen laconically replied. Mr Kinnock smiled.

Even earlier, by way of a warm-up, Mr Kinnock had talked at Mrs Thatcher. This was during Prime Minister's questions. But he was just gently easing himself in with a dozen or so sentences, and a few score sub-clauses, on the old war-time theme of whether Mrs Thatcher would unequivocally praise or condemn the American invasion of Grenada.

She compromised by praising the American invasion of the Dominican Republic. This, she said, went to show that American invasions could bring democracy. It was an argument which had the merit of being true. Unfortunately, for purposes of convincing the Labour Party, the event took place in 1965.

As the phrase has it, the Welshman was now quietly confident – in so far as he could ever be quietly anything. Soon it was time for the big one: the National Health Service. This after all is what the game is all about.

Mr Kinnock rose to a tremendous roar. His famous lovely wife Glenys, who is said to be his sternest critic, who hears all his spontaneous outbursts before a big match and indeed is understood to write many of them, was watching from the gallery. So too, presumably, were coach-loads of supporters from the Principality. Those of us unfamiliar with that country assumed that all the strongholds of Welsh windbaggery were represented: Abertillery! Abergavenny! Abu Dhabi!

Soon Mr Kinnock was accusing the Tories of having lied about the Health Service during the election. Only, under the sport's rules, you are not allowed to say an opponent lied. A player has to think up other ways of saying it. The unimaginative ones say that the other team were guilty of "terminological inexactitude": a move traditionally invented by Winston Churchill, the old English captain.

Yesterday the Welshman countered with a stunning: "premedidated falsehood". A Tory backbencher, Mr Tim Smith, came back by demanding of the Speaker whether it was in order to accuse someone of a premedicated falsehood. Only it came out as "premedicated falsehood". Or at least, Labour back benchers shouted that that was how it had come out. And, as a result of Mr Kinnock's joyous performance, we were all in such a good mood that the rest of us, apart from Mr Smith, were inclined to believe it.

Mr Kinnock was now unstoppable. Several times he babbled confidently about what the Tories were doing about renal dialysis. It was not clear whether he understood renal dialysis to be the disease or the cure. But it sounded tremendous. He sat down to a huge Labour cheer. "Beat that," they shouted at the Secretary for Social Services, Mr Fowler. He had no chance. Not that Mr Kinnock's opponents begrudged him his triumphant debut, for Mr Roy Hattersley joined in the cheering.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, presents the Maritime Heritage Award Medal to the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Mary Rose Trust, at Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh Grand President, presides at the closing ceremony of the 22nd conference of the British Commonwealth Ex-Services League at the Holiday Inn, Slough, 12.

The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, visits the Telecom '83 Exhibition in Geneva; depart Heathrow Airport, 7.45.

Music

Concert by the Bristol Cathedral Festival Orchestra, Bristol Cathedral, College Green, **Bristol**, 7.30.

Recital by Drostan Hall (violin) and Tricia Catchpole (viola), St John's Church, **Woodbridge**, 7.30.

Beethoven and his Era Festival: concert by Malcolm Binns (fortepiano), Wills Memorial Building, University of **Bristol**. 7.30.

Concert by the Philharmonia Orchestra, Royal Concert Hall, Theatre Square, **Nottingham**, 7.30.

Concert by the Gainsborough Consort, Brent Eleigh Village Hall, **Lavenham**, Suffolk, 7.30.

Organ concert by Jean Langlais with Marie-Louise Jaquet-Langlais, Christ Church, **Oxford**, 8.

Concert by the Scottish National Orchestra, Usher Hall, **Edinburgh**, 7.30.

Harpsichord recital by Sharon Gould, Holburne Museum. Great Pulteney Street, Bath, 7.30.

General

Halloween Fair, Pavilion, North Parade Road, **Bath**, 10 to 3.30.

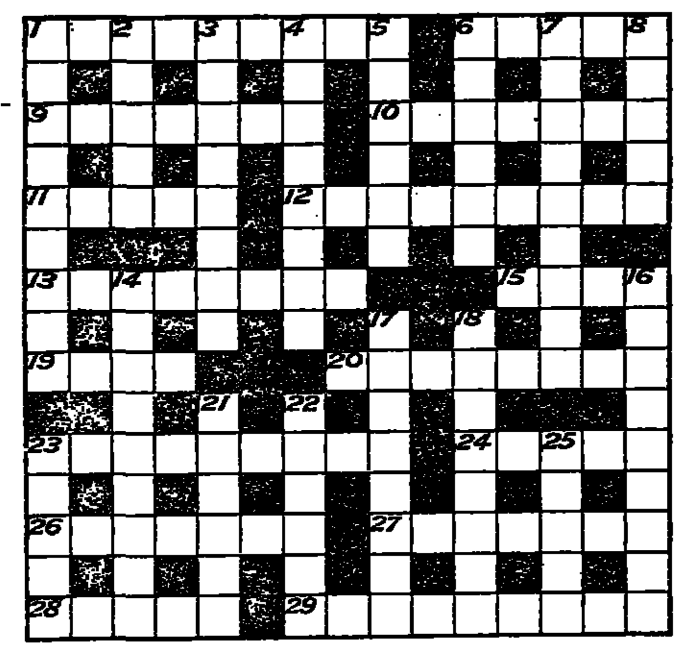
Exhibitions in progress

Photographs by Don McAllester at Stills, 105, High St, **Edinburgh**, 1 Tues to Sat 12.30 – 6 (ends Nov 5).

The Elements of Industry; Water, at the Museum and Art Gallery **Kirkcaldy**, Fife; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends March '84).

21 Years of Important Acquisitions: purchases and gifts from permanent collection and the Garnetts and the Spinnery of Bowness; Abbot Hall Art Gallery and Museum of Lakeland Life, **Kendal**, Cumbria, Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (ends Nov 6).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,272



ACROSS
1 Vessel outside port? (4-5).
6 Mocked US military plot (5).
9 Browning, is it? Light piece (7).
10 Might fall for this trick (7).
11 What was behind artistic achievement? (5).
12 Songster right to interrupt brutal Russian (9).
13 Figures for month – no change in gas, perhaps (8).
15 See one's girl (4).
19 Strong taste of 14, for a start (4).
20 Directs attention to calls in back bar (6,2).
23 Deviation of ball leads to county collapse (9).
24 Light recorder? (5).
26 They clearly depend on cold days (7).
27 Mount – filly I provided for Asian (7).
28 One type recollected for saintly quality (5).
29 It follows article FO put in about twice (9).

DOWN
1 Exhausted, so abandoned (6, 3).
2 What's good news out West? That makes Roman's day (5).
3 Birds old criminals collected (8).
4 Treating Crichton with due respect (8).
5 Withdraw from some college dance, being extremely selective (6).
6 Elmer's support for weightlifter (6).
7 Uncivilized locals ring us (9).
8 Nothing in little branch station (5).
14 Moroccan picked for the board (9).
16 Actor gets brandy of very best quality (9).
17 Reg changed old coin in French city (8).
18 Case is not out of position (8).
21 Heavens, they're swallowing bad gruel! (6).
22 Drink from vessel imbibed by bard (6).
23 Colonel a high-flier? Not especially (5).
25 We could play it – and how! (5).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,271

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Anniversaries

Births: **Ivan Turgenev**, (Nov 9 new style), Orel, Russia, 1818; **Evelyn Waugh**, London, 1903. Deaths: **John Wallis**, mathematician, Oxford, 1703; **John Locke**, philosopher – author of *Two Treatises on Government* which argued the ultimate sovereignty of the people, used to justify the Glorious Revolution and an influence on the American Revolution – Oates, 1704. Columbus discovered Cuba, 1492. The Statue of Liberty, New York, was dedicated, 1886. "Black Tuesday" on the New York Stock Exchange, 1929. Today is the Feast of Saints Simon and Jude, two of the Apostles. Luke XI, 16 refers to the former as "Simon called Zelotes" and the latter as "Judas *the brother* of James". Jude is often invoked by persons who are in difficulties. They are supposed to have spread the Gospel in Persia, where both were martyred.

Clean Air jubilee

The National Society for Clean Air is to hold its 50th annual conference in Torquay from Monday, October 31 to November 3. Topics and exhibitions are to include air pollution control in Britain, acid rain, odours, straw and stubble burning, noise and major industrial hazards. Details from the society at 136, North Street, Brighton BN1 1RG (tel. 0273-26313).

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on the Civil Service.



Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (–) The Jungle Book/Mickey's Christmas Carol
2 (–) National Lampoon's Vacation
3 (1) Zelig
4 (–) Class
5 (–) La Traviata
6 (4) Staying Alive
7 (5) Octopussy
8 (–) Spacehunter: Adventures in the Forbidden Zone
9 (3) War Games
10 (6) Betrayal

The top five in the provinces:
1 War Games
2 Staying Alive
3 Porky's II: The Next Day
4 Something Wicked This Way Comes
5 Superman III

Food prices

Vegetables this winter seem certain to be scarcer and more expensive than last, though acute shortages are unlikely. The British Farm Product Council reports that most growers are none too confident about the quality either, although the wet September and warm sunny weather this month has helped to mitigate the effects of the drought in July and August by encouraging late maturing.

Potatoes, about 15p a lb, may tend to be small and show signs of scab, but this does not affect taste or food value. Brussels sprouts are of good quality but supplies are about a fifth down on last year. Cabbages and cauliflowers are also fewer, but leeks and root vegetables are reported to have done fairly well.

Cox's apples, though frequently on the small side, are a beautiful flavour at 35 to 40 pence a pound. Grannie Smiths are 30 to 35p and Golden Delicious 25-30. Conference and comice pears at 30-35p a lb are also excellent.

Supplies of home-produced lamb are being held back and prices are expected to increase. At present whole leg is £1.25 to £1.60 a lb and whole shoulder 70p to £1.05. New Zealand lamb is a few pence cheaper in most shops; Tesco, for example, have leg at £1.38, shoulder at 68p and chops at 98p.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.69	1.61
Austria Sch	28.75	27.15
Belgium Fr	83.25	79.25
Canada $	1.90	1.83
Denmark Kr	14.70	14.00
Finland Mkk	8.82	8.42
France Fr	12.30	11.80
Germany DM	4.05	3.86
Greece Dr	157.00	149.00
Hongkong $	11.90	11.30
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.25
Italy Lira	2460.00	2350.00
Japan Yen	366.00	347.00
Netherlands Gld	4.57	4.34
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	200.00	187.00
South Africa Rd	1.79	1.66
Spain Pta	234.50	225.50
Sweden Kr	12.12	11.55
Switzerland Fr	3.30	3.13
USA $	1.54	1.49
Yugoslavia Dnr	215.00	200.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 339.5.

London: The *FT* index closed up 4 at 694.0.

Roads

Midlands: A38: Contraflow at Alrewas, Staffordshire. M6: Northbound carriageway closed for two miles through, and to the south of, junction 2 (Coventry East/M69); north bound exit at junction 2 closed. M54: Several lane closures at Telford by-pass; diversion at junction 5.

North: A537: Complete closure of Buxton Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire, between Commerical Road and French Avenue; diversion signposted. M1: Northbound carriageway closed between junction 38 and 39 (Huddersfield to Wakefield); contra flow. Queensway tunnel, Liverpool, closed nightly; all traffic diverted via the Liverpool Wallasey Tunnel, 9.15 pm-5.45 am.

Wales and West: A470: Temporary traffic lights at Erwood Powys. A487: Temporary traffic lights working 24 hours a day at Tal-y-Llwyn at Gwynedd. M4: All traffic sharing west bound carriageway between junction 20, Almondsbury and 21, Severn Bridge; long delays in both directions.

Scotland: A8: Resurfacing work with temporary signals in Inchinnan Road, Renfrew. A76: Single-line traffic with lights south of A719 junction near Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

Information supplied by AA.

Best wines . . .

In a blind tasting of Chianti Putto wines, an expert panel judged the following to be the best available: Capezzano Riserva 1978, from Stonehaven Wines, Bordon, Hants; Villa di Vertice 1980, from Grapevine, London; Poggio Romita Riserva 1977, from Stonehaven; Castello di Poppiano Riserva 1978, from Cynthia Bacon, South Harting, Hants; Castello di Montegufoni 1980, from Ellis Son and Vidler, London SW1 and Hastings.

Source: *Wine & Spirit*, October.

and vintage cheese

The first batch of genuine Blue Vinney cheese to have been marketed for some two decades is now on sale at Wells Stores, Streatley, Reading, Berkshire. It was made on the Ashley Chase Estate, Winterbourne Abbas, near Dorchester, with Dr. J. G. Davies a consultant. Blue Vinney sold in Dorset in recent years was proved to be reject Stilton. RY

The papers

International press reaction to the United States' invasion of Grenada.

The Amsterdam daily **De Telegraaf** commented: "From an international law point of view, there are dubious aspects to the invasion of Grenada. The political wisdom of this action can also be questioned, because President Reagan has given fuel to diverse anti-American circles."

The **Asahi Shimbun** of Tokyo described the invasion as "nothing but military intervention, which the United Nations charter bans. We demand that the United States withdraw its troops as early as possible."

The **Times of New Delhi**, said "no one can possibly be impressed by the explanation the US Administration has offered for its invasion. Grenada is a victory on the cheap.

Weather

A showery northerly airstream will cover British Isles as an anticyclone approaches western Ireland

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England: Cloudy with rain in places at first, becoming mainly dry with sunny periods; wind N moderate; max temp 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

East Anglia, E England: Sunny intervals and showers; wind N fresh; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

E, W Midlands, central N England: Mainly dry with sunny periods; wind N moderate; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

S, N Wales, NW England, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Sunny periods, a few showers on exposed coasts and hills, dying out later; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Lake District, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, wintry on hills, dying out later; wind NW moderate or fresh; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

NE England, Borders: Sunny intervals and showers, wintry on hills; wind N fresh; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals; wintry showers, becoming less frequent later; wind NW fresh or strong; max temp 6 or 7C (43 to 45F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Becoming mainly dry with overnight frost and later fog patches, but turning cloudier and milder in N Scotland with light rain or drizzle by Sunday.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NW veering NE moderate becoming fresh or strong, sea slight, becoming moderate. **St George's Channel**: Wind N fresh or strong mainly fair; sea slight or moderate. **Irish Sea**: Wind N fresh or strong backing W and moderating later; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 6.46am Sun sets: 4.42pm
Moon sets: 1.50pm Moon rises: 9.43pm
Last quarter tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 5.12 pm to 6.18 am
Bristol 5.22 pm to 6.27 am
Edinburgh 5.13 pm to 6.42 am
Manchester 5.18 pm to 6.31 am
Penzance 5.37 pm to 6.36 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

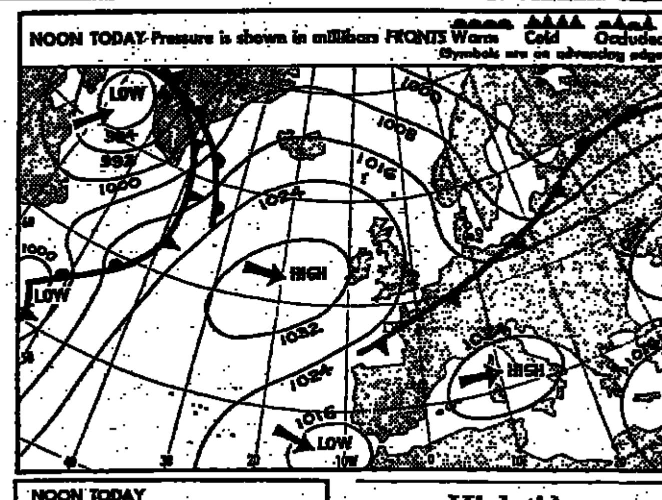
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	8	46	Guernsey	f	12	54
Birmingham	f	11	52	Inverness	f	10	50
Blackpool	c	12	54	Jersey	f	13	55
Bristol	f	11	52	London	s	12	54
Cardiff	f	12	54	Manchester	c	11	52
Edinburgh	f	8	46	Newcastle	r	13	55
Glasgow	f	9	48	Ronaldsway	c	12	54

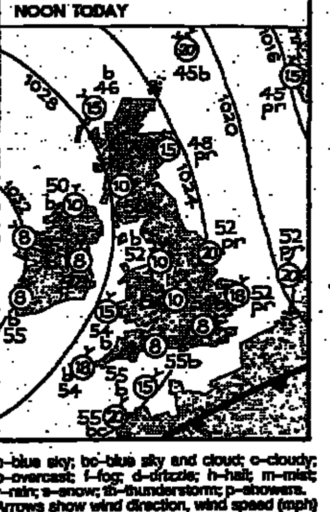
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 15C (59F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 74 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,018 millibars steady. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

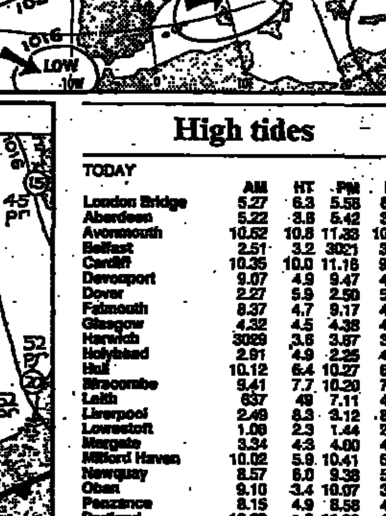
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Hastings, 15C (59F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Kirkwall, 0.47in; highest sunshine: Folkestone, 8.4hr.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

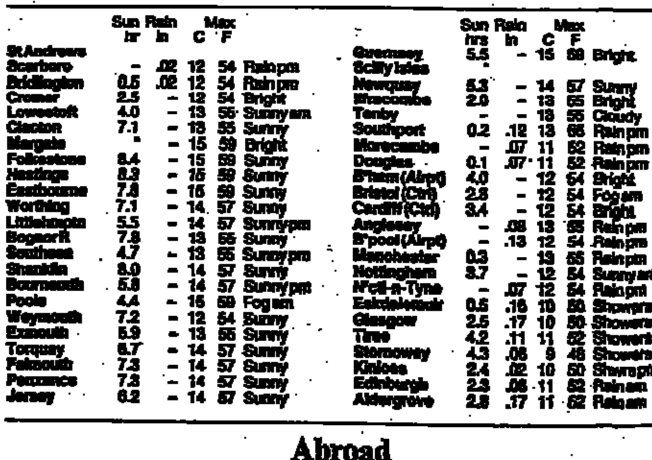


TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.27	6.3	5.58	6.4
Aberdeen	5.22	3.8	5.42	3.7
Avonmouth	10.52	10.8	11.33	10.2
Belfast	2.51	3.2	3021	3.4
Cardiff	10.35	10.0	11.16	9.5
Devonport	9.07	4.9	9.47	4.6
Dover	2.27	5.9	2.50	5.8
Falmouth	8.37	4.7	9.17	4.4
Glasgow	4.32	4.5	4.38	4.7
Harwich	3029	3.6	3.57	3.8
Holyhead	2.01	4.9	2.25	4.9
Hull	10.12	6.4	10.27	6.1
Ilfracombe	9.41	7.7	10.20	7.3
Leith	637	49	7.11	4.7
Liverpool	2.49	8.3	3.12	8.1
Lowestoft	1.08	2.3	1.44	2.3
Margate	3.34	4.3	4.00	4.4
Milford Haven	10.02	5.9	10.41	5.6
Newquay	8.57	6.0	9.38	5.7
Oban	9.10	3.4	10.07	3.0
Penzance	8.15	4.9	8.58	4.6
Portland	10.23	1.8	11.09	1.6
Portsmouth	3.15	4.1	3.35	4.1
Shoreham	2.40	5.5	3.10	6.3
Southampton	2.39	4.0	3.00	4.0
Swansea	10.02	8.1	10.41	7.7
Tees	7.47	4.7	8.08	4.8
Walton-on-Naze	3018	3.8	3.45	3.9

Tide measurement in metres; 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scarborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bognor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shanklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Torquay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penzance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guernsey	5.5	–	15	59	Bright
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	5.3	–	14	57	Sunny
Ilfracombe	2.9	–	13	55	Bright
Tenby	–	–	13	55	Cloudy
Southport	0.2	.12	13	55	Rain pm
Morecambe	–	.07	11	52	Rain pm
Douglas	0.1	.07	11	52	Rain pm
B'ham (Airpt)	4.0	–	12	54	Bright
Bristol (Ctr)	2.8	–	12	54	Fog am
Cardiff (Ctr)	3.4	–	12	54	Bright

Abroad



هكذا من الاصل